

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



JOURNAL

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XLV. NUMBER 40.
WHOLE NUMBER 2337.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1908.

SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

RIFLE SHOOTING is IMPOSSIBLE without a RIFLE RANGE

Blue Prints can now be had for the
details of Rifle Range Construction.

Reduction in Price.
"Modern Rifle Shooting
From the American Standpoint"
By W. G. HUDSON, M.D.,
Now selling at 50 cents per copy.

Address: Rifle Smokeless Division,
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER COMPANY,
Wilmington, Del.

COLT

AUTOMATIC PISTOL
CALIBER .45



The Most Powerful Small Arm in the World
COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING THE

SUB-TARGET GUN MACHINE

U. S. ARMY MODEL.

An instrument of precision, designed to teach the elements of marksmanship, abso-
lutely indicating and correcting individual errors of rifle shooting.

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY. EXPENSE ABOUT \$2.00 PER YEAR.

SUB-TARGET GUN COMPANY,

NEW YORK, 1 Madison Ave.,

LONDON, 27 Pall Mall,

BOSTON, 216 High Street



LUNKENHEIMER VALVES

HEAVIER THAN IMITATIONS

THE LUNKENHEIMER CO. Cincinnati Ohio



JENKINS BROS. VALVES

do not require constant regrinding. When necessary to repair, a new Disc
will usually make the valve as good as new. Jenkins Discs are inexpensive,
and can be readily applied by anyone without taking valve from the pipe.
All parts interchangeable. Write for booklet.

All genuine bear Trade Mark as shown in cut.
JENKINS BROS., New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, London

TOBIN BRONZE

TRADE MARK.
Registered in U. S. Patent office.

NON-CORROSIVE IN SEA WATER Can be forged at Cherry Red Heat
Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc., Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Con-
densers, Rudders, Center Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches, Powder Press Plates, Boiler and
Condenser Tubes, Pump Piston Rods and Yacht Shafting finished true, smooth and straight, ready for fitting.
For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application.

THE ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY,
99 John Street SOLE MANUFACTURERS NEW YORK



INTER=POLE

Motors operate at a con-
stant speed irrespective
of load.

WITHOUT SPARKING.

Speed ratios up to 6 to 1.

Bulletins tell more.

ELECTRO-DYNAMIC CO.,

Works, Bayonne, N.J.

11 Pine Street, New York.

Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc.

Machine Tools Shaw Cranes Steam Specialties

The Largest Manufacturers and Distributors of Labor Saving
Machinery and Mechanical Supplies in the World.

85-87-89 Liberty Street,

NEW YORK

WEAR

Elliott Ear Protectors

\$1.00 per pair.

J. A. R. ELLIOTT, P. O. Box 201, New York

Uniforms and Equipments

for the

Army and National Guard

Descriptions, Illustrations, Prices and Samples of cloth for either
Officers or Enlisted Men mailed free on request.

THE PETTIBONE BROS. MFG. CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

Pacific Coast Branch: Pacific Bldg., 4th and Market Sts., San Francisco, Cal.



FIELD ARTILLERY DRILL REGULATIONS 1907

(Provisional) Bound in Cloth, 75 cents.

SIGNAL CORPS DRILL REGULATIONS 1907

(Provisional) Bound in Paper Cover, 50 cents.

SENT BY MAIL, POSTPAID.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 Vesey Street, New York City

Building for the Navies of the World

~~~~~

## The Lake Submarine Boat

The Original Even Keel, Submersible Type.  
Protected by Patents.

Practical and Reliable for Harbor, Coast and Sea Defense or Offense

~~~~~

The Lake Torpedo Boat Company

603 and 606 Colorado Bldg., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

FINANCIAL

Merchants National Bank

NEW YORK

Capital and Surplus **\$3,600,000** **FOUNDED 1803** Deposits over **\$24,000,000**

GOVERNMENT, STATE AND CITY DEPOSITORY
Foreign Exchange Letters of Credit Cable Transfers
ACCOUNTS OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS INVITED

ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, President
HERBERT A. BEINCKERHOFF, Vice-Pres.
EOWETH S. FREEMAN, Vice-Pres.

JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier
ALBERT S. COX, Asst. Cashier
OWEN E. PAYNTER, Asst. Cashier

Hornblower & Weeks

BANKERS & BROKERS

Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Commission Orders Executed in all Markets

58 STATE ST., BOSTON. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. 152 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.
NEW HAVEN HARTFORD PROVIDENCE NEWPORT

WELLS FARGO NEVADA NATIONAL BANK

Capital Paid Up - \$ 6,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits - 4,690,567.95
Total - \$10,690,567.95

Exceptional Facilities. Special Attention Given to Banking Business of Army and Navy Officers.
Allotments handled. Drafts and Letters of Credit Issued.

Members, Consolidated Stock Exchange, New York

C. H. VAN BUREN & CO

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN,
6 Wall Street, New York.

Branch Offices: 415 Broadway—24 E. 42d St.
A general Banking and Brokerage business transacted.
Interest allowed on deposits. Accounts subject to check
on demand. Market letters sent upon request.

THE RIGGS NATIONAL BANK

(formerly Riggs & Co.)

OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Capital \$1,000,000 Surplus \$1,500,000
Collections, allotments and transfers for Army
and Navy Officers, whether at home or abroad.

INVESTMENTS. LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Henry L. Schmeltz, Pres. Frank W. Darling, Vice-Pres.

THE BANK OF HAMPTON

Hampton, Virginia.
Located near Fort Monroe, Virginia.
Special Attention given to Army Accounts.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....\$ 250,000.00
RESOURCES.....1,650,000.00
NELSON S. GROOMER, Cashier.

GEORGE HIRAM MANN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Hibbs Building, Washington, D.C.
15 William Street, New York City
Court of Claims cases handled in association
with Hon. Louis A. Pradt.

DRILL AND OTHER TEXT BOOKS

Approved and Published by Authority of the Secretary of War, for the
United States Army and the Organized Militia of the United States.

DRILL REGULATIONS FOR THE INFANTRY, Revised 1904.

Bound in extra strong bristol board, price 30 cents. Hand-
somerly bound in semi-flexible vellum cloth, price 50 cts.

DRILL WITH INTERPRETATIONS. Bound in semi-flexible vel-
lum cloth, price 75 cents. This costs but a trifle more than the
volume with the Drill alone and should be purchased in prefer-
ence as it will solve many perplexities for the student of the
Drill.

MANUAL OF GUARD DUTY, bound in bristol board, 25 cents;
bound in leather, 50 cents.

MANUAL OF ARMS, adapted to the Springfield Rifle, calibre .45.
bound in Bristol board, 10 cents.

CAVALRY DRILL REGULATIONS, bound in cloth, 75 cents.

FIELD ARTILLERY DRILL REGULATIONS 1907. (Provisional)
bound in cloth, 75 cents.

FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS, bound in cloth, 50 cents,
SMALL ARMS FIRING REGULATIONS, bound in imitation
leather, 75 cents.

SIGNAL CORPS DRILL REGULATIONS 1907. (Provisional)
bound in paper cover, 30 cents.

ARMY REGULATIONS, bound in cloth, \$1.

The above prices include postage.

The discounts allowed on quantities will be furnished on application

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 Vesey Street, New York.

HOTELS

HOTEL GALLATIN

70-72 West 46th St. near Fifth Ave.
NEW YORK CITY

A quiet and exclusive hotel, conveniently
located. Near all the best shops, theatres and
clubs. The patronage of Army and Navy offi-
cers and their families is particularly desired.
T. V. BARTON, Prop.

THE NEW GRAND

31st Street, New York.
"In the Centre of Everything."
500 ROOMS. 300 BATHS.
Recognized Army and Navy Headquarters.
Moderate Prices.
HURBERT GRAND HOTEL CO., George F. Hurbert, Pres.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE.

Clark and
Hicks Streets, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS,
Army and Navy Headquarters, Special Rates.
Capt WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

MANSION HOUSE

Brooklyn Heights.
Directly opposite Wall Street, N. Y.
Select family and transient hotel.
SPECIAL ARMY AND NAVY RATES
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor.

EBBITT HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D.C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS
H. C. BURCH, PROPRIETOR.

PARK AVENUE HOTEL, ABSOLUTELY

Park (4th) Ave., 32d & 33d St., New York.
Special accommodations to Army and Navy.
Accessible to all theatres and dep't stores.
European Plan, \$1.00 to \$5.00 per day. Subway station (33rd
St.) in front of the house. REED & BARNETT, Prop.

SCHOOLS

Staunton Military Academy

An Ideal Home School for Manly Boys
345 Boys from 15 States last ses-
sion. Largest Private Academy
in the South. Boys from 10 to
18 years old prepared for the
Universities, Government
Academics, or Business.
1,600 feet above sea-level;
pure bracing mountain air
of the famous Shenandoah
Valley. Pure mineral spring
waters. Military training
develops obedience, health,
manly carriage. Fine shady
lawns, gymnasium, swimming
pool and athletic park. Daily
drills. Boys from homes of re-
nown only desired. Personal
individual instruction by our Tutor-
ial System. Academy forty-eight years old. New
\$75,000 barracks, full equipment, absolutely fire-proof.
Charges \$300. Handsome catalogue free. Address:
CAPTAIN WM. H. KABLE, A. M., PRINCIPAL, STAUNTON, VA.

Hampton College

Classical School
for Girls and
Young Ladies.
Unusual advantages in Art and Music. Ten minutes' ride
by electric car from Old Point Comfort. College certificate.
For further particulars address

MISS FITCHETT

Hampton, Va.
Gen. Calvin DeWitt, Washington, D.C.
Maj. Geo. H. Sands, 10th Cav., Manila, P.I.
Mrs. Adna K. Chaffee, Los Angeles, Cal.
Maj. Fred. L. Strong, Chicago, Ill.
Capt. R. H. Patterson, Fort Screven, Cal.
Capt. D. E. Holley, 4th Inf., Manila, P.I.
Maj. J. D. Barrette, Fortress Monroe, Va.
Maj. I. N. Lewis, Fort Monroe, Va.

Miss Lippincott and Miss Baker's

Home School for Girls.
Special department for girls under sixteen.
2115 Cal. Ave., Washington, D.C.

NEW-YORK, Pelham Manor. (Half hour from New York.)

Mrs. Hazen's Suburban School

FOR GIRLS
MRS. JOHN CUNNINGHAM HAZEN, Principal.
Miss M. L. McKAY, Associate Principals.
Miss S. L. TRACY, Associate Principals.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The Diocesan School of the Carolinas,
Raleigh, N. C.
Rev. George W. Lay, Rector.
References: Gen'l C. A. Woodruff, U.S.A., Raleigh, N.C. Rear
Admiral C. D. Sigbee, U.S.N., Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.

THE GARDEN HOME SCHOOL

For Girls. Exclusive location opposite the homes of Mrs.
Russell Sage and Mrs. Ogden Goelet. Thorough instruction.
Individual care. 507 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.

MRS. HELEN M. SCOVILLE'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Classical School, 2025 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Art, Languages. Advantages of the city. Home care and
social life. Special and regular studies. Gymnasium. Phys-
ical culture, riding and outdoor exercise. Summer travel
party. Annex in Paris.

Miss d'Estimauville's

French and English School for Girls
BRYN MAWR, PA.
Refers by permission to officers of the Navy.

GLENDAL COLLEGE for WOMEN

GLENDAL, Ohio.
Suburban to Cincinnati. 54th year begins Sept. 23.
Special arrangements for students for the entire year.
Every opportunity a school of excellence can offer.
Miss R. J. DeVore, A.M. President

WABAN SCHOOL

For boys J. H. Pillsbury, L.W.
12 to 18 Bot 148, Waban, Mass.
If you want the best of home and training for your boy
the year through, our school is the place.

REEL REASONS

3-in-One keeps all fishing tackle in per-
fect order. Reels oiled with 3-in-One won't stick or
hang at critical moment. They always work easily
and surely. 3-in-One will not gum, turn black or
stick.
3-in-One prevents rust on steel rods, keeps joints
and connections clean and smooth, preserves wooden
rods, too, making them tough and pliable.
Draw your line, silk or linen, through rag moist-
ened with 3-in-One. Makes it stronger and last
longer. Will not rot, twist or tangle, preserves, lines,
nets and traps in either fresh or salt water.
FREE Try 3-in-One at our expense. Write for
liberal free sample and booklet. 3-IN-ONE
OIL COMPANY, 105 New St., New York

HIGHLAND

BRAND

Evaporated Milk

THE ORIGINAL
and BEST



Superior Quality
has made HIGHLAND
Brand the recognized
standard.

HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.
HIGHLAND, ILL.

"The Aristocrat of Olive Oils"



NICELLE
OLIVE OIL

Made and Bottled in
Nice, France

Nicelle Olive Oil Co.
NEW YORK

Ask at your Post Exchange or Ship Store

Send for patents hand-
book and "Poison on
Pensions."

PATENTS

Established 1864 PENSIONS

MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Attys.,

818 14th St., Washington, D.C.

Branches at Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit.

PATENTS

C. L. PARKER

Late Examiner, U. S. Patent Office

Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents

American and foreign patents secured promptly and with
special regard to the full legal protection of the invention.

Handbook for inventors sent upon request.

278 Dietz Bldg. WASHINGTON, D.C.

PATENTS

WILKINSON, FISHER

& WITHERSPOON.

Attorneys-at-Law and
Solicitors of Patents

Ouray Building, Washington, D.C.,

and No. 2 Rector St., New York City

PATENTS and TRADE MARKS secured in United States and
Foreign Countries. Pamphlet of instructions furnished free on
application.

Manhattan

Steam Dye Works

(Incorporated)

Gowns cleaned in 24 hours

Nearest N.Y. Office 528 Sixth Avenue
Telephone 2669 Mad. Sq.
Brooklyn Branch 856 Fulton St.
Telephone 552 Prospect.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office, No. 20 Vesey street, New York.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1908.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscriptions, \$6.00 per year. To clubs ordering ten copies or more, \$3.00 each copy. As the purpose of this special club rate of \$3.00 per year is to encourage individual subscriptions, it is allowed for single subscriptions from members of the Services and their families, but not for organizations of any kind, to which the price is uniformly \$6.00. Club subscriptions are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church, or in cash. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the JOURNAL.

This newspaper is owned and published by W. C. & F. P. Church, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, No. 20 Vesey street, New York; W. C. Church, president; Willard Church, secretary and treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS, ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 558, NEW YORK, NOTING THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

That the Filipinos will not consent to a withdrawal of American troops and the ending of American rule, is the opinion attributed to Bishop Oldham, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who has supervision of the missions of his church in the Philippines. The bishop is stationed at Singapore and has often visited the Philippines. Asked why he took that view in the light of the fighting between the American soldiers and the natives, the Bishop replied that those conflicts are not taking place now. As each day passes, the Filipinos are beginning to understand the Americans, and are beginning to appreciate their rule. American rule in the Philippines shows that the English are not the only people capable of governing an alien race. The Americans have been more successful as rulers in the Philippines than the English have been in India and in Egypt. Our success Bishop Oldham ascribes to fair play. In Manila he once asked a native whether he was not disgusted with the Americans because some had become grafters. "No," was the reply. "The difference between American and Spanish grafters is this: The Spanish grafters stole twice as much as the Americans, and were never punished. The American grafters are in jail." So the truth is coming home to the Filipinos, that in swapping rulers, they changed systems and oppression is giving place to justice. The tribal feuds and fighting are becoming less and less, and as a result the legion of petty grafters is dwindling to a few. This view is confirmed by a passage out of the annual report of General Tasker H. Bliss, military Governor of Moro province. Chinese tobacco is sold there by the natives lining up and each buying as his turn comes. "The natives," says the report, "are rapidly learning to appreciate the system under which the weakest is as able to buy when his turn comes as the strongest. During the last rush sale at Jolo a dwarf three feet high stood in line, between two big men, and the Moros cheered when his turn came." Such a thing would have been impossible a few years ago. A system that in so short a time can make the Moros cheer fair play is worth establishing even at the cost of some bloodshed. Let the members of the Boston school try to estimate how many other dwarfs—physical dwarfs, mental dwarfs, property dwarfs—are coming and have come into their rights since the Americans stopped the rule of might and sought to substitute the rule of right. They have not succeeded in all cases; that is to be expected of human limitations, but they are giving the natives ideas of justice they never had before. To Bishop Oldham it appears that our colonies will have a beneficial effect on our national life at home. "The American people may not appreciate it," the Bishop said in connection with his attendance upon the recent general conference at Baltimore, "but it is an important fact that the government of our insular possessions, the Philippines, the Hawaiian islands and Porto Rico, will have a far-reaching effect upon our home government. England did not realize and did not adopt true civil service until the wave for reform at home came from her colonies. She had to be honest in dealing with her colonies to retain her hold. We must deal fairly and honestly with our colonies to gain the respect of their natives. The check upon our dishonesty will come from our colonies."

The preliminary report of the Inland Waterways Commission shows that there are in the mainland of the United States some 25,000 miles of navigated rivers, and at least an equal amount which are navigable or might be made so by improvement; also some 2,500 miles of navigable canals, and over 2,500 miles of sounds, bays and bayous readily connectable by canals aggregating less than one thousand miles in length to form inner

passages paralleling the Atlantic and Gulf coasts; in all, 50,000 miles of possible navigation on inland waterways. While inland navigation declined with the increase of rail transportation, the normal maintenance and development of waterway traffic has been opposed by railway interests. In spite of the great increase in traffic and the continued improvement of waterways, "few rivers are used to anything approaching their full capacity." There must be harmonious co-operation of rail and water facilities if these improved waterways are to be "worth while." Injurious opposition will only nullify the work of improvement. The annual soil-wash in mainland United States is about a thousand million tons, the greater part being the most valuable parts of the soil. It is carried into rivers where it pollutes the waters and impedes navigation. Millions of acres have, we are told, been deforested unnecessarily, and the floods and low waters ascribed to this cause have in some localities occasioned losses commensurate with the value of the timber. Forestry, farming, mining and related industries should be co-ordinated with the uses of streams for commerce and for other purposes. Irrigation has a beneficial effect by clarifying the waters and increasing seepage. By conserving the waters and utilizing the water power in connection with storage and other works 30,000,000 acres can still be reclaimed in the West. The value of the water power developed by storage works would probably equal the cost of the engineering task. The drainage of vast tracts would be part of waterway improvement, and 77,000,000 acres of swamp land would thus be made productive. It is recommended that a national waterways commission be appointed to bring into co-ordination the Corps of Engineers of the Army, the Bureau of Soils, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Corporations, the Reclamation Service and kindred branches of the public service to develop our waterways and prevent the waste of national resources involved in our present methods or want of method.

It is not unlikely that C. L. G. Anderson, of Washington, D.C., would have spoken less dogmatically in his article in the Journal of the American Medical Association of May 30 on "The White Man in the Tropics" if his conclusions had been worked out from a different point of view, one more consistent with the modern idea of germ propagation of disease, and less dependent upon the old belief that the white man's vitality is not sufficient to withstand the enervating effect of tropic heat. He proclaims with much positiveness that the "white man has no place in the tropics" and that "there is no such thing as acclimatization." To him reports by chiefs of service are misleading and "official and other anticipated inspections do not view usual conditions." He regards as "harmful and dangerous literature" United States official reports in which the impression is conveyed "that our inter-tropical dependencies are fitted for permanent residence by whites." If this critic will investigate closely some of this "dangerous literature" comprising reports from Cuba he will find that with proper sanitary methods begun by the United States Army the greatest danger to the white man in Cuba—yellow fever—has been eliminated from among the "terrors" of tropical life. Where this disease had its toll of thousands in Cuba before the Spanish war, there have been years since when not a case has appeared, and if the sanitary system inaugurated by the Americans in Cuba is kept up to the proper standard of efficiency, there is every likelihood that the future will never hear of a yellow fever plague. In the Philippines the dread of smallpox, to which the natives fell victims yearly by hundreds and thousands, has practically disappeared from the Islands as a result of vaccination and the modern medical methods of the Army.

The proper draining and sewerage of country and town and the war on mosquitoes in our tropical dependencies has brought provocative conditions so under the control of medical experts that malarial fever is steadily losing its potency. The columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL have borne testimony to the fact that the natives are able to stand the climate of the Panama Canal Zone less successfully than white men from the temperate zones. This evidence was obtained from official reports, giving the percentages of death of natives and whites. Such data, however, may not appeal to one to whom official documents often appear as "dangerous," but we know of no other more convincing to those who prefer to be governed by facts rather than prejudices. We are also told by Mr. Anderson that "as late as 1898 our magnificent little army, the 5th Corps, went to pieces in six weeks before Santiago." If the Spaniards had only known that! Perhaps Marshal Blanco would still be supreme in Cuba. The fact is, the condition of our troops in Cuba was magnified and distorted by journalistic sensationalism, the like of which the world had never before seen. The accounts in the dailies pictured Camp Thomas at Chickamauga, Tenn., as a veritable inferno, most of the alarming "statistics" being manufactured for the benefit of volunteer regiments that wanted to go home. If this medical journal commentator will read military history he will find that the "awful condition of the soldiers at Santiago," of which the papers were full, was an approach to comfort compared with the sufferings of the Union soldiers in the Vicksburg and Chickamauga campaigns. Gen. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War in 1898, in his book, "The Spanish-American War," makes this point in commenting upon the statements set afloat at Santiago. If the Spanish-American conflict had continued through years like the Civil

War, the hardships suffered by the men at Santiago would have been accepted as the inevitable accompaniments of war, but to troops in actual hostilities for the first time, their initial sufferings seem the worst any body of men ever underwent. The inability of white men to live in the climate of Chickamauga was not proved by the campaign distress there, any more than the sickness and death among our men at Santiago prove that white men cannot live comfortably in the tropics. That men from temperate zones cannot do as effective work at the equator as in colder latitudes is beyond dispute, for any denizen from cold states like Maine and Vermont proves by his own experience in going south that climate has a material effect upon muscular and mental energy, but all this does not prove that white men cannot flourish in the climate of Louisiana or Alabama.

The shooting by a New York city policeman of a university student who was trying to escape arrest after coming into contact with the law while indulging in a "college prank," emphasizes the absence of such outbreaks of youthful indiscretion on the part of West Point or Annapolis students. Your military student may be full to the top of his uniform's collar with the old Nick and may cut high jinks inside the institution, but once outside, the obedience to law which is the result of his education restrains him and prevents him from becoming a public nuisance like so many students in large college towns who, never having been taught that self-control, poise and respect for others, which are inseparable from a military education, run riot with the freedom that follows the disappearance of home restraint. In large cities after big football and other contests, the actions of students in theaters and other public places are often little less than hoodlumism, but, to the credit of the Services, such exhibitions are not associated with Army and Navy academy life. This value of military training in bringing out the best in a boy is appreciated by a great merchant who in his New York store has a cadet corps composed of the messenger, stock and office boys of the establishment. These cadets made a fine display, two hundred and fifty strong, at a Madison Square Garden exposition recently, giving the manual of arms very creditably. As they marched to the hall, a thousand other boys in the street fell in line as an impromptu escort. Nearly all these boys are under sixteen years of age and in the instruction provided by the store are taught much that is given to lads in the preparatory military schools. That their working efficiency is increased no one who witnessed their drill could doubt.

A Pacific slope view of the fleet's visit to the Golden Gate is given in the Argonaut of San Francisco, which sees in the cruise a political rather than a martial significance. "A situation arose in which it seemed necessary to impress the world with the intention of the United States to have its legitimate share in the control of the Pacific Ocean regarded as a field of human enterprise. Russia had in recent years asserted claims at odds at certain points with the interest and the dignity of the United States. Japan had developed a spirit of 'samsi-ness' toward things American which jarred somewhat upon our national sensibilities. And then there appeared some question on the part of the older nations of Europe as to just what part the United States proposed to play in the rising world of the Pacific Ocean. On the whole it seemed a good time to do something that would indicate not only to Japan and Russia, but to all the other countries of the earth that the United States proposes to have a finger or possibly a whole hand in the Pacific pie. The voyage of the Battleship Fleet was happily and wisely conceived, first as an answer to questions declared and implied; second, as an assertion of national purpose in the Pacific Ocean; third, as a visible mark of the power of the United States upon the sea."

Among the questions concerning mounts and mounted pay which will require decision are the following, to which an officer calls our attention: "Will the rules be such that an officer going to the Philippine Islands will be compelled to sell his mount or may it be kept in the States where he can recover it when he returns? If kept in the States, can he draw mounted pay while abroad? When an officer goes on detached service must he sell his mount? When he changes station will his horse be transported as usual? You can readily see that orders and decisions can hedge the subject about so that it will be impracticable for an officer to keep a respectable private mount and impossible for him to keep a high grade horse." Our correspondent adds: "I have always believed in officers owning a high grade mount and being required to use them, but it looks as if those who love and wish to own good horses will no longer be permitted to do so."

If the rumors heard from time to time that Japan intends to adopt the English language are true, a strong influence in that direction may be exerted by the Mikado's naval officers among a knowledge of English is widespread. At a reception on April 20 in Manila to the officers of the Japanese training squadron, then in the harbor, tendered by the U.S. Army and Navy Club, it was noticed by a reporter of the Manila Times that each of the sixty guests knew the language of Shakespeare to a greater or less degree. It was also observed that their love for decorations was much in evidence, many that had been in engagements wearing medals that extended over the entire coast front.

Capt. Carroll Power, Coast Art. Corps, recruiting officer stationed at Louisville, Ky., to illustrate conditions of employment in the Army and in civil life, cites the story of John W. White, of Louisville, formerly a soldier. White served one enlistment and received an honorable discharge. He became a street-car conductor at \$2 a day of ten hours. In reversing the trolley pole, it fell, breaking his arm. He lost his place and sued for damages, getting a verdict of \$1,500. This has been appealed. If the verdict is sustained, after the attorney's fees, etc., he will be lucky if he receives \$750. With this sum he will have to face life with a useless right arm. His case is not exceptional. Scores of employees have thus suffered. Had White received a similar injury in line of duty as a soldier these things would have happened: He would have received the best hospital care and medical attention at government expense; he would have received his full pay during the period of his sickness, and been retained in the Service until everything possible had been done to relieve him; after finding the injury to be permanent, he would have received a discharge on a surgeon's certificate of disability; with this certificate as a basis for a claim, a pension would have been granted promptly and without expense to the soldier. The pension for such an injury would have been not less than \$24 a month for life. These comparisons are made in the first issue of U.S. Army Life, published at the Louisville, Ky., U.S. recruiting station, for the information of young men in that section "who may be thinking of entering the Army." Supplementing Captain Power's instructive contrast, the paper further informs the young men that "whether you are a farm laborer or a factory hand you will recognize that the items which are termed allowances in the pay schedule are worth dollars and cents. In civil life each of you must provide your own clothes, and stand not only the loss of wages during sickness, but pay the doctor and medicine bill out of your surplus earnings if you have any; if you haven't the surplus you begin again in debt. Each of you will know that you must have some amusement and recreation, and that such amusements as the Army provides, cost you an appreciable sum of money in outside life. For these reasons the pay and allowances in the Army are fully equal to and in most cases better than what you can get in civil life." The quarters occupied by Co. G, Signal Corps, Fort Wood, New York Harbor, furnish subjects for some excellent pictures published in the same issue.

In the prize essay department of the New York Medical Journal of May 30 are papers by P.A. Surg. Charles S. Butler and Robert A. Bachmann, U.S.N., on the ever engrossing subject of seasickness and the proper treatment of it. Dr. Butler says there is no specific for the ailment, and that the thing to strive for is immunity, which is only relative after all, since the hardest sailor is liable to succumb to an unusual stress of weather. He divides victims into three classes: those who have slight nausea that rapidly wears off; those having more persistent symptoms who ultimately acquire immunity and those who never become used to the oscillation of the ship. Members of the last class are rare, he thinks. For those in the second class, by far the large majority, he recommends careful dieting and catharsis, and abstinence from alcohol, coffee, tea and tobacco before sailing. Sleep during the day on shipboard should be discouraged, interfering with the regular sleeping hours. Orientation is an important factor in obtaining immunity. The most distressing part of a ship's motion is the pitch, as the roll can be anticipated. The sailor learns to go with the ship in pitching, the landsman fights against it. Once the traveler has learned to be part of the ship instead of trying to fight it, a big step toward immunity has been taken. He advises avoiding sources of depression, like tea, coffee, alcohol and tobacco; keeping the secretions active; learning to be part of the ship; cultivating a good daily routine; staying on deck amidships as much as possible; refraining from sedatives, and maintaining cheerfulness. The thousands of wan travelers who have been tormented by friends and stewards to eat in the face of nausea on the never-say-die and fight-it-out theory will thank Dr. Bachmann for his caution against such procedure as "bereft of good reasoning." Hot applications to the head often relieve severe cases of retching. The three main considerations in his opinion are "a normal digestive tract, fresh air and the reclining position."

Lieut. Col. John B. Parkinson, commanding 2d Battalion, 2d Inf., Florida State Troops, at Fort De Soto, Fla., in the coast defense exercises last year, says: "That the state militia receives far more instruction and training by these joint maneuvers than by the usual state encampment cannot be denied. With officers of the Regular Army naturally of greater ability in their line of business than those daily occupied with civil life to suggest, advise, and instruct, the militia officers receive practical training impossible to acquire theoretically from textbooks. Discipline is better because it can be more easily enforced. The enlisted man, by mingling with those who have had more and better training, will strive harder to acquire similar results at his home station and will feel himself a part of the national defense. The sanitary conditions and health are better under the supervision of surgeons who have facilities for providing and enforcing sanitary measures better than physicians from civil life, who are encamped but a few days annually with the state troops. As the work of the men is but a reflection of the work of the officers, the latter will work more conscientiously when being paid for their services than at a state encampment where, under heavy personal expense, they too often feel that pleasure comes first and business follows secondarily. The regimental organizations should remain intact, or if that should be impossible the battalion should not be broken up. The various companies have the opportunity of getting together but once a year; they can only acquire uniformity."

No better proof of the great advance in warship construction in the century that has passed since the battle of Trafalgar can be given than by a comparison between Lord Nelson's famous ship Victory and Britain's latest pride, the Dreadnought. It took sixteen months to build the Dreadnought and five years ten months for the Victory, while the former cost \$8,987,485 and the latter \$445,000, or one-twentieth. The difference in displacement is about five times, or 17,900 tons against 3,400. In total weight of broadside, the Dreadnought has 6,800 pounds against 1,160, but the steel ship's guns carry twenty-five

miles against an extreme range of three miles for Nelson's best gun. The penetration of the Dreadnought's guns is nine inches Krupp steel at six miles; of the Victory's, nothing at all distances. The guns are thirty-seven on the Dreadnought against one hundred and four on the Victory, but the average weight of the former's is fifty-eight tons, and only fifty-six hundredweight on the Victory. The Victory carried 850 men, or seventy more than the Dreadnought. The speed of the battleship is 21 1/2 against ten knots for the Victory, but the latter's was an uncertain quantity, depending on the wind. Six Dreadnoughts have carried the pennant since the Armada "Dreadnaughte," as it was spelled in those days, first bore the name. The massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572 indirectly gave rise to the building of the ship, as it greatly alarmed England. Queen Elizabeth ordered four men-of-war laid down at once. Of these the Dreadnaughte was launched the following year, 1573, taking part in the defeat of the Spanish Armada fifteen years later. A Dreadnaughte fought at Trafalgar under Captain Conn, going into action at two p.m. and capturing the San Juan in fifteen minutes.

Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., in a recent circular to his corps, says: "It appears to this office that a number of non-commissioned officers are re-enlisting in the Signal Corps, with continuance of warrants under existing orders, who either through lack of study or for other reasons are not qualified to satisfactorily perform the various kinds of work required of men of their grades, or through bad habits or lack of attention to duty are not fitted for the grades in which they are serving. It is therefore directed that commanding officers of Signal Corps non-commissioned officers, excluding those stationed in the Philippine Islands, who are about to be discharged, notify the Chief Signal Officer of the Army prior to the discharge of the soldier whether or not he is fully qualified in all respects to perform the duties required of men of his grade and whether or not the continuance of his warrant is recommended. If it is recommended that the warrant be not continued upon re-enlistment, the communication should be sent at least three months prior to the date of the soldier's discharge, so as to allow time for a decision to be made and the soldier notified thereof before the date of his discharge. Par. 1, Cir. No. 9, Nov. 2, 1907, Signal Office, and Pars. 18 and 19, Signal Corps Manual No. 7, are modified accordingly."

Geo. B. Halloran, ex-member of Co. F, 2d Massachusetts Vol. Militia, who is connected with the department of material and supplies in the Canal Zone, expresses the opinion that fully 25 per cent. of the Americans working for the Isthmian Canal Commission are either ex-Regulars of the United States Army or ex-militiamen. In a letter to the Canal Record he says: "Would it not be a good idea to establish a School of Instruction in Military Tactics, for the above men, under the able direction of one or more members of the present Commission; giving the men the use, once a week or twice a month, of the marine rifle range at Gatun? Additional ranges could be established, if necessary, at other points along the line at a slight expense. The United States has here at hand, and going to waste, the finest representative body of Americans the States can produce and it seems too bad that advantage is not being taken of same along the lines outlined above. Suitable prizes in marksmanship consisting of bronze medals, etc., could be given to those making the highest scores or qualifying as sharpshooters, expert marksmen, etc. This would tend to create a keen, healthy rivalry between men of the different towns. There is an old saying that 'The hope of the nation rests on her children.' Can we then consistently allow military patriotism to die out here when we know not the hour or minute when we may be needed?"

A dirigible balloon, says the Countess Lydia Rostoptschine in her work entitled "The Destruction of Moscow in 1812," which the Tribune quotes, was not unknown to the great Napoleon. A German, Franz Leppich, who was born at Aludestrin in 1775, thought he knew how to build an airship, and, having been successful in the construction of many queer mechanical contrivances from pianos to road wagons, he laid his airship plans before Napoleon, with a view to selling his secrets to the empire. Napoleon rejected the offer and forbade further work on the balloon. The man then went to St. Petersburg and succeeded in interesting the Czar Alexander. Count Rostoptschine, the grandfather of the writer, was at that time Governor of Moscow. In the papers left by him was this memorandum under date of Aug. 6, 1812: "The Emperor has commanded me to secure the services of the German engineer Leppich and his assistants and to bring them to Moscow. He is to construct a balloon with capacity to carry at least fifty persons and so made that it can fly with or against the wind." Under the name of Schmidt the engineer obtained a workshop near Moscow. Here the airship from which Moscow was to have been fired was built. Leppich failed to perfect the work and had to flee, and other means were employed to fire Moscow.

Major W. O. Clarke, 5th Inf., writes to us from Camagüey, Cuba, May 8, saying: "In your edition of May 9 you publish on page 979 a list of officers of Infantry as they would stand after readjustment, and you have my name after Phister. It should be after Maney. When I transferred to the 12th Infantry from the 6th Cavalry in 1882 with Lieut. E. Wilcox, I was not permitted by law to do so to the prejudice of Lieut. M. F. Waltz, so I went below him, but my entry into service was in 1877 and not 1878, where your list seems to place me." The error was in the list contained in the Report of the House Military Committee in the introduction to which it was said: "The lists are unofficial, but prepared from official Army Registers and are correct to date of preparation, February-March, 1908." We took the list as we found it and are very glad to correct the error.

Col. Alfred Reynolds, 22d Inf., commanding at Fort McDowell, Angel Island, Cal., in an official communication to the Adjutant General of the Army, says: "I have the honor to request that company commanders of organizations in the Philippines be cautioned to use more care in the preparation of the descriptive lists of men transferred to the casual companies and sent here for discharge. Incorrect descriptive lists mean delay in the discharge of the men besides much correspondence. Errors usually occur in the following cases: Clothing

accounts settled incorrectly; years of continuous service not properly stated; year of enlistment incorrect; many of the descriptive lists do not show marksmen's or sharpshooters' orders. The order should always be quoted to enable the paymaster to pay the soldiers. On some descriptive lists the allotments are not ruled out, which leaves a doubt as to whether the soldier has an allotment or not. Under the head of 'Stoppages' will frequently be shown nothing, and on the last page appears the remark 'Due Post Exchange, so many dollars.' As all stoppages, no matter of what kind, should appear under the heading 'Stoppages' the omission there causes confusion in making out the muster rolls. Deposit books and descriptive lists do not always agree."

It is a good thing for the interior sections of the country that know of our great Navy only by newspaper reports, that they have so intelligent chroniclers of naval events as The Daily Northwestern, published at Oshkosh, Wis., by Col. John Hicks, U.S. Minister to Chili. Referring in its issue of May 26 to the improvement of Pearl Harbor, it says that "the belated action of Congress in providing the means for long-needed improvements of Pearl Harbor will command the sincere approval of the people of this nation." The paper has also an instructive editorial analysis of the Michigan and the Dreadnought and the types they represent. Many of the best young seamen of the Battleship Fleet now in the Pacific came from inland places like Oshkosh, and the supply of such available material for future crews will be healthfully stimulated by earnest journalistic endorsement of a generous public attitude toward the Service. It is not one of the smallest benefits growing out of this cruise to the Orient, that all sections of the country have had their attention fixed for months on the movements of the fleet. It has grown to be like a favorite son or daughter that has left the big national farmhouse to see the world and is sending back word of its travels.

The Isthmian Canal Commission on June 1 opened proposals for furnishing 4,500,000 barrels of Portland cement for construction work on the Isthmus. There were twenty-five bids, American and European, the latter for quantities less than the full amount. The principal American bids were: Lehigh Portland Cement Company and the Alpha Portland Cement Company of Allentown, Pa., joint bid, delivered at Colon, \$8,212,500; delivered United States ports, \$6,412,500. F. J. Duggan, New York, delivered at Colon, \$7,830,000. Santa Cruz Portland Cement Company of San Francisco, delivered on dock at Portland, Ore., \$6,243,750. Atlas Portland Cement Company, New York city, delivered on dock, United States, \$5,355,000.

A press despatch from Honolulu, dated May 23, states that five big twelve-inch mortars, weighing each fifteen tons, arrived there by the S.S. Hilonian that week. They are the first shipment of heavy artillery ever brought to the Territory, and will form part of the armament of the fortifications now building at Diamond Head. The shipment with gun carriages weighed 200 tons, and an equal amount will be brought on the next trip of the vessel. Beside the guns, some fifty, 1,100 pounds of shells for them also arrived. Hawaii for the first time in history is now prepared to make some show of defense in case of attack. The fortifications under way and authorized, however, are expected to make the Island of Oahu practically impregnable.

The competition for places on the Infantry team will be held at Fort Sheridan and for the Cavalry team at Fort Ethan Allen, both beginning June 8. Between that time and Aug. 25 the teams will practice constantly on these ranges or at Camp Perry. Meanwhile the Navy is preparing its teams at Annapolis, and will enter three, representing respectively the Navy, Marine Corps and the Naval Academy. West Point will not be represented, owing to the pressure of other studies, so the Navy has three chances to the Army's two.

Col. Philip Reade, 23d U.S. Inf., contributes to the Herald, of Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, of April 18, an historical account of the origin of the small brass cannon or swivel gun known as lantaka, which he believes to be the oldest portable piece of ordnance on record, dating back to the sixteenth century. It is usually poised on a swivel and thus was well adapted to the purposes of the freebooters and pirates of four centuries ago, who could use it at the bow, stern or side of their boats.

Militiamen in Canada are displeased because the plans to mobilize the citizen soldiery of the Dominion at the Quebec tercentenary have been abandoned and instead of a parade of 25,000 men on the historic battleground where Wolfe fell only about 5,000 will march in honor of the Prince of Wales. The heir to the throne will be accompanied by a fleet of warships, and the militia think the occasion sufficiently important for Canada to show her military strength at its best.

After a tour of a month in Japan Gen. Albert L. Mills, commanding the Department of Luzon, returned to Manila April 27. He said he had not heard a word of war talk all the time he was in Japan, and found the people courteous to visiting foreigners, especially Americans. General Mills was entertained on April 18 at the Army and Navy Club in Tokio. He found that many tourists in the Orient would include Manila in their itinerary but for the inferior hotel accommodations.

A subscriber stationed in Cuba with the Army of Pacification writes: "As long as I live I will be a regular subscriber to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, for I would rather go without my smoking than miss the JOURNAL. It surely is a welcome visitor to one whose lot has been to be stationed in a little town in the center of the island since the troubles began."

The new manual for the Medical Department of the Army is in course of completion, but cannot be completed until after the publication of the new Army Regulations. It is impossible to say how long it will be, but presumably several months will elapse before the manual will be ready for distribution.

THE QUESTION OF ELIMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Feb. 22 last appears a "Proposed Plan of Elimination," which at first blush seems clever, but on closer view faulty. It has the merit of novelty and uncertainty, both of which have charms for restless humanity. It has the air of an honest and earnest effort to solve anew the problem of elimination, whose old solution by the Act of 1890 has to many been unsatisfactory. It is therefore worthy of fair and careful examination.

Its "main features" are two: First: "The officers of the Army will themselves determine those of their number that should be eliminated."

"Second: The officers eliminated will compose a reserve officer list, subject to duty with the colors as volunteer officers in time of war."

From the prominence given these features, they plainly possess in the author's mind entirely new and potent virtues that shall commend them to the approval of the Army, and the people; and yet the "First" is equally a feature of the solution of 1890; for the examining boards there provided are to be composed of officers of the Army.

The "Second" owes its virtue presumably to the "reserve officer list subject to duty with the colors as volunteer officers in time of war."

But by Section 7 of the proposed bill, this list springs from a source that cannot escape being viewed askance; and, whether justly or unjustly, the government in the crisis of war will hardly feel justified in looking to it for volunteer officers. If we desire an apple, we take one not yet tasted rather than one tasted and found bitter; and in troublous times, we choose what is wholly untasted rather than what has been tried and found wanting.

To the wretches entombed by this list, the Army at first may say, "Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung"; but unless elimination be just, this dippancy will soon turn to anxiety, that will stretch all worthy minds upon the rack of wild unrest. I say "worthy minds," because unworthy ones—of which, I am happy to believe, there are very few in the Service—would be little, if at all, affected. Such a rack would ill lend itself to that cheerful attention to business so necessary to an efficient army.

Again, this list would rapidly grow in numbers and expense, and as none "upon it in time of peace shall be assigned to duty without his consent," the people would ask why such cost for nothing.

ELIMINATION "AXIOMS" DISCUSSED.

The author next lays down thirteen axioms as further basis for his bill, a few of which shall be noticed in order.

Axiom 2. "That different degrees of efficiency are manifested by officers." This is both natural and true, and has no importance. Different degrees of glory are manifested by stars, but the splendor of the firmament depends on them all. A few shining geniuses cannot make an army; plain honest minds and plenty of them are indispensable.

Axiom 3. "That some officers are inefficient." Was there ever an army wholly free from inefficients? Will there, can there be? This defect may be wisely and safely left to retiring boards, examining boards, courts-martial, forced resignations and the like. These simple, old, well-tried remedies, if permitted by those above to have due course, will make needless complex, new, untried ones. Above all, let us shun wild, uncertain cures, that, aiming at one tare, might miss and kill a hundred stalks of wheat. For, like good wheat, officers are none too plentiful.

Axiom 7. "The inefficiency resulting from age is beyond rectification."

This seems less axiomatic than erroneous; for the sixty-second and sixty-fourth birthday anniversaries, retiring boards, examining boards, and tests under recent orders of the President give ample remedy. Those who are not—indeed some that are—thus eliminated, are still valuable officers.

Axiom 8. "That absolutely just elimination or absolutely just promotion by selection would produce greater efficiency than promotion by seniority."

This, as well as a passage in his introduction, seems to indicate that the author is either unfair or has forgotten that up to major promotion by seniority ceased to exist eighteen years ago. Since then, examination as to moral, mental and physical fitness is prerequisite, and seniority merely fixes the order in which officers shall appear before the board.

Axiom 11. "That an army is only as efficient as its least efficient." This smacks of error. Did the few scattering imbeciles, inefficients and cowards in the Army of Italy measure the gigantic force that gave Napoleon in his first campaign so many brilliant victories? Though he would have doubtless rejoiced to eliminate the few incompetents, that wise soldier would have declined to institute for such paltry purpose uncertain schemes, that might have shaken the nerves and mental quiet of all good officers.

Axiom 13. "That the present system has fossilized and destroyed more military genius than it has developed."

To inaugurate a system that will surely develop seminal military genius would of all things be most vital to the welfare of an army. But what seer can "look into the seeds of time and say which grain will grow and which will not"? Not in peace, but in war can we discover military genius. In peace, we can hope only to prepare the soil and give all the plants a fair show till the magic touch of war shall make clear the true quality of each. Unhappily, there are no conditions but those arising in the throng and press of events in campaign, siege and battle that can bring to light this hidden quality. Till war gave its favoring environment, Napoleon, Grant, Stonewall Jackson, and others less renowned, seemed to their contemporaries much below the average in soldierly promise, and nature's gifts, so brilliant in Alexander, Caesar and Frederick, were invisible and concealed even from themselves.

Now, lest we blindly and in excess of zeal increase instead of abating that fossilizing and destruction mentioned in Axiom 13, does not wisdom gravely counsel us to adopt no system but one, whose predominant trait is clear simple justice? And shall we not take careful heed that not only this justice itself but also the machinery for its administration be clear and simple and such as shall require for its mastery not divine omnipotence but merely ordinary human powers?

OLD AND NEW BILLS COMPARED.

Next follows the text of the proposed bill. Section 2. "That hereafter the promotion of the commissioned officers of the active list shall be by seniority after elimination."

The old solution of 1890 requires in equivalent phrase

precisely the same thing. But the essential differences between the old and the new appear in their administration, and effort will now be made to point them out.

Under the old, an officer, before he can be eliminated, has the right of facing his judges and of challenging for cause any or all of them; under the new he will lose this right.

Under the old, the five judges are sworn to bring him in their immediate presence and directly to see with their own eyes, to hear with their own ears, discover by their own wits, determine by their own impressions, decide by their own judgments his fitness, physical, moral and mental; under the new, the five judges are sworn to do these things not through their own eyes, ears, wits, impressions and judgments, but through those of scores and hundreds of others, none of whom can be challenged.

Under the old, there are only five sworn judges; under the new, there are scores and hundreds of unsworn ones.

Under the old, physical fitness is determined after rigid tests by physicians, and mental and moral fitness after rigid tests by seniors; under the new, the former is determined without tests by laymen, and the latter without tests largely by juniors.

Under the old, deliberation and just decisions are easily practicable; under the new, as nothing is omitted that can "darken counsel by words without knowledge," deliberation is infinitely perplexing and just decisions wholly fortuitous.

Under the old, a clear and definite understanding is readily feasible; under the new, it can be reached, if at all, only by collating and digesting thousands of contradictory reports, many of which, as appears presently, have no evidential value.

Under the old, the final judgment, that decides the fate of an officer, approaches, as nearly as may be among men, the ideal of absolute justice; under the new, none can feel any security or even reasonable hope that justice will or indeed can be done.

Seeing that we are only men and must perforce obey necessity, is there under the sun any safe way open to us for securing just elimination except by requiring officers, one at a time, to prove themselves before a competent board? The Act of 1890 provides such a board and makes it competent to suspend and ultimately eliminate any officer who fails to show himself worthy of commission. It can eliminate and continue to eliminate, if need be, down through entire grades and finally select for promotion from a grade below.

EFFICIENCY OF BOARDS.

If such boards composed of such members can not give just elimination, then just elimination is beyond man's reach. But they can; they have; they will.

I have been examined by several and have been on several to examine others, and there is no question in my mind that they were honest and fully observant of their oaths.

Formerly there may have been cases of unconscious leniency, due to long acquaintanceship or friendship of members with those examined. For then boards were convened here, there, everywhere, and officers were examined at their own stations by next-door neighbors. But this is not so now.

Formerly the War Department, itself, sometimes warned against too rigid exactitude and cautioned boards to observe the spirit rather than the letter of the law in testing officers of long service and good record. I believe this also is a thing of the past.

Sometimes, too, the suspension or elimination made by boards has not been approved or executed by higher authority. This, too, will doubtless be changed.

There can hardly be a shadow of doubt that boards will continue to improve and, like courts-martial, become effective in eliminating unworthy officers. At all events, if this wise and safe procedure fail, then in the name of all reason, is it not entirely certain that any other procedure must also fail?

If all the powerful motives of soldierly honesty, duty, faith, honor be too feeble to hold officers to the right when carrying out the bill of 1890, have we any grounds to hope that those motives will prevail when the present bill is to be carried out?

We now come to Section 5 of this bill.

This seems to imply that ages in the staff may be different from those in the line. Why should they be?

Section 6. This would entail great expense and, still worse, rob the Army of the cream of its officers. There would be no compensation to the nation; for in the higher grades experience would give place to less experience, and in the lowest, to sheer greenness.

Section 7. As already seen, this would taint the source of the reserve officer list.

Sections 10, 11, 12. These make elimination after five years depend solely on efficiency, which, in turn, shall be judged from reports made by each officer on those of his own and junior grades in his regiment or corps.

AS TO EFFICIENCY REPORTS.

These reports must give the certified, unbiased, personal and private opinions of their authors as to the "physical fitness and relative efficiency" of those reported on.

In other words, each officer of a corps, say the Coast Artillery Corps, will be required to look narrowly into all the paths, set a print upon the heels, count, as it were, the very steps of every other officer of his own and junior grades, set down in note-book and con by rote his observations and thence decide not only as to the physical fitness but also as to the relative efficiency of them all. He is not even asked to take oath or to become acquainted with those he judges, many of whom are strangers and many senior to him. Each officer of a regiment must behave in the same unneighborly way to those of his own and junior grades in the regiment.

Would not this gradually mine and finally destroy the goodwill, fellowship, manliness, frankness and esprit without which a good army must surely die? It would engender universal anxiety by robbing officers of all sense of security, confidence, mental peace and end in making the profession abhorred by all but reckless adventurers; for good men would never subject themselves and their livelihood to such hateful and precarious conditions.

The arts of popularity would be more studied and observed than those of war, and as many would trim their course to avoid giving offense, discipline would languish. Each would bear in mind that enmity or prejudice might warp the judgment of those who are to decide his relative efficiency and physical fitness. As the reports are to be private and personal and made without the sanctity of an oath, the Army would become in time a school for spies and informers.

Sections 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 direct how elimination shall be reached. Two boards are to act: one of five general officers, called the "first board," must from the reports, provided for in Sections 11 and 12, select for each branch of the Service twice as many officers as must be eliminated to insure proper flow of promotion for the next calendar year.

Those selected are then referred to a board of thirteen, called the "second board," which, after careful consid-

eration of their records, shall finally determine from among them the required eliminations.

Confining the discussion to the line alone: As each of the 3,207 line officers lists according to his judgment in order of relative merit those of his own and junior grades, there will result 3,207 lists, which, beginning with those made by second lieutenants of Infantry and Cavalry, and ending with that of the Chief of Artillery, will form a colossal series, whose smallest term will be many lists of fourteen names and highest, one of 768 names. All intermediate terms, like the smallest, will each consist of many lists, and as all must be carefully consulted to secure just elimination, the task of collation will be so Herculean and so crushing in perplexity as to exhaust human energies and bewilder and confound mortal minds.

Assuming that paper of legal cap size will be used and an average of ten names be shown on a page, the reports of 675 second lieutenants of Infantry or Cavalry, and those of 79 second lieutenants, C.A.C., will cover 1,642 pages. The report of a first lieutenant of Infantry or Cavalry, showing twenty-nine names, will consume three pages, and that of a first lieutenant, C.A.C., showing 288 names, will cover twenty-nine pages. As there are 675 of the former and 210 of the latter, their reports will cover 8,115 pages. In the same way it may be shown that the reports of captains of these three arms will cover 13,537 pages; those of majors, 2,493, and those for the whole line, including engineers, 30,000 pages.

Many names will each be repeated many times, but in separate reports. The average number of such repetitions will be ninety. In other words, each officer will have on an average ninety different judges, whose ninety lists must all be collated, whose ninety various estimates of him must all be compared, reconciled and digested by the "first board," before it can finally dispose of his case.

Let this board now take up the case of Second Lieutenant X., C.A.C. As his order of relative efficiency has been fixed by 570 judges, the board after tedious search will at length discover his name in 570 places, high, low or medium, in as many different lists and in 570 scattering, elusive spots throughout the 21,000 pages of reports rendered by his judges. He will be hard to find, and the mere hunt might well try the patience of the five generals past all endurance.

How shall the board reach a—I had nearly said just—decision as to this officer? Since his relative order may be denoted by seventy-nine different numbers, shall these be summed, divided by 570, and the quotient used to decide his fate? This would be the easiest way, but withal a slow and vexing way.

Or, having as before hunted the Lieutenant out of all his 570 burrows, shall the board then proceed patiently and conscientiously to read, maturely consider, collate, reconcile and digest the 570 testimonies for and against him, and, after weighing all the witnesses and their evidence, come to final judgment? Though steep and thorny, and, perhaps, impassable to man, this is the only path to justice, if justice can be found in the "Proposed Plan."

In any event, the board will find Lieutenant X. more perplexing than a score of Chinese puzzles. And he is only one of seventy-nine! Again, how long will it be before the board can dispose of Lieutenant X., and take up Lieutenant Y.? There are 570 reports averaging thirty-seven pages each. If ten minutes be devoted to each report, Lieutenant X. would require ninety-five hours, or, allowing eight hours to a day, eleven days and seven hours.

It has been shown above that to dispose of one line officer the "first board" would have to consult, on an average, ninety different reports of nine pages each. If it devoted only two minutes to each, it would consume three hours. But to secure—or attempt to secure—just elimination by this scheme, each of the 3,207 officers would also want three hours, and all would require 9,621. Working eight hours a day for twenty-four days a month, the board could not finish its labors in less than four years and two months.

To carry out this plan, would not several of these "first boards" be necessary? And as these generals could do nothing but figure on the multitudinous reports, would not many extra ones have to be added to the Army? This would give good promotion and serve in some degree to allay the unrest arising from this alarming scheme. But perhaps it is meant that the numbers denoting each officer's order of merit shall be searched for and all averages computed by clerks.

Why, then, have any columns B and C in Form XXX? And as the Adjutant General of the Army could certify the lists, why have any "first board"?

How shall the colonels and lieutenant colonels of Infantry and Cavalry, who seem to have been neglected, be dealt with for elimination?

In principle the problem of elimination seems to have found a wise and correct solution in the Act of 1890; for this protects in the fullest and most jealous manner the right, so dear to Americans, of appearing and being heard in court.

If its sifting power be found too weak, let the meshes of the sieve be made smaller, by raising the standard and enlarging the scope of the examination. To this none can object.

In the above discussion, nothing has been said of the extra work imposed by the "Proposed Plan" on all officers, many of whom would be busy for days and months in a conscientious effort to gather material for Column C, Form XXX, in arranging in order of efficiency scores and hundreds of their brethren, and in final formulation of the reports required.

For, to secure a just foundation, on which to build their long lists, the chiefs of the several corps and regiments would have to consult and collate all reports rendered by their subordinates, and the chiefs would be little worse off than many of lower rank.

The Chief of Artillery, for example, would be so overwhelmed, that several other chiefs would have to be appointed, or the work of his office be wholly neglected; and the colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, captains and first lieutenants, C.A.C., would also be so hard pressed that their legitimate duties might in large measure go undone.

"COLLEGE OF ELIMINATION" SUGGESTED.

It might be still better to establish an Academy or College of Elimination, whose faculty would be men of the highest military training and appropriate rank, but separated entirely from the regular line of promotion, just as are the professors of the Military Academy at West Point. This faculty might be composed of two major generals, three brigadier generals, five colonels and seven lieutenant colonels, those in each of these grades to be selected from the grade next lower in the regular establishment. Promotion in this faculty could be regulated so that each member should enjoy the hope of retiring as a major general.

The rank here suggested may seem rather high, but a little thought will bring the conviction that such a college would be charged with duties of the most onerous character as well as of the deepest consequence to the welfare of the whole Army. Its members must be profi-

cient in all professional knowledge, and must lead a life of unremitting devotion and study of all the varied branches of military and medical science. The college should be near, but not at, a brigade post, where troops of all arms could be called on for practical work necessary in performing the practical portions of its duties of elimination.

But the composition of the college and the rank of its members, etc., are mere suggestions and would deserve better and longer study than I have been able to give them. Such a body, invested with the sole power of elimination under the President, could act with free minds and execute with justice any tests devised and approved by Congress for sifting the commissioned personnel. Its views and recommendations as to such tests, given from time to time as occasion might require, would grow in value with experience and, as they were confirmed by proper authority and put into execution in passing years, would gradually lift the standard of average efficiency till it reached a height of almost ideal excellence.

Unrest, arising from dubious and dangerous schemes so frequently agitated in the past few years, would give place to cheerful content and confidence, and each officer would hopefully strive to attain the highest point of efficiency within his reach.

J. C. GRESHAM, Lieut. Col., 14th Cav.
May 12, 1908.

REPORTS ON OUR BATTLESHIPS.

Eleven weeks ago, March 28, 1908, we published so much of the report by Rear Admiral Evans on the Battleship Fleet as related to the current controversy on the subject of the location of the armor belt on our battleships. We have since received, too late for publication last week, as we went to press a day earlier than usual, the full report of Admiral Evans on the defects of his Battleship Fleet, the report of Naval Constructor Robinson, U.S.N., on which the report of the Admiral was based, and the comments upon these two reports by the Naval Board of Construction, Rear Admiral G. A. Converse, president; Chief Constr. W. L. Capps, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair; Rear Admiral N. E. Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance; Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment; Capt. A. F. Dixon, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, members. The report of this board is dated May 19, 1908. The best way to give in the briefest form a clear idea of the several opinions on the questions under discussion is to group these three reports together.

IMPORTANCE OF HOMOGENEITY.

The report of Naval Constructor Robinson is dated, "U.S.S. Connecticut, Flagship, at Sea, March 4, 1908." In it he says, on the subject of homogeneity, that its importance of homogeneity has been impressed upon him; that it should include economical speed and coal capacity, turning and maneuvering qualities and areas over which guns may be brought to bear from tactical consideration. Interchangeability of fittings and auxiliaries is desirable, but to a lesser extent. He concludes:

"The desirability of homogeneity between vessels operating together has been impressed upon me. Such homogeneity should include economical speed and coal capacity from strategical consideration, and turning and maneuvering qualities are areas over which guns may be brought to bear from tactical considerations. That fittings and auxiliaries should be interchangeable is desirable, but not so necessary as that the ships should be similar in the above qualities. To what extent absolute homogeneity should be carried is a question open to argument, but I believe that units of four should be the minimum and that in progressing from unit to unit the most careful considerations should be given to the large questions of endurance and maneuvering qualities, so that the various units may be combined into a fleet whose operation is not impeded by the weakness of a small part. The excessive coal consumption of the Maine and the small coal capacity of the Alabama and Illinois bring out these points."

Commenting upon this in his report, Admiral Evans says: "This cruise has particularly accentuated the importance of homogeneity in units so far as regards coal consumption and capacity, and steaming qualities, but few opportunities for tactical maneuvering having presented themselves, and therefore the absolute necessity for homogeneity in other qualities has not been so clearly brought out. These qualities must be possessed to the same degree by ships that are to maneuver successfully together, and of them I would particularly designate certain features which tactical maneuvers would plainly emphasize, but which from present experience only, may be easily overlooked, and in regard to which even sister ships sometimes differ widely. All ships in a fleet can of course be assigned a standard helm angle, corresponding to a standard tactical diameter, but the variations in their times of turning, and in transfer and advance (few turns are more than eight points), is frequently sufficient to throw a perfect line into a very imperfect and ragged column, or vice versa. The tactical defect consists not merely in the difficulty (amounting almost to an impossibility) of satisfactorily drilling a fleet of such ships, but in the fact that in the probable maneuver of going from line into column before an engagement (the fleet would open fire as soon as this change of formation is completed) the formation may be broken to the extent of having one ship blank the fire of others. How far it is practicable to carry this homogeneity of tactical and steaming qualities must, of course, depend on circumstances. It is my duty at this time to strongly present the value of this feature and to recommend that homogeneity of tactical and steaming qualities be given to units of four vessels as a minimum, but all ships of a class should be as nearly homogeneous in these particulars as practicable. (A special report will soon be made by me on the bad effects on the fleet of the Maine's peculiar and inefficient steaming qualities, which effects are so destructive of fleet efficiency that I am compelled to urge her withdrawal from the fleet and the general reconstruction of her boiler plant.) Homogeneity in arc of fire is also important, but homogeneity in the caliber of guns, design of turrets, fittings, etc., is only important to the extent of simplifying ammunition supply, supply of spare parts, etc., to a large fleet, and is therefore of secondary importance as compared to the main question set forth above."

The Board of Construction for their part says: "With the sole exception of the Idaho and Mississippi, the designers of the Navy Department, during the past seven years, have given special attention to the desirability of homogeneity, as is fully evidenced by the fact that there are five Virginias, six Connecticuts, four Tennessees, and

six Colorados. The South Carolina and Michigan are, so far as concerns maneuvering power, speed, and other characteristics, except battery arrangement, capable of being placed in the same tactical group as the vessels of the Connecticut class. The conditions under which the South Carolina and Michigan were designed, the limitation imposed by Congress upon their size, and the desirability of completing a group of eight vessels of the same general maneuvering characteristics as the Connecticut class, have already been brought to the attention of the department in various official communications. The conditions under which the designs of the Delaware and North Dakota were developed are too well known to require further elaboration in this report. The two battleships authorized in this year's appropriation bill, so far as concerns maneuvering qualities, general arrangement of battery, etc., will be quite similar to the Delaware and North Dakota, so that these two battleships and the two battleships just authorized can be considered as a group of four homogeneous vessels."

THE QUESTION OF FREEBOARD.

On this subject Naval Constructor Robinson says: "In battleships of considerable length and speed in any but the smoothest sea, some water is taken on board forward with the freeboards that exist in the vessels of this fleet. Ordinarily, the amount of water is not such as to prevent the use of bow turrets under reasonable conditions. A flaring of the bow sections, omission of excrescences, such as bill boards, bow sponsons, and, where possible, increase of freeboard forward are advisable, and, if length and speed are to be increased, imperative. Bow guns mounted similarly to the forward three-inch guns on the Connecticut class are useless underway at any speed in practically any sea."

"The flukes of patent anchors when carried low down contribute to this throwing of water and should be raised, as it is understood to have been done on latest designs by making inclination of hawse pipes to horizontal much less. A low breakwater some distance abaft the bow diagonally inclined to thwartship line and having freeing ports of some size at sides would contribute to dryness."

"I have seen no weather on this trip where turret guns would be out of action, except so far as flying spray in a few cases might affect the sights. Quarterdecks as low as the Maine type do not appear desirable, being frequently flooded by a quartering sea of any size, though I have seen no weather on this trip to put the after turret out of commission. Guns mounted in broadside in positions corresponding to the seven-inch battery of the Connecticut are liable to be thrown out of action on the weather side at any considerable speed under trade wind conditions, or, worse, due to water. If the amount of water getting through the port is not sufficient to cause serious trouble, it will, under these conditions, interfere with drill, make the service of the gun difficult by making decks slippery, and impair the use of the telescope."

"The effect on the lee guns is much less, but, due to refraction from gases of guns in firing and its effect on sighting, the lee gauge is probable the one that will be chosen and is certainly the best from a gunnery standpoint. With the present acceptance of the all-big-gun ship any battery likely to be on this deck in future will be for torpedo defense only and would probably not be manned during the main action. A torpedo attack may be expected from any direction and, if it is to be repelled while the ship is steaming at some speed under the conditions mentioned above, it would seem that some, at least, of these torpedo defense guns should be mounted higher than the gun deck level. It is essential that such torpedo defense guns be protected by armor in order that they may not be expended in the action, and may be ready when wanted. To raise the whole torpedo defense battery and armor it properly is a difficult matter without raising the main battery, which immediately affects the stability and causes increase of beam and further complication."

"It, therefore, seems that part of such guns should be kept on the gun deck suitably protected, and a few might be mounted on tops of turrets or in the high and exposed positions, or, if possible, a suitable design of special quick-acting type of disappearing gun mount developed so that the torpedo defense guns might be stowed behind armor during the main action and quickly brought to battery afterward. As to the much vexed question of armor belt location, the weather and sea conditions of this trip have been unusually good, but even under these conditions the bottom of the belt of various ships has been frequently visible due to pitching and rolling, and it would seem that the location of the bottom of the belt was not excessively low, as an injury below the belt would be much more serious than one above it, and could be made by a shell of any caliber when the bottom of the belt is exposed. It is realized that the condition of loading various vessels of the fleet was unusual, the single item of reserve feed water ranging from thirty tons in several ships to as high as eight hundred tons in one ship. In addition to which are unusual spare parts, target practice ammunition, etc. It would hardly be denied by anyone that it is desirable to have the greatest area and thickness of armor possible, and it would seem that a belt starting at the level of the bottom of the present belt and made of the maximum width and thickness possible, at the same time assuring proper protection to the turrets and gun emplacements, is a reasonable compromise. Armor at the bow should be arranged with regard to form of wave profile, unless the fineness of bow lines and arrangement of internal subdivisions is such as to make excessive trim and loss of stability from bow damages impossible. Similar remarks apply to the stern, with the additional fact that protection for the steering gear is imperative."

Admiral Evans says: "Referring to the subject of freeboard, there is no question but that the intermediate-battery guns of every vessel in this fleet are too low for efficiency. When steaming at ten knots, with an ordinary trade wind anywhere forward of the beam, it is necessary for comfort and to prevent occasional flooding of the gun deck to keep the weather guns secured with shutters in place. Under such weather conditions it would be possible to fire the guns, but the occasional seas which would enter first one gun port, then another, would flood the deck to such an extent, combined with the roll of the ship, to run over the coamings of the hoists, flood the passages, wet the powder, and would, in short, render the fighting of the guns impracticable. Aside from this, these conditions, when action is not imminent, would necessitate keeping shutters in place, thereby preventing training at the guns, without which they would be of little use in battle. If under the above conditions the speed were increased to fifteen knots, the guns could probably not be fired nor the shutters cleared away. Under the above weather conditions the turret guns can nearly always be fired at a ten-knot speed, but at fifteen knots it is possible that some difficulty would be encountered. As future ships will have only turret guns in their main battery, the point loses some of its importance, but a somewhat higher turret gun forward

would seem necessary to fight with full efficiency at fifteen knots in a trade-wind sea, or at ten or twelve in a somewhat heavier sea than that which is ordinarily encountered in the trade belt."

"In new ships the question of the height of broadside guns is transformed into a consideration of the height of torpedo-defense guns, and the fact that in case of a torpedo attack a commanding officer is not at liberty to choose between the use of the weather or of the lee battery renders it important that at least some of these guns be placed high enough to be used efficiently in any sea in which a torpedo boat or destroyer could operate. In this connection the tops of the two higher turrets, suggested by Lieutenant Commander Upham, seem to be ideal positions for four of these guns. A torpedo attack would usually either precede or follow an engagement, or else would be an isolated attack unaccompanied by a general engagement, and there would therefore be little probability that these guns would be required during a regular action. In fact, in recommending this position for a portion of this battery it is expected that these guns would not be used while the turret guns are firing. When this is taken into consideration the question of ammunition supply is at once simplified, because it would be entirely practicable to pass it up by hand. The exceptional position thus offered aboard our new ships for four guns with very large arcs of fire, and in a commanding position, available for use at all times except during a general engagement, is too valuable to be neglected."

"These guns would probably be disabled in action; in fact, the accounts of the battle of Tsushima indicate that nearly every secondary battery gun on certain ships (as would be natural to expect) was so disabled. This, therefore, suggests the desirability of protecting by armor or otherwise some torpedo-defense gun expressly for use after an engagement. I therefore, in addition to recommending the utilization of the tops of turrets for a portion of this battery, approve the recommendation made by Naval Constructor Robinson that, if practicable, a certain other portion of this battery be so mounted that the guns would remain housed behind armor during action, and would be available to be quickly thrown into battery and used to repel an attack following an engagement."

The Board of Construction says:

"It may be accepted as an axiom in the development of battleships that freeboard in excess of that absolutely required for seaworthiness and the proper working of the battery is not only undesirable but a definite disadvantage, as it increases the target area and raises the center of gravity, making the vessel more liable to be hit, and considerably decreasing the stability under damaged conditions. The increase of length and speed of battleships, and the fine lines forward and aft, in conjunction with the concentration of weight near the extremities of the latest battleship, has made it advisable to increase the height of freeboard forward. Even in this respect, however, Japan, which has certainly had very considerable experience of fighting under modern conditions, has, in its latest ships, adhered to a forward freeboard of moderate height, the forward freeboard of the Aki and Satsuma being reported as practically the same as our Connecticut class."

"The comments with respect to the inability to fight the weather broadside guns under certain conditions of weather are fully appreciated, but it must be borne in mind that for ships now with the Atlantic Fleet the broadside battery cannot well be disposed in any other manner than the one adopted—a disposition, be it noted, which is practically identical with that of the battleships of England, Germany and Japan of the same period of design. Indeed, the heights of the axes of the broadside guns of United States battleships are, as a rule, from one to two feet higher above water than corresponding guns in British battleships. The broadside batteries of United States battleships now in course of construction are purely for torpedo defense, and as all available battery space on the upper deck has been pre-empted by heavy gun turrets, any other system of mounting, than that adopted would be wholly impracticable. The location of guns of the secondary battery on top of turrets was considered many years ago, and such a location has several times been indicated on the plans of battleships. So far, however, no guns have been actually so mounted, since there is very good reason to believe that they would not be available for repelling torpedoattacks after any general engagement on account of injuries received in action. This matter was carefully considered in connection with the designs of the South Carolina and Delaware classes, and at that time the disadvantages of mounting guns on top of turrets were believed to be greater than the advantages."

"With fine bow lines and consequent small displacement of this portion of the vessel, the devotion of any considerable amount of weight to armor at the bows of battleships has been considered unnecessary, especially when the water-line armor is extended over so great a proportion of the length of the ship as in the case of the South Carolina and Michigan and Delaware and North Dakota. The very great extension of the heavy water-line armor on these vessels in connection with the traverse armored bulkheads and the armored deck forward of the side armor, and extensive compartmental subdivision, with cofferdams filled with cellulose, is believed to provide a very much better protection to the buoyancy and would prevent change trim of the vessel due to water-line damage in a much more efficient degree than has been possible with the arrangement previously adopted in the case of battleships whose thin side armor was continued to the bow."

LOCATION OF WATER-LINE ARMOR.

What Admiral Evans says on this subject we published nearly three weeks ago, as stated above, but repeat it here:

"Judging from the figures contained in the several replies from commanding officers which relate to this subject, it would appear that better protection might have been afforded had these belts been originally placed between six inches and one foot higher: this on the theory that the commanding officer would admit sufficient water before an action to sink the belt to within about eighteen inches above the water line, but even this is open to question, for it has been noted that even when heavily laden and in the smooth to moderate seas, which have thus far characterized this cruise, the ships frequently expose their entire belt and the bottom plating beneath it. It must be remembered that even a five or a six-inch shell (of which there would be a great number) could inflict a severe and dangerous injury if it struck below the belt, while otherwise the water line, even with the belt entirely submerged, is, on account of the casemate, armor, and coal, immune to all except the heaviest projectiles. The fact is that under the sea conditions in which battleships may be fought a belt of eight feet in width, if considered alone, is too narrow to afford the desired protection, wherever it may be placed; and the question becomes an academic discussion, with certain arguments on each side. It is understood that on the

latest ships this question is of little import, as the citadel armor is but one inch less in thickness than that on the water line, and for those ships already built it is believed that if bridges are removed and all weights which will be landed when war breaks out are taken into consideration, the ship will rise the six or twelve inches which is believed to be the maximum that it should be desired to raise them.

"In this connection I desire to comment particularly on the disposition of armor on the bows of the ship. When a ship is steaming even at ten knots the armor at the stem is submerged two or three feet by the bow wave, and at fifteen knots to a much greater depth. There is ordinarily no armor above the water line in this part of the ship, thus rendering it vulnerable to five or six-inch shells, and if these enter, the pitching and ascending would soon fill the decks forward with water, put the ship down by the head, tend to expose her screws and rudder, and render steering erratic. The suggested curving the entire water-line belt up at the bows and covering both sides in the forward portion of the ship, say as far aft as frame seventeen, with two or three-inch armor as protection against smaller caliber shells, seems pertinent and worthy of consideration."

Summing up the matter the Board say:

"From the comments contained in the accompanying reports of Rear Admiral Evans and Naval Constructor Robinson it is obvious that in the moderate weather experienced during the passage of the fleet from Hampton Roads to Magdalena Bay there were numerous occasions upon which the lower edge of the main armor belt was exposed, and this under the unusually deep-laden condition of the vessels of the fleet, some of these vessels carrying as much as 800 tons of fresh water in their double bottoms and having on board large quantities of excess stores, ammunition, etc. Therefore the statements in these reports as to the undesirability of raising the lower edge of the belt armor, when taken in connection with the very positive statement made in the communication of Captain Ingersoll in his letter of April 16, 1908, fully confirm the board in its opinion, already expressed, as to the desirability of making no change in the location of the lower edge of heavy water-line armor belts of our battleships, and certainly that the lower edge should not be raised. The distribution of armored protection on battleships, like so many other questions relating to battleship design, is necessarily a compromise, and the fundamental principles governing such distribution which have heretofore been observed are, in the opinion of the Board, entirely sound and should be adhered to in the future."

In accordance with a recommendation of Naval Constructor Robinson, that there should be a reduction in superstructure, Admiral Evans says:

"Except for the flagships on which an after bridge and an emergency cabin is an essential, all flying bridges and after bridges are unnecessary, and are a menace in action. If there were no flying bridge forward, none would be necessary aft, and the lower bridge, if made large enough to accommodate the signal staff of flag officer, would then be adequate as the after bridge of flagships. No stronger testimony against bridge in action can be desired than the frequent allusions in accounts of recent battles to the splinters, fires, and damage caused by their presence. I would recommend that one ship of each class only be fitted as a flagship, the others of the class not to be so fitted. In this connection, in order that space aboard ships which are not flagships be not wasted, it is now time to decide, once for all, on a certain list of ships to be used as flagships, fit them not only in regard to bridges, but in all other respects for that duty, and remove bridges and re-allot space on the others. This would greatly increase the efficiency of the fleet, all of which now carry much superfluous weight and much unused space owing to their nearly all being fitted with flag officers' accommodations."

The Board heartily concur in these suggestions, stating that the designs of the Delaware and North Dakota, whose principal characteristics were determined upon more than two years ago, have fully embodied this principle. "As a matter of fact," they say, "the desire for additional bridges and top-hamper has come from officers of the fleet rather than from designers, and it is only recently that officers of the fleet appear to have fully realized the benefits which would result from eliminating all bridges, deck erections, and unnecessary weights of every description."

CONNING TOWERS.

Naval Constructor Robinson says: "The conning tower should have the fundamental requisite of adequate protection and size and unobstructed view, and the dimensions should be decided on with these features in view. Many of the present towers have obstructions to view in the form of supports for structures above the tower, boats, stacks, etc., many of which could be removed with removal of bridge above. Access from the bottom is necessary, but the door should be retained for use under ordinary circumstances if we are to do what the consensus of opinion now demands, namely, handle the ship from a bridge on the same level, by using the wheel, etc., in the conning tower. This tower should be of a size sufficient to accommodate the captain, navigator, and three or four other men stationed at the wheel, instruments, and voice tubes. For a flagship the question of protection to the admiral and his staff is also involved. This brings out the fact that decision should be made at time of design as to whether the ship is to be used as a flagship or not. It does not appear desirable to make all battleships flagships, as has been the practice in the past, but certain ones will naturally be required to be so fitted. It seems that for ships so selected to serve as flagships a special sized conning tower to accommodate the admiral and three of his staff in addition to the ship's people would be more efficient and lighter than a separate signal station at the after end of the ship. The type of tower at present fitted seems well suited, though the portholes should be made larger and the size and surroundings of towers determined by the general considerations mentioned above. Any place reasonably high up and suitably protected forward and aft, having a clear and unobstructed view over as great a part of the horizon as possible, will serve well as a torpedo directing station. The present type on front of conning tower seems well for forward station and an armored tube in center line aft, about where present signal tower is placed, will serve well aft if the view is clear. Such an after tower is not necessary if after tubes are not fitted. The armor of this station should be thicker than is now the case."

Admiral Evans says: "It is my opinion that this very important battle station should be large enough to permit of its habitual use for steering the ship at all times, as is the case in certain foreign navies; that it should be elliptical in shape, extending athwartships far enough to permit a clear view directly astern; and that, while for piloting a wheel should be provided on top, the conning tower should be the only steering station protected

from the weather. It should thus become, as it should be, the customary place from which the ship is maneuvered, except when entering a harbor or going alongside of a dock. This change would at once do away with the flying bridge and its incidental hamper. On ships similar to the Connecticut a portable extension to the lower bridge should be fitted, extending out to the side, which would be unrigged at 'clear ship.' The conning tower should be directly over the central station and connected to it by a thick armored tube at least 3 feet in internal diameter in the clear, in order to permit a man to pass through it. In the central station all such gear as wheel, compass, helm indicator, etc., should be duplicated, while the conning tower would require all gear necessary to the habitual handling of the ship. The conning tower should have an opening in the after side which can be closed with an armored door, otherwise the heavy plate formerly fitted is necessary, and this is undesirable both on account of its weight and the less protection it affords."

"I invite attention to the frequent casualties to personnel in conning towers during the Russo-Japanese war, and therefore can not agree with those officers who state that no top to the tower is necessary. I consider a top essential both as to a protection against gun fire, fragments of shell, etc., and against falling masts, etc. The slits in the tower should be beveled out on the inside to give a greater angle of vision through the same-sized orifice, and they should be somewhat larger than at present, but not larger than necessary to an unobstructed view, and not so large as to weaken the security of the top of the tower in case it should be hit. Stanchions supporting the top would not give this strength, and are a menace. It is further suggested that the slit be a little above the head of the average man and a runway provided around inside so that only those who must peep out would be exposed to splinters. For ordinary conditions a raised platform would be used by the helmsman, and if necessary this could be used in battle."

"A conning tower of this nature would be of real service. It would also be large enough for the flag-officer (at present no armored station is provided for him, although in a modern engagement such protection is of vital importance). Aside from the question of saving this weight by combining the captain's station with the one required for the flag-officer, that officer should, in battle, be near the captain of the flagship to facilitate transmission of his orders to the vessel. The estimate of three additional people to accompany the flag-officer is thought to be an adequate provision. It would seem to be a wise further precaution to surround this tower at a distance of some 6 feet by a 1-inch plate to act as an exploder of shell which hit it. This space could be utilized in peace as a locker. It is also thought that a plenum ventilation connection from below could be fitted so that in event of fire the smoke could be kept out without closing the portholes. No apparatus should be in actual contact with the walls of the conning tower. Woodwork, except of a temporary character, should not be placed near the conning tower, on account of the danger of fire in action, this danger being mainly the obscuring of vision by smoke, or the driving away of personnel by smoke and heat, and not necessarily of the destruction of gear."

"The location suggested for torpedo directing stations by Naval Constructor Robinson appear desirable, their only fault being in their protection. In view of the fact that torpedoes will not be used until ships are at comparatively short ranges, the thickness of the armor must be materially increased over that at present in use, as otherwise the stations would probably be shot away before the time came to use them."

The Board say: "In the Delaware and North Dakota provision has already been made for handling the ship from the conning tower, and the other suggestions contained in the reports with respect to the fittings of conning tower have already received and will continue to receive the most careful consideration. For many years past the Board on Construction and the bureaus concerned have recommended that the number of flagships be reduced, and in view of the large number of flagships already existing no battleships designed during the past four years have been fitted as flagships. The battleships covered by the current appropriation bill will, however, be designed as flagships. With respect to the omission of doors below the protective deck in main transverse water-tight bulkheads, the board is of the opinion that the U.S. Navy has taken the lead in such matters, the designs of battleships of four years ago embodying this principle, which is now being generally adopted, so far as the board is aware, by foreign navies. It undoubtedly introduces an element of inconvenience in visiting the various compartments of the vessel, but has very great advantages in preserving the integrity of the vessel's water-tight subdivision."

QUESTION OF COAL.

Naval Constructor Robinson says: "The problem of coal is one that has confronted the fleet particularly on this trip. The principal general difficulties experienced are inaccessibility of bunker chutes (inherent in ships with side turrets and superstructures), interference of deck fittings with thwartship transportation, which may be removed, and inconvenient location of chutes for delivery to bunkers, which should be guarded against in the future. Chutes should be arranged to deliver in middle of bunkers instead of at sides or corners. The colliers used on this trip were in most cases ordinary merchant colliers, and are not altogether suited for naval purposes in that when they come alongside their hatches do not fall abreast the battleship where the bunker chutes and coaling arrangements are located. In all battleships the bunkers are now, and probably will continue to be, some distance from bow and stern. This, then, implies that the collier's hatches should be in the middle of her length, the machinery being in the stern and the living spaces, etc., in the bow."

"It is not believed that a speed of more than 12 to 14 knots is necessary for the majority of colliers to serve the fleet. The type of masts, booms, and winches on these colliers will serve. The sides of the collier's hatches should be smooth and free from anything to catch or tear the bags."

"It is the generally expressed sentiment of the engineer officers of the fleet that through access within machinery spaces by doors in bulkheads is essential to proper operation of the machinery. It is unquestionably easier, but equally unquestionably is the fact that it is more dangerous in laying open to possible bilging by submarine mine or torpedo the whole of the machinery space. Foreign services have adopted the idea of no doors in the thwartship bulkheads in machinery spaces and find it possible to operate their machinery, and it is believed that doors in thwartship bulkheads should be omitted, but that doors in center line bulkheads when such are fitted are not objectionable."

"Coal capacity should be sufficient to give a radius of action at economical speed of 10 or 12 knots of at least 6,000 miles. Every endeavor should be made to procure machinery, both main and auxiliary, of greater coal

economy, and to install in a manner best suited to economical working."

Admiral Evans says on this subject: "I desire to invite attention to the tactical importance of rapid coaling, whether from a lighter or from a collier. This subject is of such importance as to merit the most careful consideration in every feature, from bagging the coal to its final trimming in the bunkers, and extends even to designing the colliers with a view to their 'fitting' the average battleship, so that the greatest number of men and hoists may work at the same time. The question of landing coal bags on the gun deck, the men's living quarters, and messing apartments is one of importance, in that if the use of it in coaling can be avoided it vastly increases their comfort, but this is, nevertheless, subsidiary to the question of getting the bunkers trimmed quickly. Referring to the question of bunker capacity, I agree with Naval Constructor Robinson that a modern battleship should have an actual steaming radius at economical speed of 6,000 miles, allowing for make-up feed and for a small margin of coal to be left on arrival in port. In this connection it may be remarked that the variable performances of the ships of this fleet would indicate that this is as much a question of economy in the design of the engines and boilers as is the actual capacity of the bunkers. Results thus far, for example, show that the Connecticut steams about 2.8 miles per ton, while vessels of considerably less displacement can not exceed from 2.2 to 2.3."

"If without material sacrifice of other qualities, an economical speed of as much as 12 knots could be obtained, it would greatly facilitate the movements of a fleet when making long passages which demand the employment of economical speeds. Experiments during this trip show that the economical speed of this fleet is about 8 knots (excluding the Maine, which has no economical speed and burns over 30 tons of coal a day in port), and I doubt if even the Connecticut class would prove their most economical speed to be much above that, although they have a large radius at 10 knots."

"Of course the higher speed (for colliers) the better, as is the case in any type of ship, but speed should not be attained by sacrificing the ability to discharge coal into a battleship expeditiously. Although this is primarily a subject for the consideration of ship designers, I believe 12 knots to be about the highest practicable speed for the type of collier that we must have. From our experience on this trip I am convinced that it will take nearly twice as long to coal the Connecticut, for instance, from the Vestal and Prometheus as it should, and as it would from a ship of less length and with her hatches properly arranged. Those two colliers are about the same length as the Connecticut, and as arranged it will be impossible for the latter to coal from only one end at a time. This defect is the result of an attempt to give these two colliers a high speed, and, in my opinion, it is vital."

OTHER ITEMS REFERRED TO.

Naval Constructor Robinson says: "From inquiry and observation I believe we have in the past made a wrong assumption that all shell require closed rooms for storage. Provision for storage of intermediate and other shell in passages, at base of hoists, in rear of guns, etc., will simplify the problem of ammunition stowage and supply and give more space for powder. This does not apply to fixed ammunition or to high explosive sensitive fuse shell, which should have separate storage."

Admiral Evans says: "I concur in the belief that special rooms for the stowage of the ordinary types of shell are unnecessary."

"The omission of doors in engine and fire room bulkheads is generally opposed by the engineer officers of the fleet. Nevertheless it would undoubtedly add to the safety of the ship, and I concur in Naval Constructor Robinson's belief that the engineer's force would soon accommodate themselves to the new conditions were the doors omitted. Their omission in future designs from all warship bulkheads in the machinery spaces is therefore recommended."

"The present type of masts is for modern purposes entirely incorrect. It involves an excessive weight for the purpose with inadequate return. The present spotter's platform is supported by a wooden pole which can be carried away by a single shot, direct or ricochet. The wooden pole should be replaced by lattice masts combining the function of supports for range-finder's and spotter's platforms, and searchlights and signal yards, with a pole extension for wireless aerial."

"These present fire-control masts, not having been designed for this purpose, are not well adapted to fire control: aside from the excessive vibration, which may be a necessary evil, one shot, either direct or ricochet, would bring them down. A cage-work mast especially constructed to resist being cut down, so far as possible, to resist vibration, would probably be satisfactory."

Naval Constructor Robinson thinks that the smokestacks are too high and interfere with target and fire control, and Admiral Evans agrees with him. Both agree also that the torpedo defenses are inadequate and both emphatically condemning inturning screws.

Admiral Evans says: "The cutting of the communications from the fire-control station by a fragment of a shell in the recent English experiments with the Hero suggests the advisability of running such communications through a small armored tube extending from the spotter's station down to armor. This should be heavy enough to protect the wires, etc., from fragments and splinters, even though it might not be practicable to make it a protection against direct impact."

"The searchlights aboard the ships of this fleet are not suitably located. A searchlight on a bridge, or so located elsewhere that the rays strike any part of the ship, is of little value. It is believed that, so far as practicable, they should be in elevated positions and on the center line of the ship. Further study and experiment with this subject is an absolute essential."

"The turret-turning gear as mounted aboard the Maine is believed to be the best electric gear yet installed, and even that is considered less satisfactory than the Williams-Jannet gear as installed aboard the Illinois, so far as experience of one year with the latter indicates. The present turrets 'kick off' during firing, in some ships to an annoying extent, sufficient in fact to materially decrease efficiency; and in some ships this increases materially during the short string of shots allowed on target practice. This 'kicking off' has been minimized by rusting the disks and setting up as hard as possible, in some cases to the extent of putting a wrench on the nuts and training the turret against it. While these expedients in some cases practically remove the difficulty, they are accompanied by the danger of disabling the turret, and are at best a makeshift to circumvent a difficulty which should, if possible, be corrected in the design."

"Unless the compressed air system of loading turret guns proves to be successful, the two-stage hoist is believed to be the best, both regarding safety and rapidity, which now offers. The question of placing turrets under air pressure to assist in expelling gases is heartily approved. I again invite attention to the importance of

fitting adequate means for hoisting turret ammunition by hand. The turret guns can be trained, elevated and loaded by hand, but burning out a hoist motor now puts a turret gun out of commission."

The Board say: "It may be noted that sighting hoods have been omitted from the turrets of battleships designed during the past four years. Provision has already been made to supply the turrets of battleships now under construction turning gear of efficiency equal to that referred to as having been installed on the Maine and Illinois. Steps have also been taken to supply similar gear to vessels of the fleet whenever such vessels are available for this installation. Provision has also been made in the turrets of vessels now under construction to obviate the 'jumping off' criticized in the accompanying reports. For the turrets of vessels now under construction provision has been made to meet all reasonable requirements concerning ammunition hoists of vessels of the fleet has also been fully considered by the bureau having cognizance of this matter. Provision has also been made in the turrets of vessels now under construction to supplement the gas-expelling device by air pressure in the turrets themselves. Hand ammunition hoists have also been provided for the turrets of vessels under construction. Consideration has been given to fitting the tops of turrets so that they can be readily removed when necessity therefor arises."

Naval Constructor Robinson says: "The features of the present turret open to the most improvement are (a) the sighting hood, (b) the turning gear speed, (c) the jumping off of turret as guns fire, (d) the ammunition hoist. (a) has been overcome by trunnion sights on South Carolina and Michigan turrets, which sights are strongly recommended. (b) has been solved with reasonable satisfaction on two ships of the fleet, the Maine, with the rotary compensator electric system, and the Illinois, with the Williams hydraulic speed gear controlling a constant-speed electric motor. Either of these will, so far as present experience goes, give suitable results. (c) is a matter that should receive careful consideration, as some of the present turrets jump the sights entirely off the target in firing. (d) the turret ammunition hoist of the present type necessarily involves an opening of some size for the passage of the hoist rope. Either the pneumatic hoist under construction for test or the two-stage hoist seem to present reasonable solutions of this question. In addition to the above, I believe that the turret should be kept under air pressure to act as a gas-expelling device, and the port opening closed by a suitable flexible cover serving as a means of excluding water as well as retaining the air. Provision should be made for hoisting ammunition by hand in addition to the hand-turning and hand-elevating gears now fitted. The tons of turrets and the arrangements of gun mounts, etc., should be so made that they may be easily removed and new guns installed quickly as may be necessary in time of war."

In his report Naval Constructor Robinson says: "The necessity for wide radius of action for strategic purposes and for fire control for station keeping in fleet tactical maneuvers require careful consideration in determining the type of propelling machinery, and a turbine installation which sacrificed these two fundamentally essential elements is believed inferior to reciprocating machinery."

As to other points in the report of Naval Constructor Robinson, Admiral Evans says: "While believing that the adoption of the turbine machinery must soon come, I approve Naval Constructor Robinson's remarks as to the care which must be taken in adopting it not to sacrifice tactical and maneuvering qualities that are essential to the proper handling of ships, not only as a single vessel, but as a unit in a fleet."

"No words that can here be recorded can add to my already often expressed opinion as to the enormity of the error committed when ships were built with turning screws."

"All that was said under 'coaling' with reference to the necessity of protecting the hoists and gear and even with increased force to the anchor engines. While the wild-cats and shafting must probably remain exposed, it would seem practicable to place the engine behind armor and bring the power to the wildcats by shafting. In time of war spare parts could be carried to replace those portions of mechanism which must necessarily remain exposed."

The Board call attention to the fact that some of the criticisms relate to old vessels and are inapplicable to recent designs. Some of the vessels of the Atlantic Fleet were designed twelve years ago and some six years ago. Changes are made from time to time in the old vessels so far as practicable. Careful record is kept of all desirable attentions and additions. "Experiments are now in progress to determine the efficiency of elevated towers for fire-control stations; also as to the best arrangement of bulkheads for giving efficient protection to the ship against torpedo attack. A large part of the apparatus connected with auxiliary engines must necessarily be exposed, and that, while the placing of the actuating machinery behind armor would probably be desirable it is in many respects impracticable."

"Finally, it seems well to point out that on account of the method of making appropriation for battleships in vogue during the earlier part of the twelve-year period covered by the designs of the vessels now composing the Atlantic Battleship Fleet five essentially dissimilar designs of battleships have been evolved, this being an almost necessary consequence of a procedure which does not contemplate a continuous naval program."

"The Board on Construction is very much of the opinion that battleships should be built in 'classes,' with not less than four of practically the same type in each class. This opinion has been held by the various members of the board for many years, and it is hoped that in all future programs of battleships for the United States Navy the principle of building in groups of not less than four vessels of a type will be adhered to."

SALESMEN AND MILITARY TRAINING.

That military training may be a valuable personal asset in civil life is perhaps not so difficult to prove to American business men now that our salesmen are said to have been a failure in England. The English explanation of this alleged failure is that our salesmen are too aggressive, and the Iron Age of New York does not dispute this. It says that American manufacturers who have been abroad agree with English opinion. "The salesman trained in America," says the Iron Age, "lacks the patience and indomitable perseverance necessary to obtain an audience with the average British business man. He introduces too much of the United States into his interview." In other words, to use a slang but expressive definition, he is too "fresh." Nothing has been found in any system of education so well fitted to eliminate the element of "freshness" as a military training. The young man is taught obedience, respect for authority, consideration for the rights of others, and, not the least important of all, patience. If anything goes wrong with a soldier his grievance must go through the regular chan-

nel. He cannot bluster his way to a remedy and he must learn to wait. The self-restraint that grows out of this process develops a repose and poise of manner which are the foundation of true courtesy. The German is recognized the world over as the best salesman now "on the road," whether in China, South Africa or Patagonia, and there can be little doubt that his success is largely due to the military training which is part of the German's education.

The action of many governments in making a knowledge of foreign languages part of an army officer's educational equipment is in line with the belief that is spreading in the commercial world that ability to use other tongues will be of great value to the large trade armies of salesmen who with the increase of traveling facilities are increasingly overrunning the world. In Paris in June an international congress will be held with the object of launching an international league of commercial travelers' Associations. Writing of this congress from Bergen, Norway, U.S. Consul Felix S. S. Johnson deprecates linguistic deficiencies among American salesmen. He says the "American business men must learn to speak in other languages, to quote in other languages, and to issue price lists in other languages. Foreign nations will not do business with the United States only in English and the lack of knowledge of other languages has been a drawback to American trade." He quotes approvingly the suggestion that such an international league would be a missionary of peace among the nations, removing the jealousies and suspicions that now grow out of an imperfect knowledge of the intentions of foreign visitors.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

A perusal of the columns of Philippines Gossip would indicate that up-to-date-ness is one of the attributes of the Manila Merchants Association. They are now working on a plan to compile a primer containing facts worth knowing about the Philippines and distributing these books throughout the schools of the United States. The plan is a unique one, but there's nothing like virgin soil for crops. Gossip suggests that the Manila Association should join the National Association of Advertising Clubs of America, whose duty is to place before the world the advantages of their respective localities for manufacturing industries or other special objects. The publicity bureau of the Manila Merchants Association has during the past year sent out 340,000 pamphlets, directed to all parts of the world, and including 60,000 bulletins on agricultural subjects, dealing with hemp, maguay, tapioca, rubber, gutta percha and lumber; a bulletin dealing with the question of climate and health; 25,000 guide books, "Manila, The Pearl of the Orient"; 50,000 pamphlets, "Interesting Manila"; 50,000 tariff circulars on "Reciprocal Trade"; 175,000 agricultural bulletins similar to those previously issued, with an additional bulletin dealing with coconuts; and 5,000 copies of the Manila Daily Bulletin's "Annual." Over one thousand personal letters were also sent to leading newspapers, trade journals, chambers of commerce and various Senators, Congressmen and chairmen of committees of both branches of Congress.

The Manila delegates to the Grand Lodge of Elks, to be held in Dallas, Texas, will wear badges of hemp and will carry a supply of literature and Philippine products and endeavor to turn the tide in favor of Manila for the convention of 1912. Headquarters have already been secured by cable and everything is being prepared to conduct a sharp and active campaign for Manila upon this occasion.

"There is one thing that even the enemies of the Constabulary must admit," says Philippines Gossip, "and that is that there never was a time when that organization was in better condition as regards discipline and general efficiency than at the present time, nor was there ever a time when such general peace existed in all parts of the Islands. But while some slight reduction in the present force might be made without injury to the service, any radical reduction should not be attempted or even considered."

Another advantage that has come to mankind by placing the Philippines under the fostering care of a civilization that can make use of their national wealth for the benefit of all peoples is shown by the report of U.S. Consul Robert P. Skinner on the commercial value of a nut which it has been found produces an oil closely resembling linseed oil. Its name in Manila is the "lumbane" nut, and the Consul thinks it should receive attention at the hands of Philippine exporters and American oil crushers. This is only one of the many instances proving that not only the Filipinos but the whole civilized world is profiting by what reactionaries label "exploitation" and what the true friends of progress call development of a country's resources.

The Solomon-like way they often have of disposing of disputes among natives in the Philippines will qualify our military governors for seats on the highest judicial bench, as is shown by a happening in the Cotabato District, Moro Province. Datto Piang on one side and the so-called Princess (one of the numerous widows of Datto Uto and now principal wife of the Sultan of Maguindanao) on the other became involved in a dispute over certain property of Datto Uto, who died before the American occupation. It involved intricate questions of Mohammedan law and custom which could not be taken cognizance of by the court. Yet the Moros would demand recognition of them; otherwise they would claim bad faith, since they interpret the statements made to the Sultan of Sulu in his original official interview with the government in Manila as meaning that neither their laws, customs, nor religion will be interfered with except where repugnant to decency or humanity. In any event prolonged litigation would have engendered a dangerous ill feeling. The parties at interest came to see the provincial governor in Zamboanga. Their attitude of mutual hostility at this interview showed that they were already in a mood to settle the dispute with arms. They were asked if they wanted their law and custom recognized in the case; they replied that they did. They said they would submit the case to arbitration but that they had understood the case must be settled in an American court or the conclusion would not be valid. Told that even under American law such a case as theirs could be settled out of court, they at once agreed to appoint three arbitrators on a side, with a seventh one appointed by the government who would be acceptable to both parties. The arbitrators met in Cotabato and in four days the case was settled satisfactorily to all concerned.

Similarity between the character of the Filipino and of his white brother in distant home lands, may be inferred from the dry observation of Gen. Tasker H. Bliss in his annual report on conditions in Zamboanga, Moro Province, that "the great difficulty here as elsewhere is that the only idle element with time for political work, is the Filipino." Other communities, far more civilized than Zamboanga, may perhaps suffer from a like attraction of politics for the idle. The American, the Euro-

pean, and the Chinese are all hard at work in Zamboanga improving and developing the country. Here as elsewhere the conditions will improve as the Filipino gets to work and as the American and the European begin to realize that municipal administration is not political work but common sense directly affecting their material and social progress. The capital city of the province is entirely cosmopolitan in character and its commercial interests are developing under American, European and Chinese energy and capital. Until recently the governing body of the municipality was practically entirely Filipino. It consisted of a president, vice-president, secretary and twelve councilors. After a long and conclusive test of several years it was fairly demonstrated that, without a change, nothing could be accomplished in the way of real improvement and advancement. The municipal council was, therefore, reorganized with Filipinos as president and secretary, with an American as vice-president, and with five Americans, five Filipinos, one European, and one Chinese as councilors. The energy and soundness of the resulting administration fully justify the change. A clever illustration of the economic value of industrial training is given by Gen. Tasker H. Bliss in his annual report, in a reference to the use of the common hat woven from buri leaves. The materials are usually obtained by the children for nothing and each hat retails for twenty-five centavos, a centavo being worth from six-tenths of a cent to a cent. "Assuming that in the province there were 30,000 Christian Filipinos of the male sex, and that all, or at least one member of each family, has acquired the ability to make a hat, the economic saving from a generally disseminated knowledge of hat making would be about 7,500 pesos a year." Such figures become bewildering when applied to our complex civilization, and fancy runs wild in speculation as to the economic saving in the nation in these days of "Merry Widow" hats if American children could become as successful head-gear makers as their brothers and sisters in far-off Moro.

In disarming the Moros at Basilan, Island of Mindanao, Major John P. Finley, 28th U.S. Inf., and Lieut. Roderick Dew, 23d U.S. Inf., found a varied collection of firearms that included two Springfields, made in 1864 and 1865. Many Tower muskets, a repeating rifle of the Starr Co. of New York, date 1879; one Mannlicher, and numerous Remingtons and Mausers. The Moros are very resourceful in the matter of ammunition, making their own powder and projectiles. There has been complaint in Manila of late as to laxity in the issuance of firearms to natives. The law makes it necessary for a bond to be signed whenever a native wishes to carry a gun. Recently on a review of these firearm licenses it was found in some cases that both bondsmen and guns had disappeared. The law holds the bondsman responsible for the safety of the gun and a stricter application of the law is looked for in the future.

One of the finest specimens of topographical work in the Philippines is the map of the country surrounding Olongapo and Subig Bay, recently prepared by Capt. C. A. Seane, of the Philippine Scouts, and his corps of topographers. The character of the vegetation, etc., is shown with remarkable accuracy, so that the map gives a bird's-eye view of the region. Six months were spent in preparing it. Lithographic copies of it made in Washington will probably be distributed among the officers. Captain Seane was assisted by Lieutenants Tamber, Jones, Hayden, Silliman, Gruber, Farmer, Pickering and Manley.

Balloon enthusiasts in Manila say there is no better place than the Philippines for the Army aeronauts to make their experiments. There the winds often blow in one direction for days, and "to embark in Manila and land in Hong Kong in fifteen or twenty hours would not be difficult at all," is the opinion of the editor of the Manila Cablenews-American, who wants some public spirited man to endow a school of aeronautics.

PRESERVING MORO FORESTS.

Taking strong ground for the preservation of natural resources, Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, military governor of Moro Province, P.I., says that "a strict enforcement of the land law will make the entire Island of Mindanao public forest land. It is the right and duty of the government to regulate the working of the forest products by the native so that he shall not destroy the source of supply, or, if destroyed, shall renew it. I am one of those who believe that the Moro province will continue indefinitely to be the home of the people who now inhabit it; that is to say, that the white man will never come here in such numbers as to make even a beginning of ousting the native from his occupation of the soil. And there can be no doubt that in a reasonable time the native will so fully occupy the soil as to leave no room for the white man should the latter desire to come, except as he comes with the limited numbers and the limited purposes with which he has come to other Eastern countries. With the complete stoppage of intertribal wars, with the introduction of sanitary ideas, with the building of better houses, the wearing of better clothing, the eating of better food, which will come as security and prosperity increase, there will be a great increase in the number of inhabitants. This has been the history of every country in the East which the white man has successfully governed and it will be the history of Mindanao."

The whole civilized world has an interest in these forest products and neither native nor white man should be permitted to destroy the source of supply. If it be true, as it probably is, that the wild, native supply of rubber and gutta is doomed to destruction and that we must replace it by cultivated plantations, it goes without saying that if an exclusive license is granted to a company to work these products over a certain area, the interest of the company will be lost in that area as soon as the source of supply disappears and will be transferred to its cultivated plantations. The company will have no interest in preserving the source of supply longer than is necessary for its plantations to become productive. The whole administration of this business must therefore be so conducted that when the native is left, as he will be, in undisputed possession of the territory he now wanders over he will not have been robbed of all of his patrimony. When that time comes he should be far more civilized, far more amenable to law, far better able to take care of himself than when the exploitation of his country began.

If we destroy his gum-producing trees we should have taught him to cultivate new ones and not leave him to look over a fence at the only existing trees in the private plantation of a company which will have destroyed all his own trees. At any rate he should be qualified to take care of himself on the territory we leave to him. Whether this can and will be done by a private company operating under such supervision as the government can give to it, is the question to be determined. Experience has shown that such a company, operating beyond the view and the criticism of the general public and subject only to the inspection and reports of moderately paid government agents, is guided by governmental regulations only so far as its interests dictate."

The difficulty which threatened to deprive the rifle shooting contest in the Olympic games at Bisley, Eng., this year of the presence of American marksmen has been overcome and representatives of the United States will, after all, participate in the matches. Finding that the Olympic Association was unable to prolong the date of entry, the National Rifle Association of America cabled its list of names, and in reply the Olympic Association cabled on June 1 that it will accept the entries if mailed June 1 on regulation forms. Including the United States ten nations will be represented, the others being Great Britain, France, Denmark, Greece, Sweden, Norway, Australia, Finland and Holland. Gen. James A. Drain, president of the National Rifle Association of America, mailed to the Olympic committee at London the following American entries to the international rifle matches: Smith, U.S.N.; Winans, Maryland; Drain, Washington; Holcomb, Greene, Evans and DeLoach, U.S.M.C.; Dr. Hudson, New York, and the following members of the National Guards of the states named: Martin, Sylvester and Tewes, New Jersey; Doll and Brass, Montana; Burgess, Alabama; Lueschner, New York; Casey and Hesson, Delaware; McBride, Indiana; Shields, Evans and Stenhammer, Pennsylvania; Jaffers and Berg, Massachusetts; Winder, Benedict, Sewon, Richards, Simon, Orr, South, Eastman, Chisholm, Eddy and Emerson, Ohio; Johnson, Idaho, and Bowie, Maryland. All these applicants are to be tried out at Camp Perry, O., in the contest which will begin June 10 and continue four days. These matches will determine who will contest for the international trophies at Bisley. The American team will sail June 20 on the steamship St. Louis for Southampton.

The outline of exercises for the Naval Militia maneuvers in Chesapeake Bay and Gardiner's Bay, under the direction of the Navy Department, are as follows: Upon being signaled: Vessels will exercise boats individually. Vessels will send boats alongside ship designated for inspection. Away armed boats for distant service and rescue parties. When underway and conditions are favorable, all vessels will be directed to swing ship for compass errors. Signaling by senior ship, all others repeating. Signaling by vessel designated, all others repeating. Life boat in port and at sea. Trained gun crews and selected gun pointers will be sent each day on board the Yankee and Prairie to exercise with main battery preparatory to target practice at Navy Regulation target. Get underway each day to practice getting underway, anchoring, life boat, etc. Night exercises: Naval Militia vessels to guard harbor against an attack by torpedo vessels. Fire quarters on signal. Target practice with main battery guns of the Yankee and Prairie under the rules for "Preliminary Practice U.S. Gunnery Instructions, 1905." The allowance of gun pointers will be one for each fifty of the enrolled membership of the organization. This target practice is regarded as among the most important features of the maneuvers and the gun pointers will be classified as directed in the above mentioned Navy Gunnery Instructions.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy underwent a remarkable horsemanship test Tuesday while riding in Rock Creek Park, Washington. His horse, a four-year-old colt and untried, displayed the bad trait of rearing when startled, and as the President, after forcing the creek where the water is about two feet deep, was riding up the steep bank the animal reared and seemed about to fall backward into the stream. The President threw himself on his neck and forced him to his feet. A moment later the horse again reared and this time with such force and so suddenly that beast and man went over backward. The President managed to get free from the stirrups and throw himself as far from the plunging horse as possible and barely escaped, being kicked and bruised by the struggling colt. Mr. Roosevelt had on a khaki suit, and beside a thorough wetting no damage was done. He caught the colt and leading him up to level ground mounted again and rode on with Mrs. Roosevelt, who had been a frightened spectator of the whole affair. At the White House that night the rumor that the President had fallen from his horse was denied, as it was not noticed that he came home wet, and he and Mrs. Roosevelt said nothing about the experience; people in carriages near the stream when the trouble occurred brought the story of it to town.

The acceptance trials of the submarine Octopus held last week at Newport are pronounced satisfactory in every respect. The boat responded to all manner of tests of her speed and diving capacity and acquitted herself well. The new engines work finely and no accident occurred this time to mar the event. It is of interest to note that the Octopus in this trial had a new periscope that is receiving the commendation of Commander Marsh, under whom the tests were made, and also of many officers who were present. This periscope allows the observer to have an unobstructed view of the whole horizon as he turns around the combination of prisms and lenses, being ingeniously arranged to do away with the limitations that were noticeable in the old form. It was stated on June 3 after the trials under the direction of the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey that the Octopus is to be recommended for acceptance. The submarine had exceeded her contract requirements, when she came in from her last twenty-four hour endurance test at sea. The specifications call for the boat to run for twelve hours at 10 1-2 knots and for twelve hours at 8 1-2 knots. Both of these speed limits were exceeded and the boat for the whole run averaged 9 1-2 knots, on June 3.

The following candidates are designated for examination July 5 at Washington and Mare Island yards for assistant paymasters in the Navy. At Washington Navy Yard: G. W. Young, Chevy Chase, Md.; T. R. Leconte, Baltimore; I. D. Coyle, Bridgeport, N.J.; E. A. Cobey, Federalburg, Md.; H. T. Nulady, Philadelphia; R. S. Chew, Washington, D.C.; Jos. Cushing, St. Albans, Vt.; O. J. Phillips, Cambridge, Md.; A. B. Hamilton, Omaha; R. V. Bleeker, New Brighton, N.Y.; Roland Evans, Portsmouth, Va.; C. K. Davis, Woodbury, N.J.; O. J. Rohde, New York city; Clyde Swayne, Washington, D.C.; L. C. Graham, Fort Deposit, Md.; Henry Abbott, Philadelphia; R. E. Corcoran, pay clerk, on Iowa; S. E. Dickinson, Washington, D.C., and John D. Clarke, Boston. The following candidates will appear at Mare Island yard: W. R. Jewell, Napa, Cal.; L. F. Waggoner, Seattle; J. W. Bennett, Georgetown, Wash.; G. P. Sanborn, yeoman, 1st class, on Washington; U. R. Zivnaska, pay clerk, on Nebraska, and John E. Bohm,

San Francisco. There are seven vacancies to be filled from this examination.

The position of Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy has been tendered by the President to Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, commandant of the Washington Navy Yard. Admiral Leutze has not quite a year and a half to serve before his retirement and it is understood that he prefers his present assignment to any other if he can consistently be allowed to remain in it until retirement. He declined the appointment to the head of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. Admiral Leutze was born in Dusseldorf, Prussia, Nov. 16, 1847. He was appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis March 4, 1863. While on leave from the Academy in 1864 he volunteered and saw active service on the Montgomery in the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. He graduated in 1867 and has served twenty-one years afloat and nineteen on shore. He was ordered to the relief of Admiral Dewey at Manila and was present when the city capitulated, his ship at that time being the Monterey, which played an important part in inducing the Spanish garrison to surrender.

Monday next at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis bids will be opened for a large amount of clothing and equipment for the Army and the National Guard. The amounts are as follows: Three hundred and fifty thousand yards olive drab kersey, 50,000 yards olive drab serge, 250,000 yards olive drab shirting flannel, 40,000 olive drab blankets, 200,000 yards blue denim, 5,000 yards black Italian cloth, 25,000 yards cotton drilling, 250,000 yards silesia, 750,000 yards of khaki uniform cloth, 50,000 yards dark blue cloth, 300,000 yards brown duck, and 40,000 yards sky blue kersey. The new regulation that samples must accompany bids will be followed and it is understood that the competition will be lively among manufacturers. Bids on a portion of the articles named will be opened July 10.

There has been such a depletion during the past year of the mileage fund of the Army by reason of the horsemanship tests and the meetings of various special boards of officers that an effort will be made to avoid all unnecessary drains upon it for the future. The necessity of a great deal of travel in connection with the approaching joint maneuvers, in which the Regular Army and the National Guard will participate, has led to the belief that such transportation accounts might properly be charged to the appropriation for the National Guard or to that specially for the maneuvers. The matter was referred to the Comptroller of the Treasury, who holds that the payment for such necessary travel on the part of Army officers who are ordered to take part in the maneuvers must be made from the regular fund for the travel expenses of officers and men.

Under the provisions of the legislative appropriation bill passed by Congress the past session, Mr. John C. Scofield, chief clerk of the War Department, has been appointed "assistant and chief clerk" of the War Department at a salary of \$4,000, an increase of \$1,000, a year, to take effect July 1. The new title adding the word "assistant" created by Congress is interpreted as adding a second Assistant Secretary of War and relieves a situation which has been found embarrassing whenever in the absence of both the Secretary and Assistant Secretary it was necessary for the ranking Army officer on duty in the department to act in the capacity of Secretary, and this owing to the question of rank was apt to lead to controversy. Mr. Scofield entered the War Department as a clerk twenty-four years ago.

Adj. Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster, of Florida, announces that the Secretary of War has leased to the state for the use of the Organized Militia of Florida, the military property (lands and buildings) at St. Augustine, Fla., known and described as St. Francis Barracks. This property is turned over to the State Armory Board for care and safekeeping. There will be established there a state arsenal and general headquarters for the Florida state troops. The Adjutant General will have an office at the state capital, but all administrative work of the military department of Florida will be conducted at the State Arsenal, St. Augustine, Fla., and on and after June 10, 1908, all reports and official communications to general headquarters will be addressed to that point.

The Tacoma will leave the New York Navy Yard June 12 and the Prairie, League Island, both vessels going on the voyage to Colon to take down to the Isthmus a detachment of 200 marines. The Prairie will also carry 720 bluejackets destined to join the Battleship Fleet in the Pacific. The force of marines on the Isthmus is to be increased to 500 men for a part of the summer. There has been some apprehension of an outbreak on the Isthmus due to disquieting political conditions. After the elections the marines now on the Isthmus, whose terms of enlistment have expired, will be brought home; many of the men are now entitled to come home, but it will be several weeks before it will be convenient to provide them with transportation.

The examinations for candidates for appointment as second lieutenants in the Marine Corps have been postponed to Oct. 26. The four candidates who, except in physical requirements, passed in the recent examinations to fill eight vacancies occurring in due course in the grade of second lieutenant will be permitted to enter the examination in October, and if they succeed in making up their deficiencies will be in line for appointment. There are fifty-four vacancies to be filled in the grade and several more are likely to be added in the interval before the date of the examinations. The examinations will be held in several large cities throughout the country to save expense to the government and to competing candidates.

It has hitherto been the practice of the Navy Department to require that when a certain brand of paint has been used in the painting of a ship the same brand shall be used when the ship is again painted. The effect of this has been to restrict competition and to add to the cost of such work. In bids that have been invited recently it is announced that the Department will avail itself of the right to select and change brands of paint from time to time as emergencies and necessities may require.

The paint prepared at the Norfolk yard under the Bureau of Construction and Repair is being tested on several hulls, and at last accounts was behaving itself creditably, which may eventually serve to shade the prices made by bidders with advantage to the department.

The tables showing the results of rifle and pistol firing in the Army for the target year of 1907 were published this week in G.O. 87, W.D. They show that Company C, 14th Infantry, made the best target record of any organization in the Army during the season of 1907. Company C had a general figure of merit of 111.11. In 1906 Troop K, 5th Cavalry, led the Army with a general figure of merit of 129.99. Vancouver Barracks was the post having the best record in 1907—with a merit figure of 107.29. Other organizations of the Army leading in target records in 1907 were: Fourth Regiment of Cavalry, 84.11; 14th Regiment of Infantry, 94.51, and Troop L, 8th Cavalry, 107.43.

Lieut. Col. Harry F. Hodges, C.E., purchasing agent of the Isthmian Commission in Washington, has been appointed to membership on the Isthmian Canal Commission, succeeding Jackson Smith, resigned. Capt. Frank C. Boggs, C.E., assistant purchasing agent, will be placed in charge of the purchasing office in Washington. The Department of Labor, Subsistence and Commissary will be placed in charge of Major Carrol A. Devol, of the Quartermaster's Department, who will be assisted by Major Eugene T. Wilson, Coast Art. Corps.

The Navy Department intends to publish for itself hereafter the Monthly Directory of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps, which has heretofore been a private monopoly. It will show the changes in the stations of officers during the month, the movements of vessels, the organization of the various navy yards and naval stations, the casualties of the Service, retirements, special boards and similar information. The first number will appear in lieu of the usual Navy Register, issued on July 1.

The War Department, to establish such a system of competitive bidding as shall confine the contract to manufacturers, has called upon all bidders to furnish a sample of goods of the sort which the contract would cover. In this way the speculative bidder who has no plant will be unable to obtain the sample, and the competition will be confined to those who possess the facilities of production, and the contracts will be awarded to the bidder furnishing the best sample for what is regarded as the lowest reasonable price.

Annual examinations at the Naval Academy show sixty-nine midshipmen to be deficient. Sixteen will be required to resign. In the second class nine are deficient, three will be dropped, two continued with conditions, and four will be re-examined. In the third class there are twenty-one deficient; four will be dropped, three continued, eleven re-examined, and three turned back. In the fourth class thirty-nine are deficient; nine will be dropped, twenty-four re-examined, and six turned back.

C. B. Parks, civil engineer of the Navy, and S. G. Burrell, an assistant, have arrived at Honolulu with several draftsmen, to collect data for the establishment of the Pearl Harbor station, for which Congress appropriated \$1,000,000. The report of the engineers will be presented to the naval board, headed by Acting Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, which will sit at Honolulu during the stay of the Battleship Fleet.

The following candidates for the U.S. Military Academy have been appointed during the past week: John L. Parkinson, alternate, Preston, Idaho; Ferdinand S. Hull, Berlin, N.Y.; John A. Magee, alternate, Troy, N.Y.; Francis R. Landreth, alternate, Baker City, Ore.; Clarence K. Hammitt, Philadelphia, Pa.; James Dunlap, Jr., alternate, Philadelphia, Pa.; John A. Franklin, alternate, Philadelphia, Pa.; Paul X. English, alternate, Richmond, Va.

Major Charles P. George, U.S.A., was placed on trial before a general court-martial at Fort Des Moines Monday, June 1. The charges against Major George allege irregularities, both in mileage and meal accounts, while in charge of Iowa recruiting stations. Major George pleaded not guilty, except to one specification, which was objected to on the ground that it did not permit the accused to plead intelligently.

A Board of Review, to consist of Col. Louis W. Crampton, Lieut. Col. Louis A. Lagarde, Lieut. Col. John M. Banister, is appointed to meet in Washington June 15 to review proceedings of medical examining boards in the cases of medical officers found disqualified for promotion for reasons other than physical disability contracted in line of duty.

The following awards were made the past week by the Quartermaster's Department: Fort Totten, John O'Connor, repairs to wharf and moving boat house, \$3,944; Fort McDowell, C. Cochill, railroad track from wharf to storehouse, \$1,348; Fort Leavenworth, James Stanton, grading on Grant avenue, \$16,800.

Allotments have been made by the Quartermaster's Department for two field officers' quarters and three double captains' quarters at Fort Leavenworth, for a post exchange and gymnasium at Fort Hancock, and for two non-commissioned officers' quarters at Fort H. G. Wright.

Secretary James R. Garfield left Washington, D.C., June 2, en route to Hawaii. The battleship Maine will take him from San Francisco to Honolulu. The Maine and the Alabama are scheduled to return to the Atlantic coast and they will do so via the Hawaiian Islands.

In accordance with the terms of a War Department order, dressed chicken and turkey will be served at Army posts on New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, July Fourth, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Major John H. Stone is relieved from duty with the Army of Cuban Pacification, and will proceed on the Kilpatrick to Newport News for further orders.

ATLANTIC BATTLESHIP FLEET.

President Roosevelt on May 28 signed commissions as acting rear admirals for Capt. Richard Wainwright, commanding the Second Division, and Seaton Schroeder, commanding the Fourth Division, of the Atlantic Fleet, and the documents have been received by the officers concerned. Both officers will reach the actual grade of rear admiral on July 11, but President Roosevelt's action will give them the opportunity of flying the rear admiral's flag when the fleet starts on its trip across the Pacific Ocean, on July 7.

The Connecticut, Kansas, Vermont and Louisiana sailed from Seattle May 28 for San Francisco. Many of the officers rode over the prairies south of Tacoma in automobiles May 28. The ride ended in an elaborate luncheon and entertainment at the Country Club. The enlisted men had an outing at American and Spanway lakes and took part in athletic contests. There was a ball for the sailors at Homeland.

The battleship Missouri passed under her own steam to Quay Wall at Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., May 28. Some naval critics have declared that the channel at Mare Island was not deep enough to accommodate a battleship.

The torpedoboat destroyers Preble and Farragut and the torpedoboats Davis and Fox of the fourth squadron put in at the port of Eureka, Cal., May 28, en route to Portland, Ore. The Perry broke down on May 26 and was ordered to leave to and repair and then to proceed to Eureka.

Commander Freeman says the trip up was the roughest he ever experienced. Boats and men were banked around in the heavy sea very badly. On the way up they put in at Bodega Bay for shelter one night. On the night of May 27 they stopped in the lee of land below Point Gorda. The wind blew a gale and the vessels at times were half submerged by waves.

In the parade in Tacoma on May 30 in honor of Memorial Day, a naval brigade of 1,200 men took part, under command of Capt. W. H. Sutherland, from the battleships Virginia, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Georgia. They were followed by 200 veterans of the Civil War, veterans of the Spanish war, military and fraternal organizations. At noon the four battleships in the harbor fired the national salute. In the afternoon there were boat races between the several warships. A cub bear from Aberdeen was presented as a mascot to the New Jersey and each of the ships of the Atlantic Fleet now has its bear mascot.

The nine battleships of the Atlantic Fleet and several cruisers at the navy yard at Bremerton, Washington, have attracted many visitors from Seattle, Tacoma and Everett. The Kearsarge was pulled out of drydock June 1, after undergoing needed repairs, and the Illinois went into dock June 2.

The Kentucky is in quarantine with two cases of varioloid, but neither patient is seriously ill.

The flagship Connecticut, flying the pennant of Rear Admiral Sperry; the Kansas, Vermont and Minnesota and flagship Louisiana, flying the pennant of Rear Admiral W. H. Emory, commander of the Second Squadron, arrived at San Francisco, June 1, from Puget Sound and anchored near the Maine, off Folsom street wharf. The Minnesota had arrived a few hours previously. The Missouri was in dock at Hunter's Point, five miles up the bay. The hospital ship Relief arrived with the squadron.

The fleet, according to present plans, will sail finally on July 7 for New York by way of Honolulu, Australia, Japan, the Philippines and Suez.

The Minnesota, sailing as an individual vessel, kept company with the others for the greater part of the way to San Francisco. Toward the close of the journey, however, it had a semi-official speed trial and was sent ahead at a fifteen-knot gait. The trial was eminently successful.

Rear Admiral Emory inspected his flagship, the Louisiana, June 1.

Pay Inspector Dent, fleet paymaster of the Atlantic Fleet, will be ordered to the Pacific Fleet and succeeded in the Atlantic by Pay Insp. Samuel McGowan.

Rear Admiral Sperry left for San Mateo, June 1, for a week's visit with Mrs. Sperry. After the docking program ten days' leave will be granted to many officers. Parties to the Yosemite and to various California resorts are being planned.

The Connecticut went into drydock at Hunter's Point, June 1, and the Ohio came out. The three-pounder guns on the battleship are being removed with the exception of a few to be retained for saluting purposes as they are not considered of value now against torpedoes.

Thirteen officers of the Maine have been informed they will be detached at Manila and ordered to the Philippines Division. They are: Lieut. Ralph Earle, Ensigns R. F. Dillon, E. S. Root, W. Drake, Midshipmen A. S. Hickey, J. S. Evans, R. T. S. Lowell, C. S. Stayton, H. M. Bellis, E. W. Todd, C. C. Baughman, Boatswain W. Frenigen and War. Mach. E. A. Mauck. Their places in part will be filled by officers who have been long in the Philippines.

The battleship Illinois went into drydock at Bremerton, June 2, taking the place of the Kearsarge. The Georgia, flagship of Acting Rear Admiral Wainwright, is scheduled to follow the Illinois.

Lieutenant Commander Eberle, executive officer of the Louisiana, has asked to be relieved on account of the serious illness of his wife at San Francisco.

A squadron of Australian warships will sail on July 7 for Suva, the chief port of the Fiji group, to be ready to meet the American fleet when it arrives at Sydney. The Postmaster General is issuing special post-cards showing the British and American flags entwined to commemorate the visit of the American fleet.

The New Zealand Parliament has decided to adjourn on the occasion of the festivities for the Atlantic Battleship Fleet from Aug. 10 to 14, and has voted £8,000 to pay the expenses of entertaining the officers and men.

There will be a national dinner to the officers of the fleet, a review of the volunteers and the presentation of souvenirs to the enlisted men. The mayors of the different municipalities will give a reception on Aug. 11. Two days will be spent at Rotorua at a Maori carnival. There will be elaborate street decorations and lighting effects.

A state ball to the officers of the fleet will be held on April 14. Travel on the railways will be free. Three British warships will be at Auckland to participate in the welcome to the fleet and will escort the American ships to Sydney.

Lieut. Frederick W. Benteen, 26th Inf., according to the Manila Times, probably holds more titles than any other officer in the Philippines Division. In addition to his duties as assistant to the chief quartermaster of the Department of Luzon, he is inspector of small arms practice, engineer, ordnance, and exchange officer, and

in command of the headquarters' detachment. Lieutenant Benteen is a son of the late Brig. Gen. Lieutenant Colonel Benteen, formerly major of the 9th Cavalry.

MEMORIAL ADDRESS BY GENERAL CATLIN.

Brig. Gen. I. S. Catlin, U.S.A., retired, delivered the Memorial Day address at Waverly, New York, and received a tremendous ovation from the assembled veterans and people of the town. He was twice called from his seat by the continuous applause, which lasted, the reporter of the Owego Gazette noted, for over two minutes. Following is the peroration of General Catlin's address, which appears in the Owego Gazette:

"Memorial Day is a precious day, too, because, above all other anniversaries, it is the day beloved of the people. It is the celebration of the plain people. It panders to no rank, no station, no grade, no quality as measured by the standard of wealth or aristocratic pretension. It recognizes simply manhood and courage, justice and patriotism, the dignity of labor and the aristocracy of the intellect, and above all it recognizes true Americanism crystallized from the liberty-lovers of all lands under the sun. The private soldier and the common sailor, the men who carried the gun and the knapsack, who were ever ready to meet death upon the battlefield or quarterdeck, who suffered the tortures of prison life, or were prostrated upon beds of sickness in the hospitals, these are the men who take precedence, who are first at the feast and take the head of the table to-day, wherever the roll of honor is called. These are the men who ever hold the scales of justice and of administration with a firm and steady hand, who protect the ballot boxes from dishonor and contamination, who do not bow the supple hinges of the knee to the pampered bosses, who do not vote for a party simply that its political cormorants may revel in the spoils of office. They vote for a candidate and support a party because they believe the candidate and the party will give the country or the state or county or district or town an honest and successful administration of its affairs all the way up, all the way down, and all the way round. Thank God! the old veterans are not man-worshippers. This, to them, is no one man's country, no one party's country—it is not Bryan's country or Roosevelt's country—it is not Taft's country or Johnson's country—it is the people's country, all the people's country, without distinction of race, of creed or color.

"We have no hereditary rulers or parties, no inherited titles, save those of manhood, of courage and honor. A few months ago a lovely woman gave birth to a male child in the Russian capital, and the people of the Russian empire were mad with joy at the news. At the same moment ten thousand male children were born in this republic under the American flag, without a ripple on the surface, who could discount the heir of all the Russias in every quality of embryonic strength and manhood. And yet the day after the royal birth, the prospective Czar was made a general and commander of all the Cossacks of the Russian empire. While we congratulated the proud monarch and the happy Czarina upon her safe deliverance of the much-wished-for and prayed-for son, yet how like a farce and a travesty seems to us a system of government which places the destiny and happiness of millions of people upon a throw of the dice, upon the accidental birth of a male infant. Ah! in our beloved country, thank God! every male infant is heir to the throne. Your son and mine are eligible to the imperial seat which Washington and Lincoln, which Grant and Garfield, which Cleveland and McKinley, and which their great successor, Theodore Roosevelt, occupies to-day. No royal cradle in our land rocks the babe whose little breast heaves and throbs with budding aspirations for Washington's and Lincoln's, for McKinley's and Roosevelt's place. No retinue of robed priests or titled doctors or royal nurses attend upon him; no cannon's roar, no paens are sung, no flags are flung to the breeze, or imperial orders are issued to announce the advent of the boy born to-day who works and fights and finally wins his way up to the presidency. Oh, no! my countrymen, we do not have to depend upon one noble woman to conceive and give birth to our rulers. Every true wife, every good woman in this blessed land of eighty millions of souls is a candidate for the motherhood of the babe who may grow up into the greatest potentate on God's Footstool."

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Col. Leven C. Allen, 12th U.S. Inf., who retires on July 1, 1908, upon his own application, after forty years' service, is a native of Missouri, and was graduated as a second lieutenant from the U.S.M.A., class of 1872. After being assigned to the 16th Infantry, among other duties, he served on the frontier at Fort Hays, Kas., from June 10, 1877, to July 22, 1878, and at Fort Wallace, Kas., to October, 1879. He was also in the field in Colorado to Oct. 12, 1880. He subsequently served at posts in Texas, Utah and Idaho, and during the war with Spain took part in the campaign against Santiago, participating in the battle of San Juan. He also served with his regiment in the Philippines. Colonel Allen, who has been last on duty at Fort Jay, was promoted first lieutenant in 1880, captain in 1891, major, 12th Inf., in 1899; was transferred to the 16th Infantry in 1900, became lieutenant colonel in 1903, and colonel, 12th Inf., in 1906.

Capt. Winfield S. Overton, 3d U.S. Field Art., who has been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, will be placed on the retired list on Aug. 25, 1908. He was graduated from West Point as an additional second lieutenant and assigned to the 1st Artillery in June, 1897. He went to the Philippines from San Francisco in June, 1898, and served in the Spanish campaign from July 31, 1898, until peace. He took part in the Filipino war from its commencement, and during the campaign against the insurgent capital at Malolos in March, 1899, he was wounded in the right thigh. He was promoted a first lieutenant in the 7th Artillery in 1889; captain, Art. Corps, in 1901, and was assigned to the 3d Field Artillery in June, 1907.

First Lieut. Sydney Smith, 16th U.S. Inf., who was retired on June 5, 1908, because of disability incident to the Service, was appointed a second lieutenant in the 16th Infantry in 1901. He was promoted a first lieutenant, 22d Inf., in 1904, and was transferred to the 16th Infantry in 1905. In 1898 he served as a first lieutenant in the 2d U.S. Volunteers in the Philippines.

Col. Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., was retired on account of the age limit on June 2, 1908, with the rank of brigadier general, after many years of the most efficient service. He was born in New York June 2, 1844. Before he entered West Point as a cadet in September, 1863, he served as a private, corporal and color sergeant in the 95th Ohio Volunteers from Aug. 20, 1862, to Sept. 10, 1863. During this service he took part

in the battle of Richmond, Ky., under General Miles, and was in Crittenden's Corps in the battle of Perryville, or Chaplin Hills, Ky., and Stone River, Tenn. Under General Sherman, in the 15th Corps, he participated in the campaign against Vicksburg, being in the battle of Jackson, Miss.; in both assaults against Vicksburg, and in the second attack on Jackson, Miss. After graduating from the U.S.M.A. June 17, 1867, as a second lieutenant, and assigned to the Corps of Engineers, he was promoted first lieutenant the same day. During his service he has been engaged in many important engineering works, and performed a number of tours of duty at West Point as an assistant and principal professor in engineering, geography, history, ethics and natural and experimental philosophy. Among other important duties he has served as assistant engineer of improvements of Erie Harbor, Pa., and on the defenses of San Francisco Harbor, and assistant engineer on the defenses of Boston Harbor. He was in charge of the preparation of plans and construction of the new astronomical observatory at West Point from November, 1880, to April 19, 1882; was executive officer of the Mississippi River Commission, and secretary and disbursing officer of its construction committee. He was in charge of the improvement of Vicksburg Harbor, and a member of the board on building and repairing Mississippi levees; was in charge of the improvement of Yellowstone River, and of the Missouri from Fort Benton to Sioux City; in charge of river and harbor improvements on Lake Superior and Portage Lake ship canals, and was a member of various important boards. He is the author of "Principles of Tidal Harbor Improvements," etc., and of "Ransom Genealogy," and he holds the degree of A.M., Ohio Wesleyan University, 1884. The retirement of Colonel Sears promotes Lieut. Col. Smith S. Leach, Acting Chief of Engineers, to be colonel; Major W. C. Langitt to be lieutenant colonel, Capt. George P. Howell, to be major, 1st Lieut. Ernest D. Peek to be captain and 2d Lieut. C. J. Stolbrand to be first lieutenant.

Major Gen. George F. Elliott, commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps, who was recently commissioned in the above grade, being advanced from brigadier general, is a native of Alabama and an officer of well-known ability. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps Oct. 12, 1870, and his first duty was at the Marine Barracks, Washington. He has performed duty in various parts of the globe, and among the vessels he has served on are Frolic, Monongahela, Alliance, Vandall, Baltimore. He was with the Panama expedition in 1885 and performed conspicuous service with the Marine Battalion in Cuba in 1898 and has also served in the Philippines and different shore stations. He was placed in command of the Marine Corps, with the rank of brigadier general, Oct. 3, 1903, and his administration of affairs has been of the most progressive character. He was advanced several numbers in 1898 for gallantry in Cuba.

Capt. Worth G. Ross, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, who has been commissioned commandant of the Service, and is the first officer to hold that grade, had previously served as chief of the Revenue Cutter Service since April, 1905, and his administration has been conducted in the ablest possible manner. He has been most untiring in his efforts to promote the interests of the Service. He was born in Ohio April 19, 1854, his father being the late Gen. Samuel Ross, U.S.A. He was appointed a cadet in the Revenue Cutter Service from Pennsylvania Jan. 4, 1877, and was graduated from the cadet school, then located at New Bedford, Mass., and was commissioned a third lieutenant in July, 1879. He reached the grade of captain in June, 1902. He was executive officer of the Perry in 1894 and made the cruise around South America from New York to San Francisco, serving thereafter on that vessel and on the Corwin in Alaskan waters. During the war with Spain he served as executive officer of the revenue cutter Woodbury on the Havana blockade. Captain Ross has served on nearly all the stations of the Service and has also performed duty in connection with the life saving service, and has aided greatly in its development.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Frances Bradley, daughter of Mrs. S. C. Bradley, of Savannah, Ga., and Lieut. Walter C. Baker, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., will be quietly married in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Savannah, on Tuesday evening, June 9. The ceremony will be witnessed by only the families and a few friends of Miss Bradley and Lieutenant Baker.

Mrs. Anna McLean, of Bonnie Brae street, Los Angeles, Cal., desires to announce the engagement of her daughter, Marie Frances, to Lieut. Charles Roemer, 6th Field Art., U.S.A. The wedding will take place in Chicago the latter part of June.

The engagement is announced of Miss Engracia Critcher and Lieut. Frank B. Freyer, U.S.N., on duty on the Missouri. Miss Critcher, who is the daughter of Mrs. Enriqueta Critcher, became acquainted with Lieutenant Freyer when the fleet was in Santa Barbara, Cal., recently.

Miss Mary S. Reynolds daughter of Mrs. Catharine R. Reynolds and of the late Col. Charles A. Reynolds, U.S.A., was married to Mr. Harry A. Wagstaff at the rectory of St. Paul's Church, Washington, D.C., May 29. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Eugene de L. McDonnell, S.J., a cousin of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Wagstaff are to go to Atlantic City and New York for a short stay.

The marriage is announced of Dr. George E. Stallman, contract dental surgeon, U.S. Army, and Miss Carrie Taylor Bromley. The wedding, which was a very quiet affair owing to the recent death of the bride's father, took place at Trinity Church, San Jose, Cal., May 20, 1908, the Rev. Wilmer Gresham officiating. Dr. and Mrs. Stallman will reside at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., where the groom is now stationed.

The marriage of William Knickerbocker Wallbridge, son of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Wallbridge, and Miss Gertrude Minturn Sanford, daughter of Col. George Bliss C. Sanford, U.S.A., retired, took place in New York city, June 1, 1908, at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. William B. Hornblower. The Rev. Dr. Storrs Seymour, a cousin of the bride, of Litchfield, Conn., officiated. The bride's father was ill and her mother gave her in marriage. Only the immediate relatives and intimate friends of the family were present at the wedding.

The engagement of Miss Marie Frances McLean, of Chicago, Ill., to Lieut. Charles Roemer, 6th Field Art., stationed at Fort Riley, Kas., but now on recruiting duty at Nashville, Tenn., has been announced. The wedding will take place June 24 at the home of the bride's aunt and uncle in Chicago.

The marriage of Miss May Hatch, daughter of Major Everard E. Hatch, 26th U.S. Inf., to Mr. Lynn S. Brown, Lucena, Tayabas, was solemnized at the First Presby-

terian Church, Manila, P.I., April 29, 1908, Rev. George William Wright officiating. Mrs. Hatch, mother of the bride, was matron of honor; Mr. Heddington was best man to the groom. The bride was dressed in a beautiful robe of embroidered pique over white satin, made princess en traine, with a bertha of real point lace, a family heirloom, and a bride's veil of white lace crowned with orange blossoms. Mrs. Hatch wore a princess dress of sea shell pink just over silk of the same shade, finished with black velvet. Major Hatch gave his daughter in marriage. The ushers were Capt. Walter H. Gordon, 18th U.S. Inf., and Ora E. Hunt, 18th U.S. Inf. The church wedding was followed by a dinner party at the Army and Navy Club. The guests included Col. Charles A. Booth, Major Charles J. T. Clarke, Major and Mrs. Harris L. Roberts, Capt. and Mrs. John F. Preston, Capt. Dana W. Kilburn, Capt. Edward A. Roche, Capt. H. M. Dichmann, Capt. Isaac A. Saxton, Capt. Hanson E. Ely, Capt. and Mrs. Paul H. McCook, all of the 26th Infantry; Capt. Murray Baldwin, 8th Inf.; Lieut. Wait C. Johnson, 26th Inf.; Lieut. Frederick W. Bentzen, Lieut. and Mrs. H. Clay M. Supplee, Lieut. and Mrs. Edward H. Teall, Lieut. Denis Archer, Lieut. and Mrs. Albert C. Arnold, Lieut. George S. Gillis, Lieut. Richard H. Jacob, Lieut. Frank W. Braden, all of the 26th Inf.; Col. Edward E. Dravo, S.D.; Capt. William Elliott, S.D.; Major and Mrs. Joseph P. O'Neill, 30th Inf.; Major and Mrs. Henry D. Styer, 29th Inf.; Major and Mrs. Z. W. Torrey, I.G.; Capt. and Mrs. Pierce A. Murphy, 1st Cav.; Major and Mrs. George P. Ahern, U.S.A.; Capt. Walter H. Gordon, 18th Inf.; Capt. Ora E. Hunt, 18th Inf.; Lieut. Anton H. Schroeter, 1st Cav. The table was set in the shape of a horseshoe, the inner portion being banked with orchids and ferns, the bridal couple sitting under the national and regimental colors of the 26th Infantry. The entire dining room was exquisitely decorated with flags, ferns and flowers in great profusion. The wedding cake was cut by the bride, who used her father's sword. Music was furnished by the band of the 26th Infantry. Mr. and Mrs. Brown left in the evening for their future home at Lucena, where the groom has provided a home for the coming of the bride. Mr. Brown is a prominent business man of Eastern Luzon. He is the manager of the Tayabas branch of the Philippine Products Company, and has been in charge of the Lucena office a long time, and within a few months will leave for the United States to take charge of the office of the company in New York.

The wedding of Lieut. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol, U.S. N., and Mrs. Helen Moore Thomas was one of the most important events of the season in Mobile, Ala., where it was solemnized on the evening of June 1, 1908. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Brewster at Christ's Episcopal Church, and Lieut. Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle, U.S.N., was best man. Dr. Henry Goldthwaite, Mr. William M. Marshall, Mr. C. Edward Harrison, Mr. Rittenhouse, R. Moore, a brother of the bride, and Mr. Rufus Manley and Mr. W. H. Buck, of Biloxi, Miss., the two latter ex-naval officers, were the civilian ushers. Miss Amanda Moore, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor and wore a white chiffon gown flowered with pink geranium blossoms, a hat of white and pink geranium coloring, and carried a shower bouquet of pink geraniums. The bride, who came in on the arm of her father, Mr. Rittenhouse Moore, was gowned in white chiffon cloth with border around the long train of tulle drapery of old point de Venise and Cluny lace; there was a touch of turquoise and silver about the corsage, and turquoise and diamond chain and pendant, and earrings, were the jewels she wore. The bride's hat was a very large picture one of white chip faced with turquoise satin and with a high ruche of white tulle and turquoise blue bow; her bouquet was of orchids. The church was most attractively decorated in white and green, the entire chancel choir stalls and altar being a pretty mass of magnolias and feathery ferns. Innumerable candles made it a brilliant nuptial scene, and the chorister choir, all in white, preceded the wedding party, singing the Lohengrin wedding march. "The bride," says a correspondent, "was an attractive, young widow well known in the North as well as the South in Navy circles. She is a daughter of Mr. Rittenhouse Moore, of Mobile, who are prominent people, and who represent the best type of old Southern families, Mrs. Moore, before her marriage, having been a Miss Randolph, a member of the old Virginia family of that name." A large reception was held at the Moore residence on Government street immediately after the ceremony. The house was decorated in flags and potted plants, and the garden and porches were inclosed, and lanterns of the flag coloring made it a most effective and pretty scene. Lieutenant Commander Bristol has just completed the cruise around the Horn as executive of the flagship Connecticut. He took an active part in the Spanish-American War; at the battle of Santiago was on the battleship Texas. Since then he has been on the staff of Rear Admiral Higginson, and ordnance officer on the staff of Rear Admiral Evans. His next tour of duty will be in connection with the torpedo station at Newport, R.I.

Announcement is made of the approaching marriage on July 2 of Miss Virginia Turtle to Mr. Edward Matthews Dawson, Jr., of Washington. Miss Turtle is the elder daughter of the late Major Thomas Turtle, U. S. A., so well known and so greatly respected and beloved in the Corps of Engineers.

Miss Anna Grace Willits and P. A. Paymr. David Carleton Crowell, U.S.N., were married on Monday, June 1, 1908, at the beautiful summer home of the bride's grandfather, Rev. Dr. A. A. Willits, at Spring Lake Beach, New Jersey. The affair was strictly private, only immediate relatives and a few intimate friends of the bride attending. The ceremony was performed by the venerable Dr. Willits himself—most impressively. The groom, as well as Capt. A. B. Willits, U.S.N., the bride's father, wore the special full dress uniforms of their grade, while the bride was charmingly attired in white messaline and lace, and wore the wedding veil which her mother originally wore at her own wedding. She carried a handsome bouquet of white sweet peas and lilies of the valley. A wedding supper preceded the departure of the happy pair on their honeymoon trip, the usual bombardment of good wishes, old shoes and rice accompanying the "flight." Mr. and Mrs. Crowell will reside in Washington, D.C., where Mr. Crowell is now on duty in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marjorie Lindsay Appel, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. Hirst Appel, U.S.A., to P. A. Surg. George Lewis Wickes, U.S. Navy.

Capt. Wilbur E. Dove, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Lillian M. Amend were married on June 3, 1908, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. Thomas Albert Kearney, U.S.N., ordnance officer of the U.S.S. Colorado, and Miss Laura Huddleston Thompson, a young society woman of Washington, D.C., were quietly married at Los Angeles, Cal., June 2, 1908, at St. Vibiana Cathedral, the Rev. Father Brady officiating.

The bride went to Los Angeles that the wedding might take place before Lieutenant Kearney departs for the Orient with the fleet. P. A. Surg. Morton W. Baker, U.S.N., was best man. A reception was held at the Alexandria Hotel. A brief honeymoon trip will be taken to the Yosemite National Park.

The wedding of Miss Jennie Jewett Howard, daughter of Mr. Henry C. Howard, to Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 12th U.S. Inf., took place June 11, 1908, in St. John's Church, Youngstown, N.Y.

Comdr. Antoine R. McNair, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. McNair, of Saratoga, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jessie McNair, and Col. Adrian W. Mather, A.A.G., 3d Brigade, N.G.N.Y., of Albany.

The wedding of Miss Mary F. Holmes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Holmes, of Brookline, Mass., and Lieut. Clyde L. Eastman, 28th U.S. Inf., took place at the Harvard Church, in Brookline, Mass., June 2, 1908, the Rev. Harris G. Hale officiating. Miss Mary L. Eastman, the bride's sister, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Florence Meyer of Brookline; Amy White, of Winchester; Ruth Corroffett, of Boston; and Mildred Wiggins, of Boston. The best man was Edwin P. Holmes, and the ushers were H. B. Proctor, George Morrow, Jesse Bartlett, and H. F. Lyon.

Ensign Omenzo C. F. Dodge, U.S.N., and Mrs. Frances McKee Cordell were married at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. James Martin McKee, at New Orleans, La., June 3, 1908. The ceremony was performed by Dean Charles L. Wells, rector of Christ Church Cathedral. There were no attendants. Ensign and Mrs. Dodge will go at once to Los Angeles, where the bridegroom will report as commander of the Whipple, the flagship of the second destroyer flotilla.

One of the prettiest weddings of the season in Elmira, N.Y., was that on June 3, 1908, of Miss Elizabeth Arnot Rathbone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Rathbone, to Alexander Diven Falck, son of Col. William Falck, U.S.A., retired. The marriage was solemnized in Grace Episcopal Church, the Rev. Arthur B. Rudd officiating. The church was artistically decorated with a profusion of palms, ferns and greenery massed within the chancel and on each side of the high altar. American Beauty roses in great bunches of softly blended color mingled with the green. The face of the high white altar was covered with a delicate tracery of bride's roses, the cross being thrown into relief by a bank of American Beauty roses massed back of it. An appropriate program of music was played. The ushers were J. Arnot Rathbone, James R. Reynolds, George W. Wyckoff, of Elmira, and Robbins Gillman, of New York. Little Miss Mary Rathbone, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and Frederick McQuhae Falck, of Reading, Pa., a brother of the groom, acted as groomsmen. The bride was given in marriage by her father, James B. Rathbone. The bride wore a beautiful wedding gown of soft white silk with real point lace, which is an heirloom in the family, having belonged to her grandmother, the late Mrs. John Arnot, jr. A gift from the bride's mother was a silver service, which had been a wedding gift of the grandmother, who was wedded June 8, 1858. The bride's jewels were diamonds and pearls, the gift of the groom, and she carried a large bouquet of lilies of the valley. Because of a recent death in the family of the bride, that of the late Mrs. John Arnot, jr., no social functions of any form accompanied the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Falck will enjoy a brief trip and after Oct. 1 will be "at home" to their friends at their home, 308 William street, the deed for which property was a wedding gift to the bride from a relative.

RECENT DEATHS.

Chief Engr. Jackson McElmell, U.S.N., retired, died at his home in Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1908, of heart disease. He was seventy-four years old. Appointed a third assistant engineer in the Navy in 1855, he participated in the Atlantic cable expedition, and served under Admiral Farragut on the Hartford. He was retired in 1896. His first duty was on the coast survey steamer Hetzel in 1856, and among other assignments to duty he was on the Memphis, of the Brazil squadron, and Paraguay expedition, 1858-9, and was on the Powhatan, of the West Gulf squadron, 1860-1. While on the gunboat Octoraro, of the mortar flotilla, he took part in the engagement at Vicksburg, June 23, 1862. He was on the Richmond in the battle of Mobile Bay in 1864, and was subsequently on the Tennessee as fleet engineer of the North Atlantic Squadron in 1882 and 1884.

Mr. Clarence A. Postley, who died suddenly May 28, 1908, at his home, 817 Fifth avenue, New York city, was the son of Gen. Brooke Postley. He was graduated from West Point in 1870 and resigned from the Army Jan. 31, 1883, while a first lieutenant in the 3d Artillery. Mr. Postley was an enthusiastic yachtsman. He was for many years commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club. His schooner yacht Colonia, flying the Larchmont colors, won many races. He leaves a widow and two children, Sterling Postley, who lives in Paris, and Mrs. Ross Ambler Curran, of New York.

Brig. Gen. J. Parke Postles, retired, Delaware National Guard, died at Wilmington, Del., May 27, 1908. He was adjutant general of Delaware during the administration of Governors Cochran, Hall and Stockley, which office he filled with honor and ability, doing much to further the organization of the State Militia, and to promote its efficiency.

The Hon. Norton Moses, father of Capt. Andrew Moses, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at Belle Fourche, S.D., May 21, 1908, in his eighty-fifth year.

Mrs. Laura M. Gray, widow of Major Charles C. Gray, surgeon, U.S.A., died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George W. Wales, Burlington, Vt., May 25, 1908. Mrs. Gray was born in West Troy, N.Y., Dec. 18, 1841, and was the daughter of the late Rev. W. H. A. Bissell and Martha (Moulton) Bissell. She was married to Major Gray on Nov. 12, 1862, and after his death, some twenty years ago, she went to live with her father, Bishop W. H. A. Bissell, in Burlington. On his decease she took up her residence with her daughter, Mrs. Wales. Mrs. Gray had learned to know and love Burlington in long visits there during her husband's lifetime and on making it her home she soon entered warmly into the work of St. Paul's Church and made her presence felt in many quiet ways. She was at one time president of the Michigan branch of the Woman's Auxiliary and later president of the Vermont branch of the same organization. Mrs. Gray had been something of an invalid for four years, but was not in any serious condition until this last year. "No one who knew Mrs. Gray," says the Burlington Free Press and Times, "could forget her charming personality and the sweetness and grace of her outward manner, but but partial proof of the lovely character within." She is survived by her daughter, Mrs. George W. Wales; two sisters, Mrs. William G.

Shaw, lately of Burlington, and Mrs. Pope, of Geneva, N.Y., and by two brothers, John Bissell, of Detroit, Mich., and William Bissell, of California. Dr. Gray was captured, we believe, in the War of the Union at the first Bull Run, and was for a long time prisoner in the Libby Prison. He was a very able man, professionally, and socially was most charming.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, one of the last three surviving lieutenant generals of the Confederacy, died at Vicksburg, Miss., May 28, 1908. General Lee was one of the South Carolina Lees. He was born in that state in 1833. He received his appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point and was graduated at that institution July 1, 1854, as a second lieutenant and assigned to the 4th Artillery. He resigned from the Army Feb. 20, 1861, while a first lieutenant, and entered the Confederacy. He served with the Confederate army in Virginia until after the battle of Antietam, when he was made a brigadier general and sent to Vicksburg. General Lee played a prominent part in the siege of Vicksburg, and following the fall of that city was taken prisoner. He was later exchanged and promoted to the rank of major general and ordered to the Southwest. He was subsequently assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, with the rank of lieutenant general, and served until the close of the war. General Lee then devoted himself to the education of the Southern youth. He became president of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Mrs. Eleanor Milnor Goodrich, wife of Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., commandant of the New York Navy Yard, died suddenly of heart failure May 29, 1908, in Gladwyn, the family's summer home at Pomfret, Conn. Mrs. Goodrich was fifty-seven years old. She was a daughter of Charles E. Milnor. On June 16 last Admiral and Mrs. Goodrich lost their third son, Lieut. Caspar F. Goodrich, jr., who died after he had been injured by an explosion on the battleship Georgia. The mother never overcame her grief. Funeral services were held at Stone Church, N.J., Monday, June 1, at noon. The Rev. Dr. Lord, rector of All Saints' Memorial Church, which was erected by Mrs. Goodrich's father, officiated. She was interred beside her three sons. A large delegation of Army and Navy officers attended the funeral. Besides her husband, Mrs. Goodrich leaves two daughters, Mrs. Mary Campbell, of New York, and Miss Gladys Goodrich.

Mrs. Minnie Lee Parker, wife of George Oscar Parker, died at the Dale Sanitarium, Texarkana, Texas, May 23, 1908, from an operation performed the preceding day. Though the operation was not considered a serious one, Mrs. Parker never regained consciousness. She is survived by her two-year-old daughter and husband, the latter being the brother of Lieut. Samuel M. Parker, 29th Inf.

Capt. Alfred J. Standing, who was the chief assistant of Gen. Richard H. Pratt, U.S.A., in founding the Carlisle Indian School, died from paralysis at Carlisle, Pa., June 3, 1908. Captain Standing, who was sixty-three years old, was well known for his work for the Indians. Until his illness he was superintendent of grounds and buildings at Dickinson College, having left the Federal Indian service. He was born in Charlwood, England, and leaves two children and relatives on the Isle of Wight and in Birmingham, England.

A son was born at San Antonio, Texas, May 16, 1908, to Col. and Mrs. C. J. Crane, 9th Inf. He died two days later.

Sergt. 1st Cl. Joseph Schraml, H.D., U.S.A., who died at Fort Porter, N.Y., May 11, 1908, was a highly esteemed soldier. He served in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines; and his six years of service at Fort Porter were marked with unusual efficiency. He was born in Bavaria 52 years ago, and in boyhood made his way alone to this country. At the age of 21 he enlisted with the 12th Infantry, then stationed at Oswego. Ever since then he has been connected with the Army. In the Hospital Corps he rose to the rank of sergeant of the first class. Two years more and he would have been eligible for retirement. His active service in the Philippines counting for double time. He married Martha Harrington, the daughter of an Army man. His wife and one child survive him. Sergeant Schraml was a member of Old Point Lodge of O.F. at Phoebus, Va.; a member of the Improved Order of Heptasophus, Lodge 315, of Phoebus, Va., and a member of the Buffalo Army and Navy Union. The funeral in Holy Angels' Church was attended by all the officers and men at Fort Porter. Companies A and D, of the 12th Infantry accompanied the body to the grave in Holy Cross Cemetery. The floral offerings were most profuse.

Sergt. John Nihill, U.S.A., retired, veteran of the Civil and several Indian wars, was buried from his home in Eleventh avenue, Whitestone, L.I., June 1, 1908, with military honors. Sergeant Nihill was born in Ireland, and served through the Civil War with distinction and in campaigns against Indians on the plains. He held a certificate of honor for conspicuous bravery in action and also a medal of honor granted by Congress for gallantry in action against Apache Indians at Whitestone Mountains, Ariz., July 13, 1872, while serving as a private in Troop F, 5th U.S. Cav. In marksmanship contests in the Army he won many prizes. Several times he was selected by the government to accompany hunting parties given for distinguished men in the West, and in 1894 he accompanied President Arthur's party through the Yellowstone.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Gen. and Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., have leased a house on Cape Cod for the summer.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Coghlan will spend the summer at New Rochelle, N.Y.

A son, Oscar Kemp Tolley, jr., was born at Manila, P.I., April 29, 1908, to the wife of Lieut. Oscar K. Tolley, 14th U.S. Inf.

Mrs. Converse, wife of Rear Admiral Converse, U.S.N., will close her house in Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C., on June 15, and with the Misses Converse will go to Vermont.

Col. and Mrs. John S. Bishop, U.S.A., will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage on Monday, June 15, from 8 to 12 o'clock, at 711 Corinthian avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John W. Clous, who have been spending the winter at the San Rafael in New York city, left this week to spend the summer at Eastern Point, Gloucester, Mass.

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis was celebrated quietly on June 3 in Colorado Springs, Colo., by Mrs. J. A. Hayes, youngest daughter of the President of the Confederacy. She is the only member of his family now surviving.

The wreck of the U.S.S. Maine in the harbor of Havana was decorated May 30 under the auspices of the American Club.

Miss Alice Goodwin, the daughter of the late Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.N., left Washington, D.C., on June 1 for Flushing, L.I.

Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N., and Mrs. Winslow have closed their house in Washington and gone to Newport for the summer.

Gen. and Mrs. William M. Wallace, U.S.A., retired, have taken a cottage at Chevy Chase, Md., where they will spend the summer months.

Secretary Metcalf has invited Secretary and Mrs. Taft to join a party going to Hampton Roads on the Dolphin to witness the torpedoing of the monitor Florida on June 10.

Rear Admiral James H. Sands, U.S.N., retired, Mrs. Sands and Miss Marion Sands have gone to Boston, preparatory to locating at one of the New England resorts for the summer.

First Lieut. Joseph Herring, 24th Inf., has been ordered before a board in San Francisco for examination for retirement. He has been under treatment in the General Hospital at the Presidio.

Miss Louise Chase, the daughter of the late Col. Constantine Chase, U.S.A., left Washington, D.C., on May 30 for West Point, N.Y., where she will be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Mark Brooke, U.S.A.

Mrs. Benjamin Reeves Russell and her children will leave Washington June 8 for Spring Lake to spend the summer. Lieutenant Colonel Russell will join them there as soon as his duties with the Navy Department will permit.

Lieut. Richard Drace White, U.S.N., assistant inspector of target practice, and Mrs. White have given up their apartment in the Wyoming, Washington, D.C., and have gone to New York, where Lieutenant White will join the U.S.S. New Hampshire.

Chief Engr. and Mrs. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., will close their R street residence in Washington, D.C., on June 12 and will spend the summer at Chevy Chase, Md. Miss Soulie Williamson left Washington on May 30 for North Hatley, Canada, where she will visit for the next six weeks.

Mrs. Wren, wife of Major W. C. Wren, 12th Inf., left Fort Porter this week, to be present at the graduation of her daughter, Mary, from Kemper Hall, Kenosha, Wisconsin. Three members of the graduating class return with Mrs. Wren and her daughter to Fort Porter for a week's visit.

Chief Engr. and Mrs. E. D. Robie, in the celebration of their Golden Wedding anniversary at their home in Washington, D.C., June 3, 1908, enjoyed a memorable reunion of their children, grandchildren and near relatives from Binghamton, Cortland and Marathon, N.Y., and Paterson, N.J.

Second Lieut. Cyrus R. Street, 18th U.S. Inf., on duty in the Philippines, has been recommended for retirement because of disability incident to the Service. Lieutenant Street was taken ill at the camp of instruction at Fort Riley in the summer of 1906, and was operated upon at the hospital at Fort Leavenworth.

Miss Sadie Murray, the daughter of Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Artillery, U.S.A., returned to Washington, D.C., last week, from Philadelphia, where she has been visiting. She will be the guest of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Truman Newberry for a trip on the U.S.S. Dolphin early in June.

Secretary Metcalf will leave Washington on a summer vacation between June 15 and June 20, to be absent two months. He will go to Faust Springs, in the mountains of California, where he spent his vacation last summer. He will not go to San Francisco July 6 to witness the departure of the Battleship Fleet.

Gen. and Mrs. Thomas Ward, of the Army, with their daughter, Miss Katharine, who have been visiting their sons, John M. Ward, in Washington, and Capt. Philip R. Ward and family, Art. Corps, Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, N.J., have returned to Rochester and expect to pass July and August in Oswego, N.Y., the old home of Mrs. Ward.

Comdr. W. J. Sears, U.S.N., with Mrs. Sears, took Judge Vernon M. Davis, justice of the Supreme Court, and Mrs. Davis on an automobile trip last week in his Cadillac touring-car. On Decoration Day they went, by way of New Jersey, to Piermont-on-the-Hudson, stopping at the Fort Comfort Inn, and returning, by way of Tarrytown, to New York city on Sunday afternoon.

Capt. S. D. McAllister, Coast Art., U.S.A., who was reported missing, returned to the Presidio of San Francisco on May 21 after a week's absence. It is believed he was suffering from some temporary mental trouble. He is to face a general court-martial at the Presidio of San Francisco. There are three charges against him involving violations of the 33d and 62d Articles of War.

Lieut. Frank T. Evans, U.S.N., drew a revolver to prevent two sailors of his ship, the Louisiana, from being robbed in a music hall in San Francisco June 1 and was arrested by the police and taken to the Central Station. He was released on his own recognizance, and upon appearing in court June 2 was discharged at once.

Lieut. Charles R. Train, U.S.N., arrived in Washington, D.C., May 29, from Philadelphia, where he is stationed, and gave his bachelor dinner in the evening. His marriage with Miss Errol Brown will not take place until June 15, but the night of May 29 was the only time in which he could entertain his male friends. His guests included Lieuts. Chauncey Shackford, Hugo W. Osterhaus and Thomas C. Hart, and Lieut. Comdr. W. Pitt Scott, all of the Navy; Capt. Frank T. Evans, U.S. M.C., and Mr. Cuthbert Brown, all of whom will be ushers at his wedding, with Lieut. Frank D. Berrien, U.S.N., who is to be best man. Lieut. Robert L. Berry, U.S.N., and Mr. Everet Tomkinson, who will also be ushers, were unable to be present. Captain Evans on May 30 entertained at dinner for Miss Brown and Lieutenant Train at the Chevy Chase Club.

President Roosevelt took part in the observance of Memorial Day at Washington, D.C., May 30, and appropriate services were held at Arlington and all the other cemeteries in the vicinity of the city. A boat laden with flowers was set adrift on the Potomac river in tribute to the dead of the Navy, and there was a parade of military organizations and patriotic bodies. At the Arlington National Cemetery Representative Esch, of Wisconsin, was the chief speaker. Shortly after ten a.m. President Roosevelt drove to Arlington and took with him a number of floral wreaths. One of these was placed on the monument of General Sheridan, another on the tomb of the unknown soldiers of the Civil War, and a third on the monument to the Spanish War veterans. The President made no engagements to speak this year because of the uncertainty as to the adjournment of Congress.

A daughter, Elizabeth Wainwright Bull, was born to the wife of Lieut. Henry T. Bull, 13th U.S. Cav., June 3.

Gen. and Mrs. F. D. Baldwin have leased their Montclair, N.J., place and are now living at 1343 Vine street, Denver, Colo.

A daughter was born to the wife of Dr. P. Brooke Bland, daughter of Dr. E. E. Montgomery, of Philadelphia, April 23, 1908.

A daughter, Marie Stevens, was born to the wife of Lieut. C. L. Mitchell, 24th U.S. Inf., at Madison Barracks, N.Y., May 23, 1908.

A son, Louis Brechemin, 4th, was born to the wife of Capt. Louis Brechemin, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort McKinley, P.I., March 17, 1908.

A daughter, Annie Virginia Currie, was born to the wife of Lieut. D. H. Currie, 5th Field Art., U.S.A., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 1.

A son, Alexander Scammel Wadsworth, was born to the wife of Ensign Alexander Scammel Wadsworth, jr., U.S.N., at New York city, May 20, 1908.

Lieut. Ralph N. Hayden, U.S.A., who has spent the past few months at the hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., left there on June 1 for Brooklyn, N.Y.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. K. Massee, U.S.A., sailed from New York city, May 30, for Europe by the Mediterranean route. They will return in the early fall.

Major Gen. H. C. Merriam, U.S.A., has closed his apartments in "The Burlington" at Washington for the season and will go to his summer home at Prout's Neck, Maine.

A daughter, Suzanne Brechemin, was born to the wife of Dr. David H. M. Gillespie, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Louis Brechemin at New York Sunday, May 24, 1908.

Lieut. W. F. H. Godson, 10th U.S. Cav., now detailed as commandant at Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo., delivered the Memorial Day oration for the G.A.R. of that city.

Mrs. Gheen, wife of Rear Admiral Edward H. Gheen, U.S.N., and her daughter, Miss Gheen, have gone to Atlantic City, to remain for a few weeks before going to Newport for the summer.

Rear Admiral Drake, who has been seriously ill for several weeks, is now under treatment at the New Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., and hopes to be about again before very long.

Mrs. Witherspoon, wife of Brig. Gen. William W. Witherspoon, U.S.A., and their son, Mr. Alexander Witherspoon, left Washington, D.C., June 3, for Jamestown, R.I., where they have a country home.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Jewett, U.S.A., of West Point, N.Y., will sail for Europe on June 11, where they will spend several months in travel. Miss Emma Hume, the sister of Mrs. Jewett, will accompany them.

Lieut. J. B. Barnes, U.S.A., and Mrs. Barnes, Gen. J. A. Buchanan, U.S.A., and Col. Silas A. Wolf, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wolf were among the recent arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week.

Mrs. Frank, the widow of the late Gen. Royal T. Frank, U.S.A., and her daughter, Mrs. Martin, widow of the late Captain Martin, U.S.A., have bought a house in Chevy Chase, Md., and will make that place their future home.

Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., have given up their apartment at the Highlands, Washington, D.C., and have taken possession of their house at Fort Myer. Gen. and Mrs. Bell will spend the summer there, though they expect to take a trip in the autumn.

Mrs. Root, wife of the Secretary of State, left Washington, D.C., June 1, for Clinton, N.Y., where she will be joined later by Secretary Root. Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, U.S.A., and Mrs. Grant will spend some time at Clinton, and Secretary and Mrs. Root will visit them in the course of the summer at their home in Brookline, Mass.

Army and Navy arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for week ending May 28, 1908, were the following: Col. J. H. Bradford, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral C. C. Todd, U.S.N.; Med. Insp. Franklin Rogers, U.S. N.; Civil Engr. E. R. Gayler, U.S.N.; Lieut. G. T. Emmons, U.S.N.; Lieut. E. K. Massee, U.S.A., and Mrs. Massee.

Cardinal Logue, Primate of All Ireland, spent June 4 at West Point. The Cadet Corps paraded in his honor, and, accompanied by Col. H. L. Scott, the Superintendent of the Academy, and Capt. O. J. Charles, 7th Inf., the Cardinal passed around the lines during the standing review. After the review Cardinal Logue was presented to the officers and many civilians.

Capt. Paul Stanley Bond, E.C., U.S. Army, accompanied by his wife and small daughter, have been in St. Louis visiting Captain Bond's father and mother, Col. and Mrs. William R. Hamilton, at their quarters in the Vrooman apartments, McPherson avenue, St. Louis, Mo. Captain Bond is a graduate of West Point, class of 1900, and is now on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Asst. Surg. David A. Spear, U.S.N., was, according to a newspaper despatch, arraigned before a G.C.M. at the Washington Navy Yard, charged with forging the signature of three officers to their pay checks. It is alleged that while on duty at the Medical School he forged indorsements on the back of pay checks belonging to Surg. E. J. Grow, Asst. Surg. C. G. Alderman and Asst. Surg. Frank H. Stibbens, U.S.N.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who is now traveling in Switzerland on leave of absence, has been designated by President Roosevelt to attend the tercentennial celebration of the founding of the University of Saragossa at Saragossa, Spain, on Oct. 20 next, as the representative of the United States Army. A representative of the Navy will also be named. General Wood will be accompanied by Capt. George T. Langhorne, 11th Cav., as aide.

Army and Navy arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending June 3, 1908, were the following: Lieut. F. L. Minnerode, U.S.A.; Lieut. J. W. Schoenfeld, U.S.N.; Surg. R. A. Campbell, U.S. N.; Major James B. Jackson, U.S.A.; Lieut. G. S. Bryan, U.S.N.; Col. Charles B. Byrne, Gen. C. I. Wilson, Dr. David Baker and Capt. P. Whitworth, U.S.A., and Comdr. C. P. Eaton, U.S.N.

Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Farley's skill as an artist is shown in the frontispiece of Army and Navy Life for June. A photograph of the Military Academy arms is combined with one of the arch, with figure of Fame, from a painting made by the General when a cadet of the second class in 1859; the upper portion of the columns sustaining the arch are photographs of the gate post designed and constructed by General Farley when Colonel of Ordnance at Watervliet Arsenal (1899-1903); the original water colors shown—the one of the Light Battery and the other "Charge of Foragers"—are also his handiwork. General Farley writes of the West Point

Light Battery in the same issue, outlining the history of the battery from its organization on Feb. 26, 1808.

Lieut. George B. Sharon, 30th U.S. Inf., according to cable to the New York Herald from Manila, was found guilty by a G.C.M., May 28, of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman for absence without leave and unbecoming conduct in a Manila café. He was reprimanded by General Mills, commanding the department. Lieutenant Sharon was appointed to the Army from civil life June 1, 1899, and is a native of Nevada.

Representative A. A. Wiley, of Alabama, father of 1st Lieut. Noble J. Wiley, 5th Inf., is recovering in Washington from a long and serious illness. He has been confined to his apartments in the Metropolitan Hotel more than eight weeks, suffering from inflammatory rheumatism and complications. In the past week his condition was so acute relatives were fearful of the outcome. He is still helpless and nurses are in constant attendance. The physicians say he will recover.

In referring to Major Eugene O. Fehé, Signal Corps, U.S.A., who is to be relieved from duty in the Philippines in August next and returned to the United States, the Cables-American of Manila says: "There are few officers of the Army who have had a more varied, or lived a more useful career than Major Fehé. A man of sterling qualities, of unusual ability, he has served not only his own government, but others in a way that reflected nothing but honor on him and his country."

The United States had two delegates at the International Conference of Aero Clubs in London, England, May 28, the other beside Mr. J. C. McCoy being Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., retired, whom Mr. McCoy asked to sit as one of the American representatives in place of one of the absentees. Rear Admiral Chester is on his way to St. Petersburg to attend the International Congress on Navigation, which began its sessions on June 2. He is also a delegate to the International Congress of Geographers, which meets at Geneva in the latter part of July.

A general court-martial has been ordered to convene at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 15 to try Capt. Charles N. Murphy, 13th U.S. Inf. Col. Sydney W. Taylor, 2d Field Art., is president of the court, and Capt. William F. Flynn, 8th Cav., is judge advocate. Captain Murphy, according to a press despatch, is charged with irregularities as custodian of the funds of Company M, 13th Inf., the organization he commands, and with disobedience of orders. Captain Murphy is a native of Nevada, and opened his military career as a private in the 2d U.S. Volunteer Cavalry in 1898.

A very pleasant birthday dinner took place recently at Mrs. U. P. Upham's residence, 109 Bonita avenue, Piedmont, Cal., given in honor of Gen. D. S. Gordon, U.S.A., retired, Mrs. Upham's father, upon his 76th anniversary. The house and table were beautifully decorated with fresh cut roses. Those present were: Mrs. Brooks Upham, wife of Lieutenant Commander of the New Jersey, U. S. Navy, cousin of Mr. Upham's; Mr. Martin Bechtel, Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Gordon, of San Francisco; Gen. and Mrs. D. S. Gordon, including the host and hostess. General Gordon appears as fresh and hearty as a man of forty-six.

Among the noticeably distinguished features of the Memorial Day parade in New York city was the McClellan Garrison, Army and Navy Union. The personnel of this military organization comprises ex-soldiers, sailors, and marines, many of them now members of the Police Department of the city of New York. Among the members of the McClellan Garrison are men who have seen arduous Indian service on the plains with Miles, Carr and Custer, and not a few have followed Lawton, Wood and Chaffee, from Santiago to Manila, and China, while there are brave tars galore, who have made big guns roar with Schley, Dewey and Sampson.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac holds its thirty-eighth annual reunion at Utica, N.Y., June 25 and 26. The first day will be devoted to the meeting of corps societies and the business meetings of the societies; the second day to public exercises, Gen. John C. Black, U.S.V., orator, and Lieut. Louis N. Chapin, U.S.V., poet. Friday there will be an excursion to Trenton Falls and a lunch; in the evening Gen. Horace Porter will tell the story of his recovery of the remains of John Paul Jones. A local executive committee has been formed to look after the entertainment of visitors who have been cordially invited to Utica by representatives of the city.

Rear Admiral John H. Upshur, U.S.N., who spent the winter in Bermuda, has received from the U.S. Consul to the island, Mr. Maxwell Greene, a copy of the following interesting inscription on a monument in St. Peter's churchyard in St. George's, Bermuda: "In memory of Richard Sutherland Dale, eldest son of Commodore Richard Dale, of Philadelphia, in the United States of America, and midshipman in the United States Navy. He departed this life at St. George's, Bermuda, on the twenty-second day of February, A.D. 1815, aged twenty years, one month and seventeen days. He lost his right leg in an engagement between the United States frigate President and a squadron of His Britannic Majesty's ships of war, on the fifteenth of January, A.D. 1815. His confinement caused a severe complaint in his back which in a short time terminated his life. This stone records the tribute of his parents' gratitude to those inhabitants of St. George's whose generous and tender sympathy prompted the kindest attentions to their son while living and honored him when dead."

Mrs. Ola Walter Bell gave a large and brilliant entertainment at Jefferson Barracks on Wednesday, May 27. Despite one of the worst storms of the season, two hundred and twenty-five guests were present to do honor to the charming and popular hostess. A special train was chartered for the occasion. The Officers' Club at the barracks was arranged for the occasion; military insignia and the American colors, carried out in cornflowers, red carnations and white roses, making a pleasing effect. Many American flags were used to drape the walls, the mantels being banded with ferns and palms, together with many beautiful flowers, gifts to Mrs. Bell. An orchestra was screened from view by tall orange trees and lattice of smilax and a quartet of negro singers added to the pleasures of the afternoon. One large room was devoted to bridge whist, another to six-handed euchre, ten prizes, consisting of handsome cut glass, silver, brass and leather goods being awarded to the winners of each game. The affair was one of the most successful and elaborate ever given at the barracks. Mrs. Bell received alone, wearing an exquisite hand-embroidered robe over blue silk and carried a large shower bouquet of pink sweet peas. Among those present were: Mesdames J. B. Turner, Ed. Trayson, F. M. Estes, Paul Bakewell, Clinton Udell, J. V. S. Barret, J. C. Moon, Chas. Cox, R. L. Shapleigh, C. B. Carr, Shep. Cabanne, Traube Roberts, Eleanor Clubb, W. K. Morrison, Arthur Garrison, R. C. Greer, Clarence O'Fallon, Saunders Norvell, Edward Pierce, Frank P. Hays, J. E. Thomson, Moses Ramsey, J. O'F. Clark, H. W. Bond, E. F. Gol-

tra, Eugene Abadie, Charles Dana, E. L. Praetorius, Robert McCulloch, Paul Brown; Misses Bond, York, Cox, Barnes, Lucas, Pierce, Carton, Hayes, Turner, O'Fallow, Shapleigh, Carr, Bakewell, Mellier, Priest, McCluney, Cabanne, Scott, Garneau, Gair.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Manila, June 2, 1908.

The Adjutant General, Washington: Transport Sheridan arrived May 30, 9 officers, 71 enlisted men. WESTON.

THE ARMY.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 27, 1908.

Promotion in the Army.

Second Lieut. Carlos J. Stolbrand, C.E., to be first lieutenant from May 8, 1908, vice Peek, promoted.

S.O. JUNE 4, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Lieut. Col. Eli D. Hoyle relieved at Fort Slocum, will join regiment.

Following officers are detailed to duty in the Ordnance Department July 1: First Lieut. Harry B. Jordan, 1st Lieut. Glen F. Jenks, 1st Lieut. Frederic W. Hinrichs, Jr., and 1st Lieut. Adam F. Casad.

Lieutenant Hinrichs will return to Fort Barrancas, after being relieved from treatment at the general hospital, Fort Bayard, and will report to the Chief of Ordnance for duty in his office.

Lieutenant Jordan will proceed June 30 to Rock Island and report at Rock Island Arsenal for duty.

Lieutenant Jenks will proceed June 30 to Philadelphia and report to Frankford Arsenal for duty.

Lieutenant Casad is relieved at Military Academy and will proceed as soon as practicable, June 30, to New York city, take station and report to Sandy Hook Proving Ground for duty.

The following officers are detailed as captains in the Ordnance Department for a period of three years from July 1: First Lieut. Thomas B. Doe, 1st Lieut. Richard O. Burleson.

First Lieut. John Lund is detailed as captain in the Ordnance Department for two years from July 1.

The following officers are detailed to fill vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, to take effect July 1: First Lieut. Otto V. Keen, 1st Lieut. Charles B. Gatewood, 1st Lieut. Walter M. Wilhelm, 1st Lieut. Birchie O. Mahaffey, 2d Lieut. Alexander W. Maish.

The officers named will proceed as soon as practicable after June 30, to New York city, take station at that place and report to the C.O. of Sandy Hook Proving Ground for duty.

Major James Uilo, retired, is detailed as professor of military science at North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, to take effect Aug. 27.

Second Lieut. Ralph W. Drury will report to the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion.

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Fred V. S. Chamberlain.

G.O. 85, MAY 19, 1908, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings in the cases of a number of enlisted men tried by G.C.M.

G.O. 93, MAY 27, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. Pars. 72 and 77, G.O. No. 169, W.D., Aug. 14, 1907, are amended to read as follows:

WHITE COAT.

For Hospital Corps, cooks and bakers only.
72. A sack coat of bleached cotton duck, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. Collar ornaments to be the same as prescribed for the dress coat. White bone, Army standard, shank buttons, with toggles or split rings.

WHITE TROUSERS.

For Hospital Corps, enlisted men on duty at general recruiting stations, cooks and bakers only.

77. Of bleached cotton duck, without stripes, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

II. The following paragraphs are added to G.O. No. 169, W.D., Aug. 14, 1907:

For enlisted men on duty at general recruiting stations.

72½. A sack coat of bleached cotton duck, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. Collar ornaments to be the same as prescribed for dress coat. Regulation buttons of gilt metal, as prescribed in Par. 56, with toggles or split rings, to be worn with the white coat. For enlisted men on duty at general recruiting stations only.

WHITE SUMMER CAP.

For enlisted men on duty at general recruiting stations only.
82½. Of white cotton duck, same pattern as the cotton khaki service cap, for enlisted men, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. The top to be detachable and each cap to be provided with two covers. To be worn as prescribed with the white summer coats and trousers, with this cap will be worn the gilt ornament prescribed for the dress cap.

III. Describes a tract of public land at Chena, in the territory of Alaska, set apart as a military reservation for the use of the Signal Corps, U.S.A., in the matter of the operation of telegraph lines in Alaska.

G.O. 94, MAY 29, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. The provisions of Par. VI of G.O. No. 9, W.D., Jan. 11, 1908, relating to the extreme zone in which target practice with 12-inch mortars, steel, will be held, are hereby amended so as to prohibit target practice with these mortars in zones beyond the 5th, except in cases where the carriages of the model of 1896, upon which these mortars are mounted, have been altered to carriages of the models of 1896 M and 1896 MII.

II. The following paragraph is added to the Manual for the Medical Department:

194. Appointment in the Medical Reserve Corps are made by the President after the applicant has passed a successful examination before a board composed of officers of the Medical Corps of the Army, and has been recommended by the Surgeon General of the Army.

Permission to appear before the board is obtained by letter to The Adjutant General of the Army, which must be in the handwriting of the applicant, giving the date and place of his birth and the place and state of which he is a permanent resident and inclosing a certificate based on personal acquaintance from at least two reputable persons as to citizenship, character, and habits. The applicant for the position of first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps must be between twenty-two and forty-five years of age; a citizen of the United States and a graduate of a reputable medical college legally authorized to confer the degree of doctor of medicine, in evidence of which his diploma will be submitted to the board at the time of his examination. The applicant must also have qualified to practice medicine in the state in which he resides. Hospital training and experience in the practice of medicine and surgery are essential.

The examination will consist of two parts:

(a) Physical.

The physical examination will be thorough and will conform to that required for officers of the Army in general.

The candidate who is less than sixty-five inches in height will be rejected. Each candidate will be required to certify that he labors under no physical infirmity that can interfere with his efficiency in the discharge of any duty that may be required of him. Errors in refraction, if not below twenty-fourths in either eye, are not cause for rejection, provided they are not accompanied by ocular disease and are entirely corrected by appropriate glasses.

(b) Professional.

The professional examination will consist of an oral examination in the following subjects:

Practice of medicine.

Surgery.

Obstetrics and gynecology.

Hygiene.

Should the oral examination in any subject be unsatisfactory, the applicant may be permitted to take a written examination on that subject.

The examinations will be conducted at the larger military stations by boards of officers of the Medical Corps under instructions from the Surgeon General of the Army, the questions in the several subjects being sent out from the office of the Surgeon General of the Army. Formal invitations will be extended to applicants to appear on an appointed date at the most convenient stations where boards are convened. No allowance will be made for the expenses of applicants undergoing the examination.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 96, JUNE 2, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. 5, G.O. No. 190, W.D., Sept. 12, 1907, is amended so as to provide that the 23d Infantry will sail from San Francisco, Cal., for Alaska on June 20, 1908.

II. Par. 524, Manual for the Quartermaster's Department, is rescinded.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

OIR. 41, MAY 29, 1908, WAR DEPT.

The following decisions of the Secretary of War are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Retired Officer Detailed at a Civil Educational Institution Not Considered in Active Service.—A retired officer of the Army detailed for duty at a civil educational institution, under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved Nov. 3, 1893, is not regarded as in active service.

2. Construction of the Words "National Holidays".—The words "national holidays," used in connection with the issue of dressed chicken or turkey in the garrison ration, are construed to mean those days that are declared legal holidays by the Federal Government and that are of general observance. They embrace New Year's Day (Jan. 1), Washington's Birthday (Feb. 22), Memorial Day (May 30), Independence Day (July 4), Labor Day (first Monday in September), Thanksgiving Day (day designated by the President for national thanksgiving), and Christmas Day (Dec. 25).

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIR. 43, JUNE 2, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury dated May 15, 1908:

Under this decision, when enlisted men are not present at the pay table owing to exigencies of the service, the paymaster may place in the hands of the company commander for delivery to the pay of the men thus necessarily absent, notation of "Not Paid" being made on the pay rolls opposite the names of the men. In such cases the company commander upon turning over the pay to the men will require them to sign a sub-voucher (Form 28 H, Pay Dept.); will himself sign the certificate thereon attesting the payment, and then forward the sub-voucher to the paymaster without delay.

G.O. 60, MAY 19, 1908, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Major Charles G. Morton, I.G., of the department, is relieved from further duty in charge of the office of the judge advocate of the department and Capt. Robert R. Raymond, C.E., chief engineer officer of the department, is announced in his stead.

By command of Brigadier General Thomas:

ROBERT L. HIRST, Major, G.S., C. of S.

GENERAL STAFF.

Major John K. Cree, Gen. Staff, is detailed for duty as an observer at the joint Army and Militia coast defense exercises in the Artillery District of Boston, to be held June 21 to 30, 1908, and will proceed at the proper time to Fort Benning, Ga., for duty (May 29, W.D.).

Capt. William Chamberlain, Gen. Staff, is appointed recorder of the Fortification Board, Philippine Islands. (April 21, Phil. D.)

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, department commander, accompanied by his two aides, 1st Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, 3d Field Art., and 1st Lieut. Samuel T. Mackall, 18th Inf.; Major Henry L. Ripley, General Staff, Chief of Staff, and Lieut. Col. Robert R. Stevens, deputy Q.M.G., chief Q.M., will proceed May 23, to the government reservation at Leon Springs, Texas, on business in connection with the preparation of the maneuver camp, installation of water supply system and arranging for transportation and reception of Regular and militia troops. (May 22, D.T.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Augustus P. Blockson, I.G., having reported, is assigned to inspection duty in the Department of Mindanao, and will proceed to Zamboanga, Mind., and take station. (April 7, Phil. D.)

Lieut. Col. Wilber E. Wilder, I.G., having been relieved from duty as inspector general of the division, is assigned to duty as assistant to the inspector general of the division, with station in Manila. (April 7, Phil. D.)

Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will return to his proper station. (June 3, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q.M. Sergt. Isaac Levy, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 29, W.D.)

Major John T. Knight, Q.M., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, to take effect June 1, 1908, vice Major Carroll A. Devol, Q.M., who is relieved from duty as a member of that corps from that date. (May 28, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Fritz W. Kutor, upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (May 28, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for twenty days, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted Capt. Leo F. Foster, S.D., to take effect about June 5, 1908. (May 25, A.C.P.)

Capt. Cecil Stewart, C.S., will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for duty in connection with his detail as chief commissary of the maneuver camp at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (June 1, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. William D. Morrison, now at No. 27 Broadway, New York city, having relinquished the unexpired portion of his furlough, will report at Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (June 1, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Henry H. Grave, whose tour of duty in Philippines is completed, will be relieved from duty in that division and sent to San Francisco, Cal., for orders. (May 29, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Henry H. Grave, Fort Caswell, N.C., will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco at such time as will enable him to report to the C.O. and be sent to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco about July 5, 1908, for duty. (May 29, W.D.)

So much of Pars. 29 and 30, S.O. 118, W.D., May 19, 1908, as relates to Post Coms. Sergt. Charles Sandstrom is revoked. (May 29, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Charles Bader, Fort Morgan, when his services are required will be sent to the camp of instruction, Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty. (May 29, W.D.)

So much of Par. 14, S.O. 117, W.D., May 18, 1908, as relates to Post Coms. Sergt. William Hartlaub is revoked. (May 29, W.D.)

The following changes and assignments to stations of post commissary sergeants are ordered: August Luttre to Camp Bumpus, Leyte, for duty. John W. Black to Camp Eldridge, Laguna, for duty, relieving William H. Farinighy, who will be sent about May 14, 1908, to San Francisco for orders. William H. Hill to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty, relieving Frank Gortz, who will be sent about April 14, 1908, to San Francisco for orders. Elmer Hodges will report to the depot commissary, Manila, for duty. William W. Reese will report to the C.O., transport Liatum, Manila, for duty, relieving Joseph Schwarz, who will report to the depot commissary, Manila, for temporary duty. Sergeant Schwarz will proceed on transport leaving April 14, 1908, to San Francisco for orders. Henry Chapman will report to the officer in charge

of the sales and issue commissary, Manila, for duty, relieving Louis W. Smith, who will proceed about April 14, 1908, to San Francisco for orders. Lemuel A. Bryan will report to the commanding officer, transport Wright, Manila, for duty, relieving Paul L. Spaney, who will be sent to the Post of Parang, Mind., for duty, relieving George D. Kees, who will proceed about May 14, 1908, to San Francisco for orders. Nils P. Bengston to Cotabato, Mind., for duty, relieving George M. Kalschmidt, who will be sent about May 14, 1908, to San Francisco for orders. William F. James will report to the C.O., transport Warren, Manila Bay, for duty. George Lanter from duty at the sales and issue commissary, Manila, and will proceed to San Francisco for orders. (April 8, Phil. D.)

Capt. Edward Anderson, C.S., having reported, is assigned to duty as assistant to the chief commissary of the department from that date. (May 26, D. Lakes.)

Post Coms. Sergt. William H. Farinighy upon arrival at San Francisco from the Philippine Islands, will be sent to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty. (June 2, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Edward L. Batterton, now at 608 West Maple avenue, Springfield, Ill., having relinquished the unexpired portion of his furlough, will be sent to Fort Robinson, Neb., for duty. (June 2, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergts. Thomas B. Kennedy, Fort Niagara, N.Y.; Louis Lemmer, Plattburg Barracks, N.Y., and Daniel O'Connell, Fort Porter, N.Y., will proceed to Pine Camp, Jefferson county, N.Y., in sufficient time to arrive at that place not later than June 7, 1908, for temporary duty. (June 1, D.E.)

Post Coms. Sergts. Thomas B. Kennedy, Fort Niagara, N.Y.; Louis Lemmer, Plattburg Barracks, N.Y., and Daniel O'Connell, Fort Porter, N.Y., will proceed to Pine Camp, Jefferson county, N.Y., in time to arrive not later than June 7, 1908, for temporary duty. (June 1, D.E.)

Post Coms. Sergts. Ephraim C. Phillips, Camp Crawford, Samar, will, upon the abandonment of that post, be sent to Manila for duty. (April 17, Phil. D.)

MEDICAL CORPS.

Col. Philip F. Harvey and Major Edward L. Munson, M.C., are detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the meeting of the American Medical Association, to be held at Chicago, Ill., June 2 to 5, 1908. (May 27, W.D.)

Major Charles Lynch, M.C., now on leave, will report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army for temporary duty in his office, and upon the completion of this duty will revert to status of absence with leave. (May 29, W.D.)

Leave for one month and twenty days, to take effect on or about July 10, 1908, is granted Contract Surg. Frederick H. Sparrenberger. (May 28, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Everett A. Anderson upon the expiration of his present leave, will proceed from Fort Wingate to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for temporary duty with troops in the field. (May 27, W.D.)

Leave under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Contract Dental Surg. Alden Carpenter, to take effect upon the arrival in the U.S. of the transport to sail from Havana June 8, 1908, and to terminate upon the date of the departure from the U.S. of the transport to sail from Newport News to Havana July 15, 1908. (May 25, A.C.P.)

Capt. Paul C. Hutton, M.C., having completed the duty for which he was ordered to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., will return to his proper station. (June 1, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect upon completion of the work assigned him at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., is granted Dental Surg. George H. Casaday, Presidio of Monterey. (May 22, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 1, 1908, is granted Contract Surg. Harry H. Van Kirk, Fort Duchesne, Utah. (May 20, D. Colo.)

The following officers, when their services shall no longer be needed at Hiesburg, Miss., will return to their proper stations: Capt. Bailey K. Ashford, M.C., and Capt. Howard H. Bailey, M.C. (May 28, W.D.)

Upon abandonment of San Mateo, Rizal, Contract Surg. Frank E. Artand will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Luzon, and will report on transport Warren for duty as transport surgeon, relieving Contract Surg. Charles A. Tetrault, who will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (April 15, Phil. D.)

Upon abandonment of Naic, Cavite, Contract Surg. Michael E. Hughes will be relieved from duty in the Department of Luzon, and will report on the transport Liatum for duty as transport surgeon, with station in Manila, relieving Contract Surg. Samuel B. McPeeters, who will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (April 15, Phil. D.)

The following changes in stations of medical officers are made: Capt. Kent Nelson, asst. surg., will report to the commanding general, Dept. of Luzon, for assignment to duty. 1st Lieut. Henry C. Pillsbury, asst. surg., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Luzon and will proceed to Iloilo for duty. (April 15, Phil. D.)

Examining and Supervising Dental Surg. John S. Marshall, having arrived, will report to the commanding officer, Division Hospital, Manila, for duty. (April 15, Phil. D.)

Sergt. First Class Angus McLeod, H.C., from duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty. (April 16, D. Luzon.)

Pvt. First Class Sebastian Herman, H.C., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (May 28, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Col. George H. Torney, M.C. (June 2, W.D.)

Contract Surg. William O. Cutliffe from duty in the Philippines, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about Aug. 15, 1908, to San Francisco for further orders. (June 2, W.D.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Louis A. LaGarde, M.C., is further extended to and including June 24, 1908. (June 3, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 6, 1908, is granted Major Edward L. Munson, M.C., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (May 28, D. Lakes.)

Major Rudolph G. Ebert, M.C., now in Washington, having completed his examination for promotion, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty as chief surgeon and so much of Par. 30, S.O. 102, April 30, 1908, W.D., as directs Major Ebert to return to his proper station or the place of receipt by him of that order is amended accordingly. (June 3, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class James N. Lothrop, H.C., Alcatraz Island, will be sent to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco about July 5, 1908. (June 3, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Benjamin Viton, H.C., Fort Bayard, will be sent at once to Fort McDowell, for transportation to Alaska on the Army transport Crook, and for duty with the 23d Infantry en route. Upon arrival in Alaska he will report at Fort St. Michael, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Robert F. Gerathy, H.C., who will be sent to the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for treatment. (June 3, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Arthur Morehouse, H.C., Fort Riley, will be sent at once to Fort McDowell for transportation to Alaska on the Army transport Crook, and for duty with the 23d Infantry en route. Upon arrival in Alaska he will report at Fort St. Michael, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Robert F. Gerathy, H.C., who will be sent to the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for treatment. (June 3, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Patrick Haughey, H.C., now at Killeavy, county Armagh, Ireland, on or before expiration of furlough as extended this day will report at Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty. (June 2, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Pierre C. Stevens, paymr., now on duty at St. Paul, Minn., will report in person to the commanding general, Dept. of Dakota, for duty as chief paymaster of that department. (May 27, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 1, 1908, is granted Col. William F. Tucker, asst. paymr. gen., chief paymaster of the department. (May 26, D. Lakes.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Major James F. McIndoe, C.E., in addition to the duties assigned to him is detailed as engineer of the Thirtieth Lighthouse District, to relieve Lieut. Col. Solomon W. Rosser, C.E., as soon as practicable after July 1, 1908. (May 29, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Carlos J. Stollbrand, C.E., will proceed to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty. (April 10, Phil. D.)

Capt. Meriwether L. Walker, C.E., is designated as a member of the Fortification Board, Philippine Islands. (April 21, Phil. D.)

Leave with permission to visit the United States, to include July 7, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Warren T. Hannum, C.E. (May 20, A.C.P.)

First Lieut. Warren T. Hannum, C.E., having reported, is assigned to duty in the office of the chief engineer officer at these headquarters. (May 22, A.C.P.)

Sergt. Henry F. Furman, Co. H, 2d Battalion of Engrs., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (June 1, W.D.)

Corpl. Charles Woerner, Co. D, 1st Battalion of Engrs., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (June 1, W.D.)

Par. 1, S.O. 88, these headquarters, May 12, 1908, directing 1st Lieut. Theodore H. Dillon, C.E., to proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, is revoked. (May 19, A.C.P.)

The retirement of Col. Clinton B. Sears, C.E., from active service on June 2, 1908, is announced, and he is placed upon the retired list, with the rank of brigadier general from June 2, 1908. Brigadier General Sears will proceed to his home. (June 2, W.D.)

Capt. Hubert L. Wigmore, C.E., will proceed to Liguian, Batan Island, Albay, for duty in connection with the development of the government coal mines at that place. (April 17, Phil. D.)

Sergt. Michael J. Hennessy, Co. F, 2d Battalion of Engineers, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (June 3, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following officers of the Ordnance Department are detailed as chief ordnance officers at the respective maneuver camps indicated: Lieut. Col. J. Walker Benét at Atascadero Ranch, Cal.; Capt. Edward M. Shinkle at American Lake, Wash.; Major John W. Joyce at Chickamauga Park, Ga.; Major Samuel Hof at Fort Riley, Kas., and Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Lieut. Col. Charles H. Clark at Leon Springs, Texas. Each of the other officers designated will report by letter without delay to the commanding general of the department in which the camp is located for instructions and at the proper time will proceed to the place of encampment for the duty indicated, upon the completion of which he will return to his proper station. (May 28, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about July 1, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. John E. Munroe, O.D., C.A.C. (May 27, W.D.)

Major George Montgomery, O.D., is detailed for duty as chief ordnance officer of the camp of instruction, Pine Camp, Jefferson county, N.Y. (May 27, W.D.)

First Class Pvt. Rufus May, O.D., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (May 29, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. John O'Riley upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (May 29, W.D.)

Sergt. of Ord. Walton Brodrick upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (May 28, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Ottomar Schmalzel upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (May 27, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. Henry W. Stamford, Sig. Corps, having resumed his duties in command of the cableship Burnside, from treatment at U.S. Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., 2d Lieut. Francis H. Burr, 3d Inf., is relieved from temporary command of that vessel and will return to his proper station, Fort Lawton, Wash. (May 8, D. Col.)

First Lieut. George C. Lewis, Sig. Corps, having reported at Fort Worden, Wash., will relieve Capt. Mervyn C. Buckley, C.A.C., from the duties as officer in charge Signal Corps fire control installation in the Artillery District of Puget Sound. (May 19, D. Col.)

Capt. Charles de F. Chandler, Sig. Corps, in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Omaha, Neb., relieving Capt. William H. Oury, Signal Corps, of that duty. (June 2, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Signal Corps are ordered: Capt. Daniel J. Carr from duty at the Army Signal School, Fort Leavenworth, and will proceed to Fort Wood, N.Y., in time to arrive at that post on or about Aug. 1, 1908, for duty, to relieve Capt. George C. Burnell.

First Lieut. J. Alfred Moss from duty at the Army Signal School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will proceed at the proper time to Governors Island, N.Y., for assignment to the command of the cable boat Cyrus W. Field, to relieve Capt. Basil O. Lenoir in time to enable the latter officer to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., in accordance with his orders.

First Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulou from duty at the Army Signal School, Fort Leavenworth, and will proceed about July 1, 1908, to Washington for duty. (June 2, W.D.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps, made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are announced: To be sergeants: Corpls. John O. Sherlock, Richard A. Kreis and Roy D. Kirkpatrick and Pvt. Luther Davis (formerly sergeant, Signal Corps), to date June 1, 1908. To be corporals: First Class Privs. Robert A. Cook, John F. Carey, Lloyd E. Kizer, Fred F. Stampfi and Harrison G. Hart, to date June 1, 1908. (June 1, S.O.)

Corpl. John Hunter, Signal Corps, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 28, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. George Clark, Signal Corps, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty. (May 28, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Joseph H. Emberton, Signal Corps, Fort Lawton, Washington, will be sent to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (May 28, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Charles H. Carpenter, S.C., will proceed from Seattle, Wash., to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, for duty in connection with the installation, maintenance and operation of the wireless station at that post. 1st Class Sergt. George B. Smith will proceed from Seattle, Wash., to Nome, Alaska, for duty in connection with the installation, maintenance and operation of the wireless station at that place. Master Signal Electrician Alexander Hart, Sergt. Andrew J. Graybill will proceed from Circle City to Fort Egbert, Alaska, on the first available vessel for duty in connection with the installation of the wireless telegraph station and upon completion of this duty will remain at Fort Egbert for further orders. (May 13, D. Col.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Gilbert C. Smith, 2d Cav., Fort Des Moines, is extended twenty days. (May 27, D. Mo.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Capt. Sedgwick Rice, 3d Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the College of St. Thomas. St. Paul, Minn., to take effect Sept. 15, 1908, vice 1st Lieut. Edward K. Massee, 7th Inf., is relieved and will then join his regiment. Captain Rice upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for duty. (June 1, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Sidney D. Maize, 3d Cav., from duty in the Philippines, and upon expiration of his present leave will join his proper station. (May 27, W.D.)

The leave granted to 2d Lieut. George R. Somerville, 3d Cav., is effective upon the termination of the camp of concentration and instruction which is to be held at Leon Springs, Texas, in July, 1908. (May 20, D.T.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about June 2, 1908, and to terminate prior to the commencement of the march of the 3d Cav., from Fort Clark to the camp of concentration and instruction at Leon Springs, Texas, about June 24, 1908, is granted Col. Joseph H. Dorst, 3d Cav. (May 20, D.T.)

Leave for three months, to take effect upon termination of the camp of concentration and instruction to be held at Leon Springs, Texas, in July next, is granted 1st Lieut. Daniel Van Voorhis, 3d Cav. (May 20, D.T.)

Major Eugene O. Fehé, Signal Corps, now in Manila, will proceed to Zamboanga, Mind., so as to arrive at that port by June 1, 1908, for duty as chief signal officer of that department, relieving Capt. Henry S. Hathaway, Signal Corps, who will proceed to Manila and thence on the transport to sail

from Manila June 15, 1908, to San Francisco, for further orders. (April 18, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Ralph N. Hayden, 3d Cav., from further duty in the Philippines Division, and upon the expiration of the sick leave granted to him will join his regiment at Fort Clark, Texas. (June 2, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Edward Buckel, 3d Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (June 3, W.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 8, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. James H. Dickey, 4th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (May 22, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. Sebring C. McGill, 4th Cav., from duty at the Army Signal School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will proceed about July 1, 1908, to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty with Co. E, Signal Corps. (June 2, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Charles W. Taylor, 4th Cav., upon the completion of his present duty as a member of the G.C.M. in the Department of the Missouri, will join that portion of his regiment stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn. (June 2, W.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

First Lieut. Joseph A. Baer, 6th Cav., to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty. (April 17, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. George Dillman, 6th Cav., to Bocaue, Bulacan, for duty. (April 17, Phil. D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

First Lieut. Harry B. Jordan, 8th Cav., is detailed as chief ordnance officer of the maneuver camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (May 28, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. P. S. BOMUS.

Second Lieut. John H. Howard, 9th Cav., from sick in Division Hospital, Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (April 14, D. Luzon.)

Second Lieut. Stephen W. Winfree, 9th Cav., will proceed to Meycauayan, Bulacan, for duty. (April 15, Phil. D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Capt. Stephen H. Elliott, 11th Cav., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Leavenworth, and report in person on Aug. 10, 1908, for duty. (June 1, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. A. DODD.

Second Lieut. Charles L. Scott, 12th Cav., is granted leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 1, 1908. (May 18, D.G.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Capt. George E. Mitchell, 13th Cav., is detailed to enter the class at the Army School of the Line and will report at Fort Leavenworth on Aug. 15, 1908, for duty accordingly. (May 27, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

The leave heretofore granted Capt. Cornelius C. Smith, 14th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (June 1, W.D.)

Second Lieut. George L. Converse, jr., Squadron Q.M. and C. S., 14th Cav., was on May 24 detailed to command the Machine Gun Platoon, 14th Cav., vice Capt. Theodore Schultz, 9th Cav., promoted and ordered to join his regiment.

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Leave for ten days, upon exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted 1st Lieut. Robert F. Tate, 15th Cav. (May 22, A.C.P.)

Leave, upon exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted 1st Lieut. Taylor M. Rogers, 15th Cav., to take effect upon the arrival in the United States of the transport scheduled to sail from Havana, Cuba, June 8, 1908, and to terminate upon the date of the departure from the United States of the transport to sail from Newport News, Va., to Havana, Cuba, July 1, 1908. (May 25, A.C.P.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. W. TAYLOR.

Leave, upon exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Capt. Harry C. Williams, 2d Field Art., to take effect upon the arrival in the U.S. of the transport to sail from Havana, May 22, 1908, and to terminate upon the departure from the U.S. of the transport to sail from Newport News June 15, 1908. (May 19, A.C.P.)

First Lieut. Pelham D. Glasford, 2d Field Art., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty with the 6th Field Artillery during its practice march to and while on duty at the camp of instruction at Fort Riley until Aug. 30, 1908, when he will return to his proper station. (June 3, W.D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. NILES.

So much of Par. 4, S.O. 121, c.s., these headquarters, as relates to 1st Lieut. Clarence N. Jones, 3d Field Art., is revoked. Capt. Frank D. Wickham, 12th Inf., will proceed to Fort Howard, Md., in time to reach there not later than June 2, 1908, for duty as instructor of the supports during the joint Army and Militia coast defense exercises to be held in that district from June 6 to 15, 1908. (June 1, D.E.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. T. BROWN.

Capt. Dwight E. Aultman, 5th Field Art., is detailed as a member of the competitive examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., vice Capt. Fredrik L. Knudsen, 8th Inf., relieved. (May 28, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Alfred A. Starbird, 5th Field Art., Fort Leavenworth. (May 23, D. Mo.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. M. M. MACOMB.

Capt. William S. McNair, 6th Field Art., is detailed as member of the examining board at Fort Riley, vice Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, 6th Field Art., relieved. (June 1, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Upton Birnie, jr., 6th Field Art., to take effect about Aug. 15, 1908. (June 2, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY.

Leave for one month from about May 25, is granted Major Harry L. Hawthorne, C.A.C. (May 14, D. Col.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect upon completion of turning over property responsibility at Fort Ward, Wash., is granted 1st Lieut. James Prentice, C.A.C. (May 20, D. Col.)

First Sergt. Edwin A. Wilcox, 6th Co., C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (May 29, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Charles Bentzel, senior grade, C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 27, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, effective upon completion of the submarine mine work of the Coast Artillery School, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert C. Eddy, C.A.C. (June 2, D.E.)

First Lieut. Brainerd Taylor, C.A., is granted leave for two months to take effect on or about June 27, 1908. (May 23, D.G.)

First Lieut. Joseph J. Grace, C.A.C., will proceed to Villa Rica, Ga., via Austell, Ga., and take station, to enable him to continue the work on the progressive military map of the United States. (May 23, D.G.)

So much of Par. 5, S.O. 61, as relates to Capt. George T. Perkins, C.A.C., is revoked and 1st Lieut. James E. Wilson, C.A.C., is detailed in his stead. (May 25, D.G.)

So much of Par. 24, S.O. 102, April 30, 1908, W.D., as directs 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Spaulding, C.A.C., to report to the Superintendent of the U.S.M.A. on Aug. 22, 1908, is so amended as to direct him to report to the Superintendent of the Academy at West Point, N.Y., on July 1, 1908. (June 3, W.D.)

Major Adelbert Cronkite, C.A.C., department artillery officer, will proceed to the following headquarters of the Artillery Districts: District of Baltimore, Fort Howard, Md.; District of New London, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.; Southern Artillery District of New York, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; Eastern Artillery District of New York, Fort Totten, N.Y.; District of Narragansett Bay, Fort Adams, R.I.; and District of Boston, Fort Banks, Mass., to observe the instruction and employment of

Coast Artillery troops in the districts named in connection with the service of coast defense during the joint coast defense exercises. (June 3, D.E.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNEGLE.

Capt. LaRoy S. Upton, 1st Inf., now on leave, will report in person to Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans, Gen. Staff, Washington, for temporary duty in connection with the national match for 1908. (May 28, W.D.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Campbell King, 1st Inf., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (May 28, W.D.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

First Sergt. Joseph Bennett, Co. C, 2d Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (May 27, W.D.)

The band and 1st Battalion, 2d Inf., under command of Major Harry L. Bailey, 2d Inf., will proceed at the proper time from Fort Thomas, Ky., to Madison, Ind., to participate in the ceremonies attending the dedication of a monument to the memory of soldiers of Jefferson county. (May 22, D. Lakes.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about July 1, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. Odiorne H. Sampson, 2d Inf., Fort Thomas. (May 22, D. Lakes.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about June 5, 1908, is granted Capt. Peter E. Marquart, 2d Inf., Fort Thomas. (May 26, D. Lakes.)

Capt. John H. Wholley, 2d Inf., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Thomas, Ky., relieving Capt. James E. Bell, 2d Inf., of that duty. (June 3, W.D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Second Lieut. F. H. Burr, 3d Inf., relieved temporary command of cableship Burnside, and will join station, Fort Lawton, Wash. (May 8, D. Col.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about May 20, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Allen Smith, jr., battalion adjut., 3d Inf. (May 18, D. Col.)

Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, 3d Inf., will proceed from Fort Lawton, Wash., to target range at American Lake, Wash., to familiarize himself with the conditions existing there. (May 18, D. Col.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Bernard Sharp, 3d Inf., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the Army Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (June 2, W.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

First Lieut. Charles Abel, 4th Inf., now in Manila, is detailed on duty in connection with topographical surveying, with station in Manila. (April 14, Phil. D.)

First Lieuts. Collin H. Ball and John Scott, 4th Inf., are detailed for topographical field work under the direction of the chief engineer officer of the division, with station in Manila. (April 9, Phil. D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Noble J. Wiley, 5th Inf., is extended one month. (June 3, W.D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Capt. Romulus F. Walton, 6th Inf., will report in person to Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, adjut. gen., president of an Army retiring board at Governors Island, N.Y., for examination by the board. (May 29, W.D.)

Major Omar Bundy, 6th Inf., I.G., Department of Texas, will proceed to Linden, Cass county, Texas, to investigate and furnish relief, if necessary, to sufferers from cyclone. (May 21, D.T.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

First Lieut. John J. Fulmer, 7th Inf., from duty on recruiting service and at the recruit depot, Fort Stocum, N.Y., to join his company at Fort Wayne. (June 3, W.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Traber Norman, 8th Inf., Fort McDowell. (May 20, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 1, 1908, is granted Chaplain Simon M. Lutz, 8th Inf., Fort McDowell. (May 22, D. Cal.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about May 22, 1908, is granted Capt. Frederic H. Sargent, coms., 8th Inf., Fort McDowell. (May 22, D. Cal.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on completion of his examination for promotion, is granted Capt. Evan M. Johnson, jr., 8th Inf., Presidio of Monterey. (May 22, D. Cal.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Sergt. Charles Gillman, Co. A, 9th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (June 1, W.D.)

Leave for one month to terminate not later than July 20, 1908, which date must find him at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, is granted 1st Lieut. Abraham U. Loeb, 9th Inf. (May 19, D. T.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Aug. 20, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank A. Aul, 9th Inf. (May 27, D.T.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. T. YEATMAN.

Upon expiration of the leave granted him this date, 2d Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever, 3d, 11th Inf., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Aug. 5, 1908, for duty as competitor in the Army Rifle Competition to be held at that place. (May 22, A.C.P.)

Leave for one month and eighteen days, upon exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted 2d Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever, 3d, 11th Inf., to take effect about June 8, 1908. (May 22, A.C.P.)

Second Lieut. Emile V. Cutrer, 11th Inf., having reported, will proceed to Morro Barracks, Santiago, for duty. (May 19, A.C.P.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. C. ALLEN.

Col. Leven C. Allen, 12th Infantry, upon his own application for active service under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, to take effect July 1, 1908, when he will have completed forty years' service. He will proceed to his home. (May 28, W.D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOUGH.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect June 14, 1908, is granted Capt. James R. Lindsay, 13th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (May 23, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. Goodwin Compton, 13th Inf., will report in person to the commandant of the United States Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, for duty, relieving 2d Lieut. Walter H. Neill, 13th Cav., who, upon being relieved, will rejoin his troop. (June 11, W.D.)

First Lieut. E. Alexis Jeunet, 13th Inf., on duty in office of Chief Signal Officer of the Department, in Seattle, Wash., will proceed to Nome, via Skagway, Fort Egbert, Circle City, Fort Gibbon and Fort St. Michael, Alaska, on the first available transportation down the Yukon river, on public business, for consultation with 1st Lieut. Charles L. Willard, Signal Corps, at Fort St. Michael and Nome, after which he will return to Fort Gibbon for temporary duty in connection with the installation of the wireless telegraph system in Alaska. Lieut. Jeunet will also make not to exceed two trips from Fort Gibbon to Fairbanks, Alaska, and return, in connection with this duty, and then return to Seattle via Fort Egbert or such other route as the interest of the Service demands. (May 14, D. Col.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. DENT.

First Lieut. James E. Ware, 14th Inf., from duty at the Army Signal School, and will proceed about July 1, 1908, to the maneuver camp at Leon Springs, Texas, for duty with Co. D, Signal Corps. (June 2, W.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

First Sergt. John Felger, Co. F, 15th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (June 3, W.D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDNER.

Capt. Eldred D. Warfield, 16th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb., will proceed to the Camp of United States troops, near Watertown, S.D., for duty with Co. L. (May 23, D. Mo.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Clendenin, 17th Inf. (May 29, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Leighton W. Hazlehurst, jr., 17th Inf., will proceed to Camaguey, for duty. (May 19, A.O.P.)

Lieut. Col. Colville P. Terrett, 17th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga., is granted leave for one month, to take effect on or about May 27, 1908. (May 25, D.G.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Second Lieut. George G. Bartlett, 18th Inf., now at Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, will proceed to Bocaue, Bulacan, for duty. (April 15, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Hans O. Olson, 18th Inf., Camp Keithley, Mind., will proceed to Manila and report to the officer in charge of military mapping, office of the chief engineer officer of the division, for duty, with station in Manila. (April 20, Phil. D.)

Leave for one month and ten days is granted 1st Lieut. John L. Jordan, 18th Inf., to take effect about June 15, 1908. (June 2, W.D.)

First Lieut. Walter E. Gunster, 18th Inf., to San Mateo, Rizal, for duty. (April 17, Phil. D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Major W. L. Simpson, 19th Inf., will return to his proper station as soon as his services are no longer needed at Hattiesburg, Miss. (May 28, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Calvert L. Davenport, 19th Inf., now at Fort Sam Houston, will return to his station at Fort McIntosh, Tex., for duty. (May 16, D.T.)

First Lieut. Frank W. Dawson, 19th Inf., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort McIntosh, Texas, relieving 1st Lieut. Julian L. Dodge, 19th Inf., of that duty. (June 3, W.D.)

First Lieut. Frederic G. Kellogg, 19th Inf., will stand relieved on May 25, from duty at Fort Reno, Oklahoma, and will proceed to Fort McKenize, Wyo., for duty. (May 23, D.T.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Sergt. Major Charles Mayer, 20th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 29, W.D.)

First Sergt. Jacob Foulkrod, Co. B, 20th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (June 1, W.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Leave for one month and twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. Maupred Lanza, 21st Inf., Fort Logan. (May 20, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month to take effect between June 1 and 10, 1908, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted Capt. Celnwyn E. Hampton, 21st Inf., Fort Logan. (May 20, D. Colo.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

The officers of the 22d Infantry who may be assigned to the commands of the posts hereinafter named are designated as special disbursing agents of the Pay Department, for the purpose of paying officers and enlisted men to be paid at and from the posts named under existing instructions, and upon arrival at those posts will relieve the officers of the 10th Infantry who are now acting as disbursing agents thereat. The officers of the 10th Infantry thus relieved will transfer to their successors the public funds pertaining to pay of the Army for which they may be accountable at date of relief: Fort Gibbon, Alaska; Fort Edbert, Alaska; Fort Davis, Alaska; Fort St. Michael, Alaska. (May 29, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Frederic C. Test, 22d Inf., Sacramento, Cal., is relieved from further duty in connection with work on the Progressive Military Map, and will return to his proper station. (May 20, D. Cal.)

The following officers of the 22d Infantry, will, after reporting at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., proceed to the stations in Alaska set opposite their respective names, to relieve the accountable officers of the 10th Infantry at the posts named: 2d Lieut. Edward E. McCammon, to Fort Gibbon, via Skagway, leaving Whitehorse on first boat down the Yukon river about June 1 to 10, 1908; 2d Lieut. Charles B. Moore, to Fort Edbert, via Skagway, leaving Whitehorse on first boat down the Yukon river about June 1 to 10, 1908; 2d Lieut. John P. Adams, to Fort Lisianski, sailing from Seattle, Wash., by first boat about June 1, 1908; 2d Lieut. Philip Remington, to Fort St. Michael, sailing by first boat from Seattle, Wash., about June 6, 1908; 1st Lieut. Henry A. Ripley, to Fort Davis, sailing from Seattle, Wash., by first boat about June 6, 1908. (May 14, D. Col.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Second Lieut. Patrick J. Morrissey, 25th Inf., to Meycauayan, Bulacan, for duty. (April 17, Phil. D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

Capt. Murray Baldwin, 26th Inf., now in the Division Hospital, Manila, will be transferred by the first available transport leaving Manila to San Francisco, Cal., for admission to the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (April 13, Phil. D.)

Leave for two months on account of exceptional circumstances is granted Capt. Henry M. Dichmann, 26th Inf., effective about May 15, 1908, with permission to visit the United States, and to apply for an extension of one month. (April 20, Phil. D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

So much of Par. 25, S.O. 121, May 22, 1908, W.D., as relates to 2d Lieut. Harry S. Grier, 25th Inf., is revoked. (May 27, W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Elvid Hunt, 28th Inf., is extended to include June 30, 1908. (May 25, A.O.P.)

Leave for three months under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Tom J. Rogers, 28th Inf., when his services can be spared. (May 19, A.O.P.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. K. BAILEY.

Capt. Albert S. Brookes, 29th Inf., from station at Fort Bliss, Texas, to El Paso, Texas, in connection with his duties as constructing quartermaster at Fort Bliss. (June 1, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Henry H. Arnold, 29th Inf., is detailed for topographical field work with station in Manila. (April 9, Phil. D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Lieut. Col. Nat P. Phister, 30th Inf., from duty at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., and will proceed to San Francisco for duty pending the sailing of the transport upon which he may secure transportation, when he will join his regiment in the Philippines Division. (May 27, W.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Sick leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Julian F. Humphrey, P.S. (June 1, W.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Patrick Shea, P.S., is extended twenty-five days. (May 28, W.D.)

The following appointments were made on April 10 in the 5th Battalion of Philippine Scouts: 1st Lieut. Stanislaus M. Neisser, P.S., to be battalion adjutant; 2d Lieut. Ralph G. Craven, P.S., to be battalion quartermaster and commissary.

Second Lieut. Roy E. Glass, P.S. (appointed from private, 23d Inf.), is assigned to the 45th Co. (April 10, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Stanislaus M. Neisser (promoted from second lieutenant, with rank from April 1, 1908), will report to the commanding officer, 5th Battalion, Philippine Scouts, for appointment as adjutant of that battalion. (April 9, Phil. D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

At the request of the Governor of Texas, Major Luther R. Hare, retired, with his consent is detailed for duty with the militia of Texas. (May 29, W.D.)

Capt. Edward O. O. Ord, retired, at his own request, is relieved from duty at St. Matthew's Military School, Burlingame, Cal., to take effect Aug. 15, 1908, and will then proceed to his home. (May 29, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. William Gerlach, retired, is detailed to inspect the ten new companies recently organized and mustered into

the Minnesota National Guard, and will proceed to the towns in which the organizations are stationed for this purpose. (May 23, D.D.)

Major Fred Wheeler, U.S.A., retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., to take effect July 1, 1908. (June 1, W.D.)

Major Fred Wheeler, retired, is relieved from duty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., to take effect June 30, 1908. (June 1, W.D.)

Major Alfred S. Frost, retired, is detailed to inspect a part of the organized militia of the state of Kentucky. (May 28, D. Lakes.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

Major Frederick Perkins, adjut. gen., and Major William H. Wilson, Med. Corps, are detailed as members of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Governors Island, N.Y., vice Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G., and Capt. Ira A. Shimer, M.C., relieved. (May 29, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major-George O. Squier, Sig. Corps; Major Joseph E. Kuhn, C.E., and Major Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, for the purpose of selecting a site for a district signal station at that post. (May 29, W.D.)

A board of medical officers to consist of Capt. Walter D. Webb, Henry F. Pipes and John B. Huggins, Med. Corps, is appointed to meet at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., on Monday, June 1, 1908, for the physical examination of such candidates as may be authorized to appear before it to determine their fitness for appointment as 2d lieutenants in the Army. (May 28, W.D.)

PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

The following promotions and assignment of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are announced:

Lieut. Col. William B. Homer promoted to colonel, to rank May 1, 1908.

Major Warren P. Newcomb promoted to lieutenant colonel, to rank May 1, 1908.

Capt. Clint C. Hearn promoted to major, to rank May 1, 1908.

First Lieut. Rex Van Den Corput promoted to captain, to rank May 1, 1908.

Second Lieut. Chester J. Goodier promoted to first lieutenant, to rank May 1, 1908.

Colonel Homer will proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., and assume command of that post and of the Artillery District of the Columbia. Lieut. Colonel Newcomb, Major Hearn and Captain Corput will remain on duty at their present stations. 1st Lieutenant Goodier is attached to the 157th Co. C.A.C. (May 27, W.D.)

COAST DEFENSE EXERCISES.

The following officers will report as hereinafter indicated for duty as instructors of Artillery Reserves in the joint coast defense exercises for the periods mentioned:

Report June 4, 1908, to the district commander, the Artillery District of Baltimore, Fort Howard, Md. Exercises to be held June 6-15, 1908. 1st Lieuts. Robert N. Campbell, Edward A. Brown, Robert P. Glassburn and David McC. McKell, C.A.C.

Report June 8, 1908, to the district commander, the Artillery District of New London, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y. Exercises to be held June 11-20, 1908. Capt. Philip S. Golderman, C.A.C.; 1st Lieuts. James F. Walker, Ralph D. Bates, Quinn Gray, and Harry L. Morse, C.A.C.; Capt. Lawrence C. Brown, Leonard T. Waldron and George F. Connolly, C.A.C.

Report June 21, 1908, to the district commander, the Artillery District of Boston, Fort Banks, Mass. Exercises to be held June 21-30, 1908. 1st Lieuts. Robert N. Campbell, Edward A. Brown, Robert P. Glassburn, David McC. McKell, James F. Walker, Ralph D. Bates, Quinn Gray, Harry L. Morse and George W. Cocheu, C.A.C.; Capt. Laurence C. Brown, Leonard T. Waldron and George F. Connolly, C.A.C.

Report June 21, 1908, to the district commander, the Artillery District of Narragansett Bay, Fort Adams, R.I. Exercises to be held June 21-28, 1908. Capt. Philip S. Golderman, Louis R. Burgess and Robert W. Collins, C.A.C.; 1st Lieuts. William E. Murray, Bruce Cotten and Thomas Duncan; Capt. John P. Spurr, C.A.C.; 1st Lieuts. James B. Taylor and Walter M. Wilhelm, C.A.C. (June 1, D.E.)

NATIONAL MATCHES.

The following enlisted men will be sent to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., not later than June 6, 1908, to report to Capt. William H. Hay, 10th Cav., captain, United States Army Cavalry Team, for duty in connection with the selection of a team to represent the Cavalry in the National Match at Camp Perry, Ohio, beginning Aug. 21, 1908, in competition for the National Trophy and other prizes provided for by act of Congress: Squadron Sergt. Major Jacob H. Spengler, Color Sergt. John J. McCarthy, 1st Sergt. Frank O. Olsen, Troop H, and Sergt. Roland G. Blake, Troop C, 2d Cav., Fort Des Moines; Sergt. James J. Gibney, Co. M, 3d Battalion of Engrs., Fort Leavenworth. (May 25, D. Mo.)

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

The following officers, after accompanying their respective commands to the camp of instruction at Leon Springs, Texas, will report not later than July 20, 1908, to Major Waldo E. Ayer, 9th Inf., commanding Camp T. J. Wint, for duty as range officers during the Southwestern competitions: Second Lieut. Sidney D. Maize, 3d Cav., Frederick B. Terrell, 19th Inf., Alvin G. Gutenzohn, 19th Inf., and Cary I. Crockett, 9th Inf. (May 26, D.T.)

The following officers are detailed on special duty in connection with the Southwestern competitions to be held at Camp T. J. Wint, Leon Springs, Texas, in July, next: Capt. Edwin V. Bookmiller, 9th Inf., as adjutant and statistical officer; 2d Lieut. George Somerville, 3d Cav., as commissary and mess officer; 2d Lieut. Nelson Goodspeed, 3d Cav., as quartermaster and ordinance officer. (May 26, D.T.)

DEATHS IN PHILIPPINES.

The Adjutant General, Washington: Following deaths occurred since last report:

Drowned, body not recovered, Thomas R. Law, Troop A, 6th Cav., May 17.

Gunshot wound, accidental, Dee Thompson, Co. G, 25th Inf., May 22.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Left San Francisco June 5.

CROOK—Sails for Alaska about June 20.

DIX—Left Honolulu June 2 for Manila.

INGALLS—At Newport News.

KILPATRICK—At Havana.

LOGAN—At San Francisco.

MCLELLAN—At New York.

MEADE—At Newport News.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at Manila May 30.

SHERMAN—Left Nagasaki May 22 for San Francisco.

SUMNER—At Newport News.

THOMAS—At San Francisco. Sails for Manila July 5.

WARREN—At Manila.

SEWARD—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—Lieut. Paul Hurst, temporary, relieving Capt. H. W. Stamford, sick. At Seattle, Wash.

LYONS—Lieut. W. M. Goodale. In Philippine waters.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps. At Boston, Mass. Address Army building, New York.

ZAFIRO—Army cable storehouse, Bremerton, Washington. The Zafiro is to be turned over to the Q.D.

TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

The following schedule of the sailing of transports between Newport News, Va., and Havana, Cuba, to Dec. 22, 1908, is published:

Leave Newport News—June 5, July 1, July 15, Aug. 1, Aug. 15, Sept. 1, Sept. 15, Oct. 1, Oct. 15, Oct. 31, Nov. 16, Dec. 1, Dec. 15.

Leave Havana—June 8, June 22, July 7, July 22, Aug. 7, Aug. 22, Sept. 7, Sept. 22, Oct. 7, Oct. 22, Nov. 7, Nov. 3, Dec. 7, Dec. 22.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., June 1, 1908.

Colonel James, of the Royal Engineers of the British army, and military attaché to the British Embassy in Washington, arrived in the post Sunday afternoon and will be the guest of Col. M. M. Macomb, 6th Field Art., for several days. Colonel James is interested in the work of the Service schools. Capt. Edward Hill, 6th Field Art., who has been in the post hospital for some time, has so far recovered that he was removed to his quarters last week.

Friday afternoon the meat contract for the six months beginning July 1 was awarded to the Schwartzchild and Sulzberger Packing Company for \$6.17 a hundred. This concern is supplying the post for the present six months.

Lieut. R. C. Caldwell, 7th Cav., returned Tuesday from an extended leave in the East. Lieut. Joseph E. Myers, 6th F.A., left last week for the East on leave. Lieut. Innis P. Swift, 12th Cav., was in Kansas City Saturday with the Junction City Polo Club and played in place of one of the city players, who had been incapacitated by injuries, against the Missouri Hunt and Polo Club of Kansas City. Lieutenant Swift played a magnificent game and the local papers spoke very highly of his work. Lieutenant Taubee accompanied Lieutenant Swift on his trip.

An effort is on foot in the 7th Cavalry to form a league among the troops of that regiment to play a series of games for a silver cup. Captain Murphy is at the head of the movement, which is meeting with considerable encouragement. A similar move will probably be made in the 6th Field Artillery, where the baseball spirit is also rampant.

Two troops of the 7th Cavalry, one battery of Field Artillery and the band of the 6th Field Artillery, went to Junction City on Decoration Day to take part in the ceremonies. The troops made a fine appearance. A salute was fired by the battery at the city cemetery.

J. M. Wood, of Kansas City, Mo., was at Fort Riley last week experimenting with an invention of his known as the seismometer, intended to measure the number of foot-pounds of jar caused by a train in motion. The idea is to do away with much of the jar. A device on the same order he hopes will replace the seismograph now used for recording earthquakes, and which differs from it in that it can be operated without electricity. It is run by a clock, which is wound but once a week. The inventor attached the device to the retreat gun at the post to ascertain the jar of the place. An indicator on the dial is intended to show the place of shock, whether earthquake or cannon fire, and if the invention will point the exact direction from which an enemy's artillery is firing it would be of value in military operations. Mr. Wood returns to Fort Riley during the maneuvers to give his device a complete test.

Work on the installation of the new post telephone system is now going on. It will probably be fall before the job is completed. It will be one of the best telephone systems in the Army.

Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, 7th Cav., who goes to Saumur, France, this summer to begin a year's course, is in the post on a leave, visiting his brother, Lieut. George M. Lee, 7th Cav.

Nine of the artillery stables are to be enlarged to accommodate the animals added to the horse batteries since the structures were erected. Bids will be advertised for this week. The batteries have been greatly inconvenienced on account of lack of stable room. The remodeling will be completed by fall. The post hospital and one set of hospital sergeants' quarters will also be renovated before the close of the present fiscal year.

Col. M. M. Macomb, 6th Field Art., detailed on the General Staff, will leave next month for Washington. A rumor that is credited in the post has it that Colonel Macomb will eventually be made Chief of Artillery, to succeed General Murray. Colonel Macomb is considered one of the most efficient officers in the Artillery service to-day, and the news of the detail comes as no surprise to the garrison. He was an observer with the Russian army during the Russo-Japanese war, and his report contained much of great value to the military information department. He recently returned from Washington, where he lectured before the War College on his experiences. While on this duty he took several thousand photographs, and many of these are used by him in illustrating his lectures. It is reported here that Lieut. Col. Eli D. Hoyle, 6th F.A., now on detached service at Fort Blount, N.Y., where he commands the recruiting depot, will return to Fort Riley to assume temporary command of the regiment.

Captain Short, 13th Cav., is expected next month, after completing his year in the school of the French army at Saumur. Captain Short has been again detailed as senior instructor in the mounted service school at this post. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Short and her daughter, Hortense, who has been in school in Paris. Capt. Guy V. Henry, the present instructor, goes to the military Academy as instructor.

In one of the best ball games ever seen in Fort Riley in recent years Battery F, 6th F.A., defeated the Mounted Service School by a score of 6 to 4. Practically the entire garrison turned out for the game, and the rooting could be heard a mile away. Kelley pitched for the Artillerymen and Lane for the students.

FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., June 3, 1908.

Sub-caliber practice was held by Battery Key (mortar) on Tuesday and Thursday of last week. Reveille sounded at 3:45 a.m., and the practice lasted all of the forenoon of both days. The first day eighty per cent. was made, and the second about seventy per cent., so the practice is regarded as most satisfactory. Captain Chase commanded the battery. Instructor Ordway was range officer, and Lieutenants Brown and Cardwell were emplacement officers. Capt. O. N. Jones, 6th Field Art., and Lieut. H. W. Huntley, 3d F.A., stationed at Fort Myer, reported here last Sunday, assigned temporarily during the Regular and National Guard encampment as instructors of supports. Lieut. T. A. Terry, from Fort McHenry, has also reported for duty at the post during the encampment, and Capt. F. D. Wickham, of Governors Island, arriving Tuesday for duty during the joint exercises.

Mrs. F. H. Lincoln returned last Saturday after a ten days' visit to relatives in Delaware City, Del. Mr. John A. Wallace, of Chester, Pa., was the guest of his niece, Mrs. Hugh S. Brown and Lieutenant Brown, last Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Seth Chase, of Brooklyn, N.Y., are the guests of Capt. A. W. Chase. Miss Florence Hall, of Port Penn, Del., and Miss Maud Sudler, of Philadelphia, are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln for the maneuvers.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. C. Rafferty were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Morse at dinner last Tuesday evening. Miss Arabella D. Starr, of Chester, Pa., and Mrs. Sydney B. Austin, of Pikesville, Md., are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown. Gen. H. R. Anderson, U.S.A., retired, and Captain Brown, were the guests of Col. and Mrs. W. C. Rafferty at luncheon last Tuesday.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, May 30, 1908.

Mr. Frank Tobin, of Tobin, a suburb of El Paso, has been granted a right of way by the government to extend a street car line across the reservation.

Chaplain Samuel J. Smith, 19th Inf., delivered an interesting address last Sunday evening at the annual memorial services of the G.A.R., Confederate Veterans, Spanish-American and Philippine Veterans, held at the Baptist church in El Paso. Rev. C. O. Beckman, of the First Methodist church, El Paso, assisted by the choir, held services for the soldiers at the post hall last week.

Capt. and Mrs. Edward P. Lawton, 19th Inf., and their children left this week for New Orleans, to go to New York by steamer.

At the funeral services of Mr. Monroe M. Harrell, held at midnight last Sunday at the Masonic temple in El Paso, Chaplain Samuel J. Smith, 19th Inf., who is a thirty-second degree Mason, offered the concluding prayer.

HENRY CLEWS & CO

BANKERS

11, 13, 15 AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Cheque accounts received and interest paid on balances.
Orders filled for Bond, Note and Stock issues of
GOVERNMENTS — CITIES — RAILROADS
and advances made thereon.
LETTERS OF CREDIT
ISSUES AVAILABLE THE WORLD OVER

GEORGE A. & WILLIAM B. KING

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

723 SEVENTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D.C.

Attorneys before the Court of Claims for officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard.

FOR SALE—"Battles and Leaders of Civil War," four volumes complete, half morocco, perfect condition. Address A. M. Bye, 210 High St., Germantown, Philadelphia.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS RE-ENLISTED SADDLER. Station Ft. Des Moines, Ia. Address Saddler, care Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

FIRST LIEUTENANT OF CAVALRY wishes offer for mutual TRANSFER with **FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY**. Present station a good one and exceptionally fine regiment. No objection to foreign service. Address CAVALRY, care Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

WANTED—A CIVILIAN TAILOR for three troop Cavalry post. Address Exchange Officer, Fort Wingate, N.M.

HENRY K. COALE, MESS CHESTS and Camp Supplies. Illustrated list on request. 136 Washington St., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED AS COMMANDANT or Asst. Commandant in a Military School. West Point and University training; present employed. Address S.E. Comdt, Finnerne, N.J.

MILITARY GOODS FROM GOVERNMENT AUCTION. Large 250 page 1907 catalog fully illustrated, with net prices, mailed 15c. stamps. **FRANCIS BANNERMAN**, 501 Broadway, N.Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE for rent for summer. Most desirable location. Terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. Charles P. Russ, 1835 Mintwood Place, Washington, D.C.

WARRANT, CHIEF AND 2D CLASS MACHINISTS and others in Engineers Dept., U.S.N., instructed for merchant marine engineer license, by correspondence or at my rooms, for one fee until passed. Theo. T. Mercereau, 90 Broad, N.Y. City, late U.S. Local Insp. Boilers, Port of New York.

SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS AND IMPORTERS
176 FIFTH AVENUE, Bet. 22d & 23d Sts., NEW YORK

F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Catalogues of our various departments on request.
NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

THE SOCIETY OF THE PORTO RICAN EXPEDITION

MAJ. GEN. FRED. D. GRANT, U.S.A., National Commander.

The society was organized at Caguas, Porto Rico, on October 11, 1898. All officers, soldiers and sailors who participated in that campaign or who served in Porto Rico prior to October 18, 1898, are eligible to membership. Annual dues \$1.00. Life membership \$20.00. No initiation fee. A grand reunion will be held in November. For information and application blanks address Captain J. C. DeVries, National Secretary, 196 Lenox avenue, New York city, N.Y.

The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba

MAJ. GEN. H. S. HAWKINS, U.S.V., Brig. Gen., U.S.A., Pres.

This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on July 31st, 1898 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who worthily participated in that campaign are eligible to membership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership \$25.00. No initiation fee. Send for application blank to assistant secretary and Treasurer, Capt. H. C. CLARK, 1744 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

"Army and Navy Preparatory School."

Prepares young men for admission to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, all the Principal Colleges and Universities and for direct Commissions in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. For further information address E. Swavely, Principal, 4101 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C.

The New York World has settled the story that the resignation of General U. S. Grant in 1854 was made out, leaving the date blank, and entrusted to his commanding officer to be forwarded at any time at the discretion of Colonel Buchanan. It published a facsimile of the resignation, which is in the handwriting of Grant, date and all. The resignation is as follows:

Fort Humboldt,
Humboldt Bay, Cal.,
April 11th, 1854.

Col. I very respectfully tender my resignation of my commission as an officer of the Army, and request that it may take effect from the 31st July next.

I am Col.
Very respectfully
Your Obedt. Svt.
U. S. GRANT,
Capt. 4th Infy.

To Col. S. Cooper
Adj. Gen. U.S.A.
Washington, D.C.

The mention in the body of the letter of a future date at which the resignation was to be accepted is conclusive and should set forever at rest the untrue stories concerning the termination of Captain Grant's connection

JACOB REED'S SONS

1424-1426 Chestnut Street

PHILADELPHIA

Founded 1824
by Jacob Reed**Uniforms and Accoutrements**

For Officers of the Army,
Navy and Marine Corps.

The Jamestown Exposition awards us a gold medal (highest award) for "the excellence of our Uniform and Equipment exhibit."

H. V. KEEP SHIRT CO.

solicits orders for fine shirts constructed upon proper lines and good materials.

Prices and samples sent upon request.

1147 BROADWAY. NEW YORK

THE MARYLAND CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL

1319 LINDEN AVE., BALTIMORE, MD.

Courses for West Point and Annapolis, for 2nd Lieutenant in Army and Marine Corps, for Assistant Paymaster in Navy, for Cadet in Revenue Cutter Service. Instruction by correspondence or in class. Send for circulars.

To
Navigating
Officers
of Naval
Vessels

Submarine Signals
overcome dangers
incident to navigation in fog.
Write for pamphlet
giving full information.

SUBMARINE SIGNAL CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

ARMY & NAVY COACH

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Remarkable Success in all Recent Exams.

SPECIAL COACHING for the following exams:—

WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS entrance,
ARMY AND MARINE CORPS, 2nd Lieutenant,
NAVY PAY CORPS, Assistant Paymaster,
REVENUE CUTTER CAD-T, and College Entrance.
For particulars, address M. DOWD, Principal, 1410 Harvard St.

with the Army in 1854. The true story is told in another column of this paper.

The interest in the choice of a Chief of Engineers for the Army has reached the lady-or-the-tiger stage. On the one hand, is the promise that was made to one officer, and on the other, is the positive recommendation by the Secretary of War (who may be Commander-in-Chief in the course of nine months) in favor of another officer. During the week the relentless pace of time has brought the latter candidate to the grade into which his competitor entered a few weeks ago, so that both now wear eagles, and if there is any "jumping" it will be only a matter of one file and none of grades. There has been no news whatever in regard to the situation since a week ago, when the Secretary of War, on emerging from an interview with the President in regard to the appointment, replied diplomatically but with satisfaction to a question that the President had not as yet made up his mind upon the matter. This answer following upon a distinct announcement that a choice had been decided upon, led to a general revision of previous conclusions.

If in the close contest in Representative J. A. T. Hull's district in Iowa, for the Republican renomination for Congress, he should prove to be defeated, the news would cause widespread regret in the Army. General Hull, throughout his long career in Congress, has always been an earnest, hard-working friend of the Army and has advocated in committee and on the floor every measure intended for the benefit of the Service. No member of the House probably has a wider knowledge of Army needs than he, and it would be unfortunate if at this time of national expansion the lower chamber should lose Mr. Hull's wise counsel.

E. A. Armstrong Mfg Co.

315-321 WABASH AVENUE.

Opposite the Auditorium,
CHICAGO.

MAKERS OF THE

Finest Uniforms and Equipments
for Officers of the Army and
National Guard.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE C.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.—ESTABLISHED 1863. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Office, No. 20 Vesey street, New York.
P. O. Box 558.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1870. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address Armynavy, New York.
Entered at the New York P. O. as Second-Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1908.

THE TRUTH ABOUT GRANT.

Some incidental remarks by Secretary Taft on the subject of General Grant's real or alleged habits of drinking, which were made at the tomb of the great soldier on Decoration Day, have started a wave of discussion which is sweeping over the country. Two topics are involved in this discussion; one is as to the fact and the other as to the propriety of alluding to the fact on that particular occasion. The question of propriety we shall leave the Secretary to settle for himself after he has read the several thousand newspaper articles on the subject with which some clipping agency will no doubt furnish him.

As to the fact, there can be no doubt that General Grant did drink on occasion, and we have good reason to believe, from personal observation, that most of the great soldiers of our Civil War drank at times something stronger than water; otherwise, why should a special few of them have secured a title to superior virtue on the score of abstinence? The soldier who commanded an army in the East at the time of the first battle of Bull Run drank at times five bottles of champagne at one sitting, a fact we state on the authority of President Hayes and others of his familiar acquaintance. Yet General Patterson successfully conducted a large manufacturing business almost up to the hour of his death at ninety.

The question, then, is not as to how much or how little a soldier drinks, but whether he drinks at a time or in a way to impair his efficiency. So far as we have been able to learn, and our opportunities to ascertain the facts have been very exceptional, General Grant did not drink on duty, and we have never yet met the man who could say of his own knowledge that he did so. When complaint was made to Lincoln as to General Grant's alleged habit of drinking, the only comment of the great President was to ask where he could get some of Grant's favorite beverage so that he might recommend it as a stimulus to some of his less satisfactory generals.

At the time Church's "Life of Grant" was published, in 1899, its author took especial pains to ascertain the facts as to General Grant's drinking at the time of his resignation from the Army in 1854. Several replies were received to letters of inquiry addressed to those who were in association with "Captain Grant" at that time and who were familiar, not only with his habits in his youth, but with the circumstances of his resignation. Grant when he left the Army was under the command of one of the strictest martinets in the service, Col. Robert Christie Buchanan, whose character is indicated by the anecdote we have heretofore told of his having on one occasion twice refused to receive a report from a young officer, declaring that he was not in uniform when he appeared before the august presence. Finally the officer discovered that he had omitted to hook up the collar of his uniform coat. When this oversight was corrected he was graciously permitted to report, having received no intimation meantime from his superior as to what was at fault in his attire. A knowledge of this characteristic of Colonel Buchanan will enable our readers better to understand the statements in the extracts which follow from a personal letter received ten years ago from one who was in intimate relations with Grant in the days before his resignation at Fort Humboldt in 1854. We have not heretofore made this letter public for obvious reasons. Now that the Secretary of War has started this discussion it seems to be due to the memory of General Grant that we should state the fact as it is. This correspondent says:

"In 1852 Grant was first lieutenant, regimental quartermaster and brevet captain, 4th Infantry. In May the regiment was ordered to rendezvous at Governors Island, N.Y.H., preparatory to embarking for the Pacific coast. There I met for the first time General Grant, a thin, quiet, reticent man, full of kindly and generous feeling for those about him, giving close and strict attention to his duties. It was not long before I found out that he was greatly respected and esteemed by all his brother officers, especially those who had served with him through the Mexican War.

"The regiment embarked for Aspinwall (Colon) on

the steamship Ohio, commanded by Lieutenant Commander, afterward Admiral, Schenck, on July 5, 1852; this, notwithstanding the fact that it was well known that cholera was raging with great severity on the Isthmus. It broke out among the troops on board the ship, and the regiment was kept in the harbor of Panama for this reason some twenty days, losing one officer, many enlisted men, as well as women and children. Grant, with all the baggage and stores of the regiment, with one company as escort, moved from Aspinwall to Cruces, a town some miles further up the Chagres river than Gorgona, and that much nearer to Panama. Here his troubles began. The contract for moving the baggage, etc., was taken by the steamship company, but it was so dilatory and incompetent that Grant, at last, after waiting some time, took the matter into his own hands, hired men and mules, and transported everything to Panama. His services here were of the greatest importance and were highly creditable to himself and the regiment. He was in the midst of cholera with no physician, little or no shelter for the men, incompetent contractors to deal with; he had a difficult and laborious task. His kindness and thoughtfulness were not confined to his own command, but he assisted many passengers in getting across the Isthmus, particularly in the case of some sisters of charity, one of whom was taken with cholera at Cruces. Having somewhat recovered, Grant hired for her a hammock and bearers by which she was conveyed to Panama. I may remark in passing that General Grant in later years talked more about his experiences on the Isthmus than of any of his great campaigns during the War of the Rebellion. The command arrived at San Francisco about Aug. 17, the ending a long and memorable voyage, the most laborious part of which fell to the lot of the quartermaster, Lieutenant Grant. After recuperating at Benicia for a few weeks the headquarters and five companies embarked on the steamship Columbia for Columbia—now Vancouver Barracks.

"Arriving at Vancouver about the 22d of September, 1852, there we found as depot and post quartermaster Capt. Thomas L. Brent, who had, about a month before, relieved Capt. Rufus Ingalls of these duties. As Captain Ingalls had been ordered by the Quartermaster General to remain at Vancouver until the next spring, Brent, Ingalls and Grant all lived together that winter in the quartermaster's house under the hill, Grant having assumed the duties of post quartermaster. Here a most delightful winter was passed by all of them. In the spring of 1853 Ingalls went to Fort Yuma, Captain Brent went overland to Salt Lake City on a special mission for the Government, and Grant succeeded to all of Brent's duties. Of course it is well known that General Grant drank now and then, but he was not, as has been often charged, by any means a drunkard. He would perhaps go on two or three sprees a year, but was always open to reason, and when spoken to on the subject would own up and promise to stop drinking, which he did.

"At this time expeditions for the survey of the Northern Pacific Railroad were being organized and fitted out in both the East and the West. One of importance, for the survey of the passes through the Cascade range of mountains, as far north as the forty-ninth parallel, was fitted out at Vancouver Barracks, and commanded by Brevet Capt. George B. McClellan, of the Engineers. You may remember, in the early part of 1862, how severely General McClellan criticised certain actions of General Grant as laid before him by General Halleck, and how harshly and unjustly General Grant then and always considered he had been treated in this matter, and how many people there were who wondered at General McClellan's course. I for one never doubted the reason, for when the expedition above mentioned was being fitted out Grant got on one of his little sprees, which annoyed and offended McClellan exceedingly, and in my opinion he never quite forgave Grant for it; notwithstanding this, the necessary transportation was soon in readiness and the expedition left Vancouver. I left and did not return to Vancouver until December, when I found that during my absence Grant had been promoted captain in the regiment (Aug. 5, 1853) and was under orders for his new post, Fort Humboldt, Cal. From the time he left I did not see him until the autumn of 1863.

"It was in the year 1864 that Grant resigned from the Army. This resignation was brought about in this way: His commanding officer was the major of the regiment, Brevet Lieut. Col. R. C. Buchanan, a very good officer, but a martinet and 'set in his ways.' It seems that one day, while his company was being paid off, Captain Grant was at the pay table slightly under the influence of liquor. This coming to the knowledge of Colonel Buchanan, he gave Grant the option of resigning or having charges preferred against him; Grant resigned at once. In my opinion the regiment always thought that Colonel Buchanan was unnecessarily harsh and severe in his treatment of Captain Grant; he had known Grant for a long time, had served with him in the field and in garrison, and it seemed as though he might have overlooked this first small offense at his (Buchanan's) post. I believe that General Grant never really forgave Buchanan for his action toward him, and it may perhaps be remembered that in the reorganization of the Army, about 1870, Buchanan had in turn the option of applying for the retired list or going on the unassigned list. He chose the former. Of course, from 1862 until his death most all of General Grant's acts were public and you are well acquainted with them. All the world knows of his abilities as a warrior and statesman. In his private life he was all that he should be—devoted to his family, true to his friends. He never uttered an oath nor a vulgar or unclean word that I ever heard of: his chastity was beyond all question and his modesty beyond compare."

The Secretary of War has no authority for saying that Grant "resigned from the Army because he had to." It by no means follows that, if his brother officers had been called to sit in judgment on him, they would have accepted Colonel Buchanan's view of his offense, which is regarded as serious only in proportion as it disqualifies a man for holding a position of command, and this does not appear to have been the case with Grant. It is the conspicuousness of Grant, and not his over-indulgence on the occasion referred to in a habit much more common in the Army then than it is now, which has brought him under criticism.

We have more serious objections to make to the remarks of Secretary Taft on Decoration Day than those which have been urged against him in the daily press. We believe that he entirely failed to understand the significance of Grant's experience during the War with Mexico, when he said of him: "He did well in the Mexican War, as did other lieutenants. He manifested as regimental quartermaster energy and familiarity with his duties." This puts Grant's performance in Mexico on the footing of that of the average lieutenant, when it was so far superior to the average as to offer in itself

an explanation of his subsequent career. Young Grant then and there showed a quickness of decision, a resolution in action, and an absolute disregard of personal considerations, which characterize the born soldier. Though he was for part of the time assigned to quartermaster and commissary duty, he always insisted upon going into battle, and he was one of only five officers of his regiment who participated in all of the battles of the Mexican War, in which the losses of his regiment were exceptionally heavy, except that at Buena Vista, which occurred when his regiment, the 4th Infantry, was on the march to Vera Cruz. At Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molinos del Rey and Chapultepec, "Sam" Grant, as he was then called, bore a part so distinguished that he was mentioned in reports and received the brevets of first lieutenant and captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in battle. At Monterey he volunteered for a hazardous expedition in search of ammunition for Garland's Brigade. He ran the gauntlet of the sharpshooters and carried word of the need to the division commander. At Cerro Gordo Grant stood by the side of McClellan, and, with a field glass, directed the fire of McClellan's battery. He showed unusual energy, enterprise and sound military judgment at Chapultepec when, by a daring and skilful reconnaissance, he opened the way for an advance along the San Cosme road. He took possession of a church, and, dragging a howitzer up the steeple with the aid of his men, created great confusion among the enemy by dropping shots among them from this elevation. This achievement secured from General Worth attention such as a general officer seldom gives to a subaltern. Worth sent Lieut. John C. Pemberton, of his staff, who became better acquainted with Grant at Vicksburg, to express to the young officer the great satisfaction he felt at the service rendered.

Grant was one of only two line officers mentioned by General Garland in his report upon the action of his brigade at Chapultepec. "I must not omit," he said, "to call attention to Lieutenant Grant, 4th Inf., who acquitted himself most nobly upon several occasions under my own observation." Major Francis Lee, commanding the 4th Infantry, reported that "Second Lieutenant Grant behaved with distinguished gallantry on the 13th and 14th." Capt. Horace Brooks, 2d Art., also spoke of the active part taken by Grant in carrying, "after an obstinate resistance, a strong field-work, turning the enemy's right."

Is it the experience of our honored Secretary of War that this is the ordinary performance of every second lieutenant? If so, his breast must swell with pride to think of the Army he commands as the representative of the President.

As we have had occasion to say elsewhere: Favoritism and prejudice are powerful factors with military men in determining professional reputations. It is difficult for a graduate of the Military Academy to outlive the judgment passed upon him by his fellow-students there, however indiscriminating it may have been. It is still more difficult to overcome the harsh garrison determinations as to character and capacity, due oftentimes to incidents that are wholly inconclusive as to a soldier's actual quality. It was Grant's misfortune—or shall we not rather say, in the light of the result, that it was his extreme good fortune—to have incurred the distrust of officers of the old Army under whom it was his lot to serve when he re-entered the Army, and especially the hostility of Halleck. If this subjected him to sore humiliation and mortification, it also impressed upon him those lessons of patience, subordination, and self-abnegation, to which he was by nature most responsive. His trying experiences as an officer served as a check upon a too rapid advance, which might have subjected him to those perils of undue exaltation which wrecked so many promising military reputations.

Thus step by step, with steady progress, Grant advanced to the full height of his career, as the country gradually awakened to the realization of the fact that they had in this modest soldier from Illinois a man who could be depended upon to do his duty to the fullest extremity, undisturbed by good or evil fortune; accepting both alike as the will of that Higher Power who sits in judgment on the purposes of men, and chooses his own instruments in his own time, without regard to the decisions of cabinets and councils.

However dreadful were the losses of Grant during his Virginia campaign, which were referred to by the Secretary, they were relatively less than those of the soldiers who had preceded him in the same field, as is shown by these figures, which were made up by the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, with the help and approval of Mr. Heitman, of the Board of Publication of the Official Records of the Rebellion, and first published in these columns. McClellan, Pope, Burnside, Hooker and Meade had each essayed in the same field the work Grant carried to a triumphant conclusion, and together they had lost 139,751 men without accomplishing it, as appears from this table of their losses:

McClellan, April 5-Aug. 8, 1862.....	24,448
Pope, June 26-Sept. 2, 1862.....	16,955
McClellan, Sept. 3-Nov. 14, 1862.....	28,577
Burnside, Nov. 15, 1862-Jan. 25, 1863.....	13,214
Hooker, Jan. 26-June 27, 1863.....	25,027
Meade, June 28, 1862-May 4, 1864.....	31,530
Grand aggregate.....	139,751

The losses of Grant's combined armies (Potomac and James), May 5, 1864-April 9, 1865, were as follows:

May 5-June 24, Army of the Potomac, Rapidan to James.....	54,926
May 5-June 14, Army of the James, south of James River.....	6,215
June 15-July 31, Army Potomac and Army James.....	22,986
Aug. 1-Dec. 31, Army Potomac and Army James.....	34,621

Jan. 1-April 9, Army of the Potomac, Army of the James and Sheridan's Cavalry.....	15,693
--	--------

Grand aggregate.....	124,390
----------------------	---------

These figures will appear less formidable, if we recall the fact that in the single battle of Königgratz, or Sadowa, the Austrians, in July, 1866, lost 40,000 out of a total force of 200,000, and in the campaign of two months, 84,051. During the Franco-Prussian war the Germans lost 17,000 of the 60,000 men they carried into battle at Vionville, or Mars la Tour—a larger relative loss than that experienced by Grant in any one of his Virginia battles, and nearly equaling, in the actual total, his loss in the bloody battle of the Wilderness.

The losses of the Army of the Potomac, under the commanders preceding Grant, had extended over twenty-five months, while those of Grant were concentrated into eleven months, but in both cases the period of active campaigning was about the same. Grant's army was, however, saved the great losses attending stagnation in camp, which in his case was limited to three months, as compared with the seventeen months under his predecessors. Thus it appears that Grant's much criticised methods were not only the most effective, but the most economical in men. His policy was not merely one of attrition, as Secretary Taft appears to think. As the result of an intelligent understanding, Grant and Sherman kept the armies before them so constantly busy that they could not reinforce each other as they had done in the presence of less active commanders of the Union forces, and to do this Grant had to take the heavy end of the fighting.

THE NEW MILITIA LAW.

The signing of the Militia bill by President Roosevelt on May 27 last marks a new era for the organized militia of the United States and one which will be of vast importance to it and to the Army. The state forces have now become a part of the first line of defense with the Army, and their close relations with the latter force will be of immense value. The calling of the National Guardsmen in the future will mean a strict realization of military duty, and the citizen soldier must be prepared to go wherever his services are needed and stay as long as he may be required or until his enlistment expires. Under the new bill the status of the National Guardsman (using the term for convenience as representing all the organized militia) is raised, and he is practically a part of the Regular establishment. The new law provides for the service in war of the organized militia whenever the President shall call forth the militia, anywhere that he may choose to employ that force, either within or without the borders of the United States, and without going through the laborious mustering-in formalities observed for the war with Spain. Provision is made, by an appropriation which shall not exceed \$2,000,000 in any year, to fully equip the organized militia for active duty at Federal expense.

The United States of America, for the first time in its history, will now have a peace force which will be of immediate use when war comes. The transformation of the National Guard as it stands into a voluntary army ready for service anywhere adds to the first line of defense for war just the number of men that the force contains. Thus, the first line will consist of the Regular Army and the organized militia, behind which the great mass of volunteers which any great war will require can be raised. The National Guard is in no way changed as to its state duties; it is merely made ready for instant national service should war come. The class of men in it will, it is expected, be far in advance, in serious purpose and interest, of those who in the past may have joined it largely for pleasure, without taking into account the serious side of soldiering. Some critics advance the opinion that when young men fully realize the new responsibilities they are undertaking when they enlist in the National Guard in the future, the enlistments may in time of peace be too few. Let us hope, however, that this will not be the case, and that the new condition of things will be a stimulus for men to enlist who desire to be known and respected as real soldiers, rather than men who merely want to wear a uniform for a good time. The National Guard for many years has been improving, and has accomplished many things which years ago were considered impossible, and there is every reason to believe that it can reach the desired standard under the new bill, and be ready for any service at all times.

A valuable feature of the new law is the provision for a board of five militia officers, to consult with the General Staff of the Army on matters of importance to the National Guard and prepare regulations for its government. Those to whom the final passage of the bill was mainly due, and who did heroic work in its cause, were Hon. Halvor Steenerson, of Minnesota, chairman of the House Committee on Militia; Senator J. A. Hemenway, of Indiana, chairman of the sub-committee of the Senate Military Committee; and Gen. James A. Drain, chairman of the executive committee of the National Guard Association. In compliance with the paragraph in the new law for an organized militia which provides for a national advisory board on National Guard matters, the following officers of the National Guard have been appointed members of the board: Brig. Gen. James A. Drain, Adj. Gen. Oran Perry, of Ohio; Adj. Gen. N. H. Henry, of New York; Adj. Gen. C. R. Boardman, of Wisconsin, and Adj. Gen. B. Graves, of Alabama. The board will meet from time to time at Washington and report to the Secretary of War on various matters pertaining to the condition, status and needs of the whole body of organized militia of the country. The gentlemen constituting the board are well known for their zeal and industry in National Guard matters.

THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION CLOSES.

During the last few days of Congress public attention was centered on the Emergency Currency bill, and when agreement was reached on the conference report on that bill the adjournment of Congress quickly followed. The hour at which the first session of the Sixtieth Congress passed into history was 11:50 p.m., Saturday, May 30. Both Houses had also disposed of the Public Buildings bill and passed the amended Liability bill, as hereinafter noted; also the bill granting pensions to the volunteer defenders of the Texas border in 1855-60.

The President on May 27 signed the Sundry Civil bill; H.R. 18618, fixing the status of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry; H.R. 19355, the Fortifications bill; H.R. 20120, providing for a railroad siding to the Washington Navy Yard; H.R. 18347, the Post-office Appropriation bill. On May 28 the President signed H.R. 16268, the Pension Appropriation bill; H.R. 21875, the Military Academy Appropriation bill. On May 30 he signed H.R. 19462, amending Sec. 5438, Rev. Stat., as to the sale of clothing and equipment by soldiers and sailors; H.R. 21897, the Public Buildings bill; H.R. 21946, the General Deficiency Appropriation bill; H.R. 21844, as to Government Liability to Employees; S. 5581, pensioning the surviving officers and enlisted men of the Texas Volunteers employed in the defense of the frontier of that state against Indian and Mexican depredations, 1855 to 1860.

H.R. 21844, the Government Liability bill, which is now a law, was amended in the Senate before passage, so as to make Sec. 1 read as follows:

That when, after the approval of this act, any person employed by the United States as an artisan or laborer in any of its manufacturing establishments, arsenals, or navy yards, or as postal clerk on railway trains, or in the construction of river and harbor or fortification work, or construction work in the reclamation of arid lands or the management and control of the same, or in hazardous employment under the Isthmian Canal Commission, is injured in the course of such employment, he shall be entitled to receive for one year thereafter, unless sooner able to resume work, the same pay as if he continued to be employed, such payment to be made under such regulations as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may prescribe: Provided, That no compensation shall be paid under this act where the injury is due to the negligence or misconduct of the employee injured, or unless it shall continue for more than fifteen days. All questions of negligence or misconduct shall be determined by the judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which the injury shall have been inflicted, from whose decision an appeal may be taken by the injured person to the circuit court of appeals, to which appeals may be taken in said district.

Sec. 2 provides for the payment of one year's pay in case of the death of such employee to his widow or dependent child or parent.

Sec. 5 requires the submission of employees to medical examination.

Sec. 6, which was stricken out, provided "that to seek to obtain by fraudulent means or to accept benefits under this act to which the person is not entitled shall be deemed a misdemeanor on his part and punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both."

Sec. 9. Fixes Aug. 1, 1908, as the date after which compensation for damages may be claimed.

In reaching final agreement on the General Deficiency bill, H.R. 21946, which is now a law, the appropriation of \$4,552,335 for claims for damage to and loss of private property belonging to citizens of the United States and the Philippine Islands, proposed by the Senate, was retained. Likewise the provision proposed by the Senate extending for twelve months the time within which claims for property taken from Confederate officers and soldiers after surrender may be submitted. Also the provision with reference to proceeding with the construction of general depot for the U.S. Army supplies at Fort Mason, Cal. In connection with the appropriation to supply a deficiency on account of pay of the Navy, a provision is inserted providing that in computing the pay of the retired officers of the Navy the ten per cent. pay allowance for sea duty or for shore duty beyond the United States shall not be included.

The House on May 29 passed the Senate joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to use such means as he has at hand, or that may be furnished to him, in the way of tents, provisions, and supplies, to relieve the distress occasioned by the cyclone which occurred in Oklahoma, May 21, and that he take such steps as he may deem proper for the relief of such distress.

THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

There were a number of important laws affecting the Services enacted during this session. The Army Appropriation Act provides an increase of pay for the personnel, a substantial increase being added to officers' annual pay, and about forty per cent. increase being given to the enlisted force. The militia appropriation was increased by \$2,000,000 for equipment and \$1,000,000 was appropriated for joint Army and militia maneuvers. The militia is made an integral part of the National Military Establishment by the amendment of the Dick act. Military bands may not hereafter compete with local civilian musicians, under a clause in the Army bill.

A notable step forward was marked when Congress enacted the Medical Department law, which creates a Medical Corps, consisting of 1 surgeon, with rank of brigadier general, chief of the Department; 14 colonels, 24 lieutenant colonels, 105 majors and 300 captains or first lieutenants, with rank, pay and allowances of officers of corresponding grades in the Cavalry; and a Medical Reserve Corps, to which the President is authorized to issue commissions as first lieutenants to graduates of reputable medical schools. Contract surgeons not over twenty-seven years old at date of appointment, now in the Service, and favorably recommended by the Surgeon General, may be appointed to the Reserve Corps without further examination.

This year's appropriation for the Military Academy is \$845,634.87. While there is increase of pay provided for the Academy staff and personnel, equalizing the same with Army pay, the appropriation is about a million less than last year on account of smaller estimates for building operations this year. An important change is the new makeup of the Board of Visitors, five from the Senate Military Committee and seven from the House Military Committee, and they are to visit the Academy within a month before or during a session of Congress.

Something over \$9,000,000 was appropriated for sea-coast fortifications, equipments, etc., of which \$1,354,000 is for construction of fortifications in insular possessions.

A new office, that of captain, was created in the Philippine Scouts, such captains to be selected from officers of the grade of first lieutenant in the Scouts, the appointments to be provisional, and reappointments to be conditioned upon conduct in office having given en-

tire satisfaction, and the number of such captains is not to exceed the number of companies of native troops. The Scouts have heretofore been commanded by lieutenants.

The Naval Appropriation act equalized the pay of officers in the Navy with that of officers in the sister Services, added twenty-five per cent. to the pay of warrant officers and pay clerks, and increased the pay of enlisted men ten per cent. Two big battleships were authorized, to cost \$6,000,000 each, exclusive of armament; also ten torpedo-boat destroyers, three steam colliers and eight submarines. By the same act Navy bands other than the Academy band are forbidden to compete with local civilian musicians. Provision is made for a fortified naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$1,000,000 being appropriated, and the coaling stations at San Diego and California City Point are to be completed. A female nurse corps is added to the Navy. The use of irons as a means of punishment in the Navy is restricted. The enlisted force of the Navy is increased by 6,000 men.

The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to receive and care for gifts made to naval vessels, which articles aggregate a considerable sum in value, and have heretofore had no legal status in case of theft or loss.

The Revenue Cutter Service vessels have been increased by transfer of the gunboat Vicksburg. An important measure of this session was the law providing for one captain commandant for the R.C.S. with the rank of a colonel in the Army; six senior captains, with rank of lieutenant colonel; one engineer-in-chief, with rank of major in the Army. The same law increases the pay of the enlisted force of the Revenue Cutter Service twenty per cent. Warrant and petty officers are given ten per cent. increase for each five years of service. Also provides for retirement after thirty years on seventy-five per cent. pay.

The Marine Corps was the subject of a special bill by which the personnel was increased by over 600 officers and men, among them a new officer, a major general commandant. The increase of Army pay was likewise bestowed upon the Marine Corps, whose members receive the same pay as Army officers in like grades, by provision of the Revised Statutes.

The Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry has been given a definite status. It is to be composed of two battalions, the field officers to be one lieutenant colonel and two majors, detailed for four years by the President from officers not below the rank of captain of the Army. Present captains and lieutenants of five years' service may be reappointed upon passing satisfactory examinations. Native lieutenants holding provisional commissions may be recommissioned upon passing examination. Officers of second lieutenant may be filled by the President from citizens of Porto Rico passing examination. Officers of the P.R.P.R. are given same rank, pay, rights and allowances as officers in the Regular Army, except as to promotions.

The commissioned officers of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service have been put on pay status of commissioned officers of the Medical Corps of the Army, except as to forage. The total number of such officers (P.H. and M.H.S.) is not to exceed 105. They are likewise made subject to the Articles of War when detailed for duty with the military or naval forces.

Sec. 5438, of Revised Statutes, is amended to fix a penalty for the sale by soldier or sailor of his uniform, arms or equipment. The effect of the amendment of the statute is to make it clear that an enlisted man cannot sell his clothing "whether furnished to the soldier under a clothing allowance or otherwise," and is made necessary by a decision of Judge Maxey, of the U.S. District Court, that the soldier's clothing is part of the compensation promised him in the contract with the Government at the time of his enlistment, and, therefore, his to dispose of as he desires.

Five laws were passed donating obsolete ordnance to quasi-military organizations, one of them a Confederate veterans' association. A law was also enacted erecting a Confederate monument.

The Post-office Appropriation act creates "Navy mail clerks" and "assistant Navy mail clerks," to be selected from enlisted men of the Navy. The same bill excludes from the mails all matter inciting to arson, murder or assassination. Intoxicating liquors and cocaine are likewise excluded. Though the ocean mail subsidy clause of the Post-office bill was defeated by the refusal of the House to accept it, the vote for it in the Senate was so favorable (46 to 12) and the margin against it in the House so slight (153 to 145) that the friends of the measure are reported to be quite hopeful of securing enactment of the measure at the next session of Congress.

The Pension Appropriation act carries \$162,000,000 for the ensuing year, \$12,000,000 of which is necessitated by the provision of the Widows' Pension bill increasing the monthly pension of widows of soldiers and sailors from \$8 to \$12. Some 3,000 pensions have been granted this session to veterans of the Civil and Spanish Wars.

The motto, "In God We Trust," which was left off the new issues of certain gold and silver coins by order of the President, was restored by Act of Congress. Legislation has been enacted to prevent desecration of the national flag.

A notable example of international equity and comity was the remission by the United States of \$10,800,000 of the \$24,440,778 bond exacted of China in satisfaction of American claims for damages resulting from the Boxer rebellion in China in 1900. The amount voted to be returned was that found to be an excess of actual damages sustained.

For the Panama Canal \$29,227,000 was appropriated. An appropriation of \$20,000 was made for continuing survey and marking boundary between the United States and Canada. For relief of sufferers from cyclones in the Southern States several hundred thousand dollars were made available. For the purchase of two steamships for use of the Panama Railroad Company in connection with work on the canal \$1,550,000 was appropriated. The ships are to be subject to use as colliers for the Navy Department when no longer needed by the Canal Commission.

The Philippine Commission was increased by one member. The application of coastwise laws to the Philippine Islands has been repealed. Four hundred thousand dollars has been paid to the Roman Catholic Church for property destroyed in the Philippines during the Spanish War.

A number of additional lights, lighthouses and buoys have been authorized; the efficiency of the life-saving service increased by raising compensation and granting pensions.

The Government is made liable for compensation to all federal employees injured in line of duty by the enactment of almost the last measure considered by Congress.

Congress enacted a law placing additional safeguards around the holding of regattas and marine parades.

The United States has appropriated \$1,500,000 for

representation at the Tokio Exposition and \$500,000 for the Alaska-Yukon Expedition.

The patent law has been amended so that all patents shall issue within three months after final fee is paid, and in event of death of patentee patent pending shall issue to his legal heirs.

The Chippewa National Forest Reserve was created in Minnesota.

A commission, consisting of Secretary of War, chairmen of Public Buildings Committees and one District Commissioner, were appointed to investigate the Bieber land scandal in Washington, and similar cases.

One hundred and fifty-two public laws were enacted; 2,300 invalid pension acts and about 700 private pension acts. The number of bills introduced was 22,272 in the House and 7,273 in the Senate. The total amount appropriated for all purposes at this session was some \$85,000,000 more than last session, and the whole amount is in excess of one billion dollars, an amount which by proper subtraction of items to be turned back into the Treasury, from the Post-office Department, District of Columbia taxes, national bank note redemption, Panama Canal bonds and other sources, will be reduced to something like \$690,000,000.

The principal items of appropriation at this session were the following: For agriculture, \$11,672,106; Army, \$95,382,247; diplomatic and consular, \$3,577,463; District of Columbia (one-half payable from District taxes), \$10,117,668; fortifications, \$9,317,145; Indians, \$9,253,247; legislative, executive and judicial, \$32,833,821; Military Academy, \$845,634; Navy, \$122,062,483; pensions, \$163,053,000; post-office, \$222,062,392; sundry civil, \$112,937,313; deficiencies, \$56,995,973; miscellaneous, \$3,000,000; permanent annual appropriations, \$154,194,295; grand total, \$1,008,804,894; net \$690,000,000.

At this session the Senate ratified eleven Hague conventions, relating to rights of neutrals, laws of war on land, hospital ships, naval bombardments, rights of capture in naval war, restriction of submarine mines, prohibiting discharge of projectiles and explosives from balloons, pacific settlement international controversies, limiting employment of force for collection of contractual debts, governing opening of hostilities and adapting Geneva convention to maritime warfare. Also twelve arbitration conventions, with Denmark, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland; and with Great Britain treaties relating to Canadian boundary, Canadian fisheries, wreckage and salvage and conveyance of prisoners in United States and Canadian territory. Three Hague conventions were not ratified, being disapproved by the committee; they were for the creation of international prize court, affecting status of merchant ships at outbreak of war and conversion of merchant ships into warships. Another treaty not ratified was the wireless convention—international treaty defining duties of wireless telegraph companies, etc.

The President sent to Congress twenty messages, nine transmitting reports in response to resolutions. Eleven recommended general or special legislation, the one of April 14 urging authorization of four battleships.

MEASURES THAT LIE OVER.

Senator Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming, who has done such effective work for the Services this session, notably in the Medical Department Bill and the Service Appropriation bills, on May 28 introduced a bill, S. 7254, "to increase the efficiency of the Army," which was referred to the Military Committee and goes over for consideration at the next session. The bill provides for retirement, with rank to which his seniority would have promoted him, of any officer of the grade of major or lieutenant colonel found incapacitated for service by reason of physical disability, etc., not a result of his own misconduct. When the number of vacancies in any year is less than certain prescribed ratios, additional vacancies shall be created by retirement of active officers, selections to be made by a special board of five officers convened for the purpose, order of retirement to be determined by degree of qualification for further active service. It is provided, however, that lieutenant colonels to be promoted by virtue of such retirements must have served as lieutenant colonel at least three years or have had a total commissioned service of twenty-eight years; a major must have had five years or twenty-five in all; a captain ten years or eighteen in all; a first lieutenant ten years; second lieutenant four years. The full text of the bill we reserve for another week, with the text of other bills of less importance introduced toward the close of the session.

The next session will find a number of measures favorably reported from committees and ready for action of Congress. Among these are: Brownsville resolutions, providing for restoration to the Army of the colored troops discharged without honor; Venezuelan reprisals; provision for model of battleship for each state for which such ship is named (in House Committee); amendment of interstate commerce law, to give states jurisdiction over intoxicating liquors brought within their boundaries; the Foss Omnibus Naval bill, establishing a naval militia; mitigating punishment for desertion from the Navy; relating to professors and instructors at Naval Academy; creating title of warrant machinist; establishing dental corps in the Navy; warranting Navy pay clerks; reorganizing Naval Academy band; reorganizing Hospital Corps in the Navy. Also a bill relating to pay of mates in the Navy, and one to authorize commissions to issue to officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, retired with increased rank, and for other purposes.

Among the most important measures left over is S. 2671, which passed the Senate March 24 and was referred in the House to the Military Committee. The bill authorizes the appointment of 612 additional officers for the Army. They are to be proportioned so that there shall be two colonels to three lieutenant colonels, to five majors, to nine captains, to eight first lieutenants, to seven second lieutenants. The bill was not reported by the House Committee before the close of the session, and is still in the hands of that committee.

A bill was introduced in Congress just before adjournment, providing for a change in the composition of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy similar to the enactment in regard to the Military Academy Board of Visitors. The matter will come up for consideration at the next session.

DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

An amendment of Paragraph 1243 1-2, A.R., being necessary to conform to existing law which limits issue of kit to recruit in first enlistment, the same was approved.

An estimate for kitchens and mess shelters at target range, Fort Logan, Colo., having been received, no circumstances found warranting departure from the policy of the War Department not to permit these structures. The estimate was therefore not approved.

Decision in regard to increased pay of bandsmen for

classification in marksmanship: A letter is submitted from the adjutant, 4th Cavalry, post of Jolo, P.I., requesting a decision in regard to increased pay of bandmen for classification in marksmanship. It was held that the provisions of General Orders 154, War Department, 1907, do not operate to annul classification in marksmanship by bandmen in the Philippine Islands attained prior to the issuance of General Orders 153, War Department, 1907, and that such classifications are valid for pay until the end of the target year, Dec. 31, 1908.

Captain Wilder, 11th Inf., asks for decision in regard to classification in target practice of Corpl. Joseph Ray, Co. C, 11th Inf. Discharged Feb. 8, 1901, and re-enlisted Feb. 10, 1908. Target practice season Jan. 1 to March 31, 1908. The commander of the Army of Cuban Pacification decided Corporal Ray will be classified according to the qualification attained at the completion of the course which was first class. The decision was held a proper one, and the communication was referred to the board appointed by par. 8, S.O. 113, 1908, W.D., for consideration in connection with the revision of Small Arms Firing Regulations.

A letter was received from the commanding general, Department of Texas, stating that one battalion was necessary to prepare the camp, erect latrines, etc. He was informed that the Quartermaster's Department should prepare the camp and that the request that one battalion be excused from the march was not approved.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS AS TO PAY.

Comptroller Tracewell, of the Treasury Department, has rendered a decision in the matter of the ten per cent. increase in the pay of active and retired enlisted men of the Navy. He divides the compensation of enlisted men into three distinct classes: "(1) The base or minimum pay; (2) pay which is added to or attached to the base pay, and equally permanent after the right to it has been acquired, such as continuous service pay, longevity pay and the pay for those holding good conduct medals or certificates of graduation; (3) extra pay for special service and only payable when under detail for the special service, such as pay of gun pointers, messmen, jacks-of-the-dust and coxswain of steam launches. This third class of compensation is in the nature of allowance and not pay proper." The Comptroller holds that the ten per cent. increase should be computed upon classes one and two supra only and not upon the third class, which is extra temporary pay. The Comptroller quotes from the following decisions, which he thinks throw light on this subject: G.O., No. 137, July 25, 1903; G.O. 61, Oct. 17, 1901; G.O. 178, Nov. 26, 1904; G.O. 20, June 1, 1901; U.S.V. Mills (197 U.S. 223), U.S.V. Tyler (105 U.S. 244); 1 Deg., Second Comp. Dec., Sec. 1318; Shelburne, U.S.V. (16 Ct. Cls., 497); 12 Comp. Dec., 772; 4 Comp. Dec., 375. He concludes: "I am of the opinion that the ten per centum should not be added to the items of pay mentioned under class three."

Writing upon this subject a correspondent says: "We have no relief yet, for there seems an obstinate deadlock in the Treasury over the ten per cent. proportion. But, dear JOURNAL, don't intervene. Just let them swear it out themselves."

The Comptroller holds that the new pay schedule went into effect upon the day the Naval Appropriation Act was signed by the President, May 13. He says: "The word 'hereafter' in its ordinary use has been defined as having two meanings, 'at some future time,' also 'from this time forth.' Applying the word to the question at issue it would seem reasonable to hold that in the absence of a future date specifically named, or understood, it would of necessity mean from that time forth, and as the salaries in question are not divided into fractions of days the new pay tables under the appropriation act mentioned should be prepared as effective on May 13. The Paymaster General, U.S.N., is in error quoting what he understands to have been a decision of this office under date of April 11, 1906. The paragraph quoted was in an opinion of the Auditor for the War Department submitted for approval, disapproval, or modification. The question raised was decided by this office without considering in any way the paragraph quoted. As no information exists as to the exact time when the Act of May 13, 1908, was signed, in my opinion it did take effect as of the whole of that date. I therefore hold that the act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 13, 1909, was and is effective on and from May 13, 1908."

It is explained by Pay Director Cowie that the provision of ten per centum for longevity is not intended to apply to commodores, whose pay is fixed as that and with that of rear admiral, second nine, and was not limited because they were placed by the bill on the same basis as rear admiral, second nine. The hearings, arguments, speeches and other official data will clearly show that it was not the intention to give them any increase beyond that extended to officers of the Army of corresponding rank. This object would be defeated by giving the ten per cent. allowance to officers on the retired list, the allowance being for service aboard ship. Nor are midshipmen, after graduation, warrant officers or paymasters' clerks, who are classed with warrant officers, entitled to the ten per centum extra for sea service, which is limited to commissioned officers. Pay Director Cowie says: "Constructive service being in the shape of an allowance to staff and warrant officers, paymasters' clerks are, in my opinion, entitled to the same constructive service as is given warrant officers, and to retirement after thirty years' service. The six months gratuity to be paid to the widow of an officer or enlisted man, I believe applies to every person in the Navy whether commissioned, warrant, appointed, or enlisted."

Paymaster General Whipple says that he is overwhelmed by telegrams from paymasters asking questions that it is simply impossible to answer.

ARMY AND NATIONAL GUARD INSTRUCTION.

The first of the Army camps of instruction in which National Guard organizations will participate will begin at Pine Plains, Jefferson County, N.Y., June 15, under command of Gen. Frederick D. Grant. The list of Regular troops to be on duty there, and also at the other camps, was given in our issue of May 23, page 1037, and the organizations of the National Guard to perform duty at the camps and also those to take part in the coast defense exercises, appeared in our issue of April 13, page 887. The organizations of the New York National Guard which will be on duty at the Pine Plains camp from June 15 to 25 are the 23d Infantry, Col. W. A. Stokes, from Brooklyn; Squadron A, Major O. B. Bridgman, from Manhattan; Squadron C, Major O. I. De Bevoise, from Brooklyn; Troop B, Capt. H. S. Richmond, from Albany; Troop D, Capt. H. K. Brown, from Syracuse, and the 1st Battery, Capt. J. F. O'Ryan, from Man-

hattan. The 1st Brigade of Massachusetts, Gen. E. P. Clark commanding, consisting of the 2d and 6th Infantry regiments, and also the 8th Infantry attached to it, will also be in camp with the New York troops. The 3d Regiment of Pennsylvania, Col. W. G. Price, will perform duty at Pine Plains from July 6 to 15, and the 1st Regiment of Vermont, Col. J. G. Estey, from June 26 to July 5. There will also be organizations from New Hampshire, New Jersey, Connecticut and Maryland on duty there.

For the coast defense exercises in New York Harbor, which begins June 15, the entire 13th Regiment, under command of Col. David E. Austen, will be on duty at Fort Hamilton, and the entire 9th Regiment, under Col. William F. Morris, will be on duty at Fort Wadsworth, both regiments being Coast Artillery reserves. The 8th Regiment, as a Coast Artillery reserve under Col. Elmore F. Austin, will be divided between Forts Totten and Schuyler, the headquarters and the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 30th Companies being at the former post, and the 29th, 31st and 32d Companies being at the latter post, under Major H. C. Wilson.

Acting as Artillery supports at Fort Hamilton will be Col. Henry C. Barthman and Companies B, C, F and G, of the 47th Infantry, with Major Thomas E. Jackson. Companies A, D, E and K, of the 47th Infantry, under Major Harry B. Baldwin, will be on duty at Fort Wadsworth as Infantry supports.

Col. William G. Bates, commanding the 71st Infantry, with Companies D, H, G, C, B, E and I, comprising the 1st and 3d Battalions, will be on duty at Fort Totten as Artillery supports, Lieut. Col. J. H. Wells, being in immediate command of the two battalions. The second battalion, composed of Companies A, F, K and M, will be on duty at Fort Schuyler under command of Major E. B. Bruch.

The above movement of troops of the New York National Guard will be the largest in its history at one time for a week's instruction.

NAVY TARGET PRACTICE.

The following is the official statement of the order of merit of the various vessels of the Navy single and in competition for the different trophies in the spring target practice. It represents the results of the work done in the short distance practice, and in comparison with similar statements in previous years makes the gratifying showing that there has been a steadily progressive improvement in the number of hits and the rapidity of fire in practically every gun crew throughout the Navy. This is the conclusion of the expert target inspectors of the Navy who have made up these reports from year to year:

Standing of Fleets.	
1. Pacific Fleet	60.386
2. Atlantic Fleet	55.286
3. Unassigned vessels	32.579

(Star ships are those that attained at least eighty-five per cent. of the final merit of the trophy winners of their respective classes.)

Vessels Competing for the Battleship Trophy.	
†Trophy winner; *Star ship.	
1. Maryland†	76.470
2. Illinois*	73.571
3. Kentucky*	71.292
4. Virginia*	70.257
5. Louisiana*	68.842
6. Alabama*	66.724
7. Connecticut*	66.029
8. Tennessee*	65.955
9. Vermont	64.663
10. Minnesota	61.723
11. Pennsylvania	56.890
12. West Virginia	54.539
13. Rhode Island	54.317
14. Washington	53.020
15. Kearsarge	52.943
16. New Jersey	52.524
17. Georgia	48.811
18. Kansas	48.406
19. Missouri	46.957
20. Maine	39.272
21. Ohio	33.926

Vessels Competing for the Cruiser Trophy.	
1. Albany†	76.924
2. St. Louis†	69.914
3. Charleston*	67.966
4. Yorktown	64.272
5. Chattanooga	62.317
6. Colorado	56.320
7. Galveston	54.576
8. Concord	52.048
9. Milwaukee	49.380
10. Denver	47.450
11. Cleveland	39.925
12. Des Moines	24.564

Vessels Competing for the Gunboat Trophy.	
1. Wilmington†	67.487
2. Yankton*	59.590
3. Mayflower	55.337
4. Paducah	45.266
5. Dolphin	42.575
6. Dubuque	41.028
7. Marietta	32.820
8. Scorpion	16.350

Vessels Competing for the Torpedo Trophy.	
1. Perry†	68.648
2. Truxton	44.510
3. Tingey	33.070
4. Porter	34.216
5. Lawrence	32.058
6. Blakely	26.640
7. Whipple	22.666
8. Stewart	22.125
9. De Long	20.542
10. Thornton	10.138
11. Hull	10.066

CASH DEPOSITS FROM MIDSHIPMEN.

T. J. Cowie, then pay inspector, U.S. Navy, Feb. 27, 1908, addressed the Auditor for the Navy Department as follows: "I respectfully request authority to accept cash deposits from midshipmen to be placed to their credit on the Pay Roll and taken up on my Account Current and Summary Statement, and that the accounting officers be requested in the settlement of claims for traveling expenses to issue certificates for credit to the account of the midshipmen instead of drafts to their order. This will simplify business at the Academy very much and give a record of all credits on the pay rolls, as well as account current and summary."

In reply the Comptroller answers: "It is not within my jurisdiction to grant authority for you to accept cash deposits from midshipmen, that being a matter within the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy. If, however, the Secretary should grant the authority it would be within my jurisdiction to prescribe the method of accounting for such deposits. I am of opinion that any disbursing officer receiving money in his official capacity should be held to as strict an accountability for such money as for funds advanced to him from the Treasury. * * * The funds received would belong to the midshipman and not to the government, and you would hold the same in trust for the midshipmen making the deposits. The amount of funds deposited should be accounted for by you to the Treasury Department as a Trust Fund. Your account should also show what, if any, expenditures you may make from the Trust Fund."

"The appropriation for the reimbursement of the midshipman and for his travel expenses should be disbursed in the same manner as any other appropriation made by Congress to pay claims against the United States. Whether the claim is paid by a Treasury warrant on direct settlement by the Auditor, or by the official check of a disbursing officer upon a duly executed travel expense voucher, the warrant in the one case and the check in the other must be drawn in favor of the midshipman (see

Section 3620, R.S.) and delivered to him or some one whom he may designate in accordance with the provisions of Section 3477 of the Revised Statutes."

NAVY ORDNANCE NOTES.

An 8-inch 45-caliber gun, No. 227, Mark VI, was tested recently at the Naval Proving Ground and passed. Fifteen 3-inch 50-caliber guns, Mark V, were shipped from the Washington Gun Factory to the navy yard, New York, for the U.S.S. New Hampshire.

The following ordnance works authorized by the last Naval Appropriation Bill will be commenced immediately after the beginning of the fiscal year: Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., providing and laying conduits, \$14,700; Naval Magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pa., \$14,000; Naval Magazine, Mare Island, Cal., \$11,500; Naval Magazine, New York Harbor (Iona Island), marine barracks, \$100,000; Naval Magazine, Puget Sound, Wash., \$34,300; torpedo station, Newport, R.I., \$54,150; navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., construction of water tank tower, \$5,000; Naval Magazine, Olongapo, P.I., \$8,000. Total public works under Bureau of Ordnance, \$152,300.

Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Kavanagh, U.S.N., and Mr. W. A. Hyde, electrical expert and draftsman, of the Ordnance Bureau, have just returned to Washington from the navy yard, New York, where they were ordered on special temporary duty in connection with the test of the electrical elevating and hoist gear of the 12-inch guns of the U.S.S. New Hampshire.

Twenty 3-inch carriages, Mark V, have been shipped from the Gun Factory to the U.S.S. New Hampshire. Nine 3-inch 50-caliber guns, Mark II, model 1, have been shipped to the U.S.S. Prairie. One 2-inch by 5-inch, Mark I, submerged torpedo tube, starboard, has been shipped to the U.S.S. New Hampshire from the Washington Navy Yard.

RESULTS OF THE FLORIDA TESTS.

Although the date may be changed, it is expected that the torpedo tests upon the hull of the Florida will take place June 10. The two torpedoes are to be fired over a submarine trolley, being started from opposite sides of the vessel and timed so as to hit her in certain opposite compartments at the same instant. It is understood that an elaborate report is being made on the tests made last week on the turret and the military mast of the Florida. It is not likely that the actual conclusions of the observers will be given publicly. The results of the tests were valuable as far as they went, but they afford very little data as to the effect of a high explosive shell detonated fairly against armor. The experts of the Navy and the Army are not agreed as to the cause of the failure in the detonation. The controlling theory is that the shell should have greater penetrative force, the detonation being delayed so that the projectile may pierce and enter within the hull before explosion. It is also held that the psychological instant for explosion, if penetration is not attempted, is just after the impact of the projectile on the plate and while the latter is under tense strain, the blow having a decided advantage at that particular point of time. A great many practical tests have been made at Indian Head and at Sandy Hook, which support these conclusions. At the same time it is a fact that there has been at times a sorry multiplicity of failures in detonation. In the trial of high explosive shells on the large redoubt at Fort Riley last year there was a failure to detonate seventeen times out of twenty-four with the 4.7-inch shells.

If any good explanation has been made of that occurrence the conclusions have not been made public. From all accounts no such proportion of failure occurred in the use of the same high explosive by the Japanese army and navy during the recent war with Russia. The Russians picked up nineteen out of 230 high explosive shells fired at Vladivostok, that being the proportion that failed to explode. There was rarely a failure of the shells of the Japanese in their naval engagements. Possibly it is fortunate in one sense that the full force of the shell fired at the Florida's turret was not expended. The impact of the shell simply as a projectile served to break in the 11-inch plate eighteen inches and to put the turret practically out of action. If the shell had detonated in all probability the turret would have been demolished. That would have been an expensive matter for the officers having charge of the tests, inasmuch as they were under pledge to return the vessel in as good condition as they found her. But if the explosion of the shell as a standard high explosive projectile, such as we would use in actual battle conditions, had occurred, with the almost certain result of smashing the turret to pieces, and with the theoretical killing of the whole turret crew, and there had followed the unavoidable conclusion that it is just as well to smash your enemy to pieces as to penetrate his armor nicely and then kill him by a neat internal explosion, the test would have been worth millions of dollars and perhaps more in the way of national pride and confidence. Of one thing we may be certain, no matter with what foe we join issue in our next war, we shall have to meet and contend with high explosives. If our opponent has more of them than we, if he can detonate his shells every time or nearly so, and we cannot; if he can stand off four or five miles and launch a ton a minute of any form of what we call Explosive D and the Japanese call Shimose on our turrets and decks; if he can keep it up an hour or two hours and we can do it for only ten, fifteen or twenty minutes—we shall be deservedly beaten.

One of the interesting incidents of the affair on the Florida was the presence of a number of Japanese observers among stewards and servants on the various vessels present. They all seemed to be very much alive to what was going on and probably got as much out of the event as any of those present. We doubtless very much overrate the intelligence and vigilance of so-called Japanese spies. In this instance these men were regularly employed in their different positions, and there is no good reason for believing they were in the slightest sense employed spies, but it is not unreasonable to believe that they were in touch with some qualified countryman of theirs at Norfolk or Washington, from whom they had competent instructions and to whom roughly but sufficiently they reported what took place. There was much that they could relate that did not enter into any official outgivings and that would have a distinct value to experts in ordnance and construction.

It is said that one of the essentials of the program of the day was inadvertently upset in the excitement that attended the observation of the shots. An order had been issued to the effect that no newspaper men nor any officers except those of the Navy were to be allowed on board the Florida after the firing. In the confusion that occurred no bar was placed on the presence on board the vessel of both the interested classes. This, in connection with a recent alleged disobedience of orders at a

large navy yard on the occasion of the visit of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has led to the substantial expectation that an order intended to correct the abuse complained of will be forthcoming in due time.

The principal asset of experience resulting from the firing on the Florida seems to be the fact that the military mast withstood the assault of half a dozen shots from a 4-inch gun and one from a 12-inch. The mast being made of numerous steel tubes interwoven it is claimed to be necessary to cut all of them in the same horizontal plane in order to cause the downfall or demolition of the superstructure. All the tubes may be cut in the lottery of battle, but if the hits are scattered up and down the structure it would be like puncturing a basket in a hundred or more places without destroying the integrity of its form and strength. It is affirmed and also denied that one high explosive shell was detonated on the mast of the Florida. This is good as far as it goes, but it would be better to know what the effect of a 12-inch high explosive shell would be exploded within the mast. The latter is thirty feet in diameter at the deck, and what one or two such shells would do in a fair explosion would be worth knowing before investing in masts. The claim for the mast is that it secures a high point of observation valuable in range finding, and that it can be used in coast defense and also on battle-ships at sea. The subject is in an interesting experimental stage, and properly enough more study will be given to it in the course of the year.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The itinerary of the U.S.S. Wolverine and the traveling recruiting party is as follows: Erie, Pa., May 28 to June 4; Tiffin, Ohio, May 26 to June 8; Toledo, Ohio, June 6 to June 13; Findlay, Ohio, June 9 to June 17; Detroit, Mich., June 14 to June 30; Defiance, Ohio, June 18 to June 24; Port Huron, Mich., July 1 to July 6; Lansing, Mich., June 25 to July 3; Mackinac Island, Mich., July 7 to July 10; Muskegon, Mich., July 11 to July 15; Cadillac, Mich., July 6 to July 13; Chicago, Ill., July 16 to July 30; South Bend, Ind., July 14 to July 22; Rockford, Ill., July 23 to July 29; Milwaukee, Wis., July 31 to Aug. 8; Madison, Wis., July 30 to Aug. 7; South Manitou Island (naval militia), Aug. 9 to Aug. 16; Sheboygan, Wis., Aug. 18 to Aug. 23; Oshkosh, Wis., Aug. 8 to Aug. 19; Mackinac Island, Mich., Aug. 24 to Aug. 25; Detroit, Mich., Aug. 26 to Sept. 15; Flint, Mich., Aug. 20 to Aug. 31; Lima, Ohio, Sept. 1 to Sept. 14; Erie, Pa., Sept. 15.

The New York nautical schoolship Newport, after spending three weeks at Northport, L.I., sailed May 31 for New London, Conn., where coal and provisions will be taken aboard preparatory to a summer cruise abroad. There are 100 boys aboard the vessel and the first stop will be Plymouth, England.

The U.S.S. Dubuque, now cruising in West Indian waters, has been ordered to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., arriving about July 1, for repairs.

The U.S.S. Brooklyn has been ordered placed out of commission at the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

The work of fitting out the New Hampshire at the navy yard, New York, is rapidly progressing. Twenty three-inch carriages and one twenty-one-inch submerged torpedo tube have been supplied by the Bureau of Ordnance recently.

Surgeon General Rixey, of the Navy, is already perfecting plans for the organization of the female nurse corps authorized by the last Congress.

The Asiatic Squadron, composed of the Rainbow, the Cleveland, the Denver and the Concord, Rear Admiral Hemphill commanding, left Yokohama for Kobe, Nagasaki and China ports.

When fire was discovered in a powder magazine on the waterfront at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., May 29, a party of bluejackets, under command of Lieut. Semmes Reed, entered the burning building and removed nearly two tons of powder, a number of high power signal rockets and a quantity of explosives. The Mayflower was tied up to the wharf a short distance away.

The armored cruiser North Carolina, Capt. William A. Marshall, at Bradford, R.I., June 2, took on board between 4:30 and 7:30 a.m. 487 tons of coal. This included the time of rigging the gear for taking the coal on board, and it is claimed, breaks the record.

Secretary of the Navy Metcalf has expressed the Department's commendation to Coxswain F. B. Burgess, Seaman R. R. Elliott and Shipwright B. C. Yoes, of the U.S.S. Denver for gallantry displayed by them on April 13 in the harbor of Hong Kong, China, in jumping overboard from the ship to the rescue of Boatswain Charles C. Beach, who had accidentally fallen overboard.

The U.S.S. Davis, Fox, Goldsborough and Rowan have been ordered to visit Humboldt Bay, Cal., from July 2 to 6. The Tacoma will leave New York on June 12 for Colon. The Birmingham, now "shaking down" at Guantanamo Bay, has been ordered to return to the navy yard, Boston, by July 1. The Solace was placed in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, on June 3, 1908, for duty as a torpedo supply ship. The North Carolina has been ordered to Guantanamo Bay for a "shaking down" cruise.

The plans and specifications will be prepared for publication within a few days for the new dock at Bremerton, which is to be one of the largest docks in the country, the length being 863 feet, width on the coping 125 feet, on the floor ninety-six feet, with a depth of forty-seven feet from the level of the coping to the bottom of the dock, and with thirty-eight feet of water over the sill. The bids are to be opened July 18. The appropriation for this dock is \$2,000,000. It will take eighteen months to build it.

The North Carolina left Newport July 2 for Annapolis where she will take on board sixty midshipmen and then sail for Guantanamo on her shaking down cruise. The North Carolina is the largest vessel that has ever been ordered to the Naval Academy. The Chester also goes to Annapolis to take on four midshipmen for the cruise to Guantanamo.

The decision to locate the 100-ton floating derrick at the Boston Navy Yard is good news for that institution, for the handling of heavy guns, for which previous facilities have been inadequate, will be made easier. The derrick is to cost \$250,000, and is rigged on a pontoon, so as to be portable. It will have a lifting capacity of one hundred tons. It is to be hoped it will be better behaved than its big sister, the Hercules, in the New York Yard, which ran amuck in the Wallabout one day several years ago, rammed the Texas, and was kept from doing greater damage only by the quick action of Naval Constr. Wm. J. Baxter.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander-in-Chief. The ships docking at Bremerton will sail for San Francisco as soon as they are ready, the last one to arrive not later than July 5. Preparations will be made for the fleet to sail from San Francisco for Honolulu on Tuesday, July 7.

Itinerary Atlantic Fleet from San Francisco to Manila. A, Distance to next port (miles); B, at sea (days); C, in port (days).

Port.	A	B	C
San Francisco—Sail July 7.....	2,100	9	—
Honolulu—Ar. July 16; sail July 23.....	3,850	16+1	9
Auckland—Ar. Aug. 9; sail Aug. 15.....	1,284	5	6
Sydney—Ar. Aug. 20; sail Aug. 27.....	575	3	7
Melbourne—Ar. Aug. 29; sail Sept. 5.....	1,350	6	7
Albany—Ar. Sept. 11; sail Sept. 17.....	3,300	14	6
Philippines—Ar. Oct. 1; sail Oct. 10.....	1,750	7	9
Yokohama—Ar. Oct. 17; sail Oct. 24.....	1,343	5	7
Amoy, 3d and 4th Div.—Ar. Oct. 29; sail Nov. 4.....	666	3	6
Manila, 1st and 2d Div.—Ar. Oct. 31.....	—	—	—
Manila, 3d and 4th Div.—Ar. Nov. 7.....	—	—	—

First Division.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander.

First Division.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sperry.) Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. Arrived May 31 at San Francisco, Cal.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. Arrived May 31 at San Francisco, Cal.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William P. Potter. Arrived May 31 at San Francisco, Cal.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hubbard. Arrived May 31 at San Francisco, Cal.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Wainwright.) Capt. Edward F. Quailrough. Arrived May 31 at Bremerton, Wash.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Bremerton, Wash.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southerland. Arrived May 31, at Bremerton, Wash.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Mudd. Arrived May 31 at Bremerton, Wash.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, Commander.

Third Division.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Emory.) Capt. Kossuth Niles. Arrived May 31 at Bremerton, Wash.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Alexander Sharp. Arrived May 31 at Bremerton, Wash.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Charles W. Bartlett. At Bremerton, Wash.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At Mare Island, Cal.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. Henry Morrell. At Bremerton, Wash.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. John M. Bowyer. At Bremerton, Wash.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At Bremerton, Wash.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Hamilton Hutchins. At Bremerton, Wash.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABAREDA (collier), merchant complement. W. C. Fincke, master. At Norfolk, Va.

AJAX (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. Edward W. Henrichs, master. At San Francisco, Cal.

BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed April 23 from New York for Manila. Has the submarines Porpoise and Shark on board.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John B. Patton. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

GLACIER (supplyship). Comdr. William S. Hogg. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

NERO (collier), merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Hampton Roads, Va.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Valentine S. Nelson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Charles F. Stokes. Arrived May 31 at San Francisco, Cal.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay. At San Francisco, Cal.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for war vessels stationed at points in the Pacific addressed to the person, with the name of the ship and "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal."

First Squadron.

First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) Capt. Alexander McCrackin. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Edmund B. Underwood. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Chauncey Thomas. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank A. Wilner. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Seabra, commander.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Seabra.) Capt. Thomas B. Howard. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Vincendon L. Cottman. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles E. Fox. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Austin M. Knight. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander.

Third Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. Arrived May 31 at Portland, Oregon.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Fourth Division.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Henry T. Mayo. At Panama, R. of P.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Glennon. Arrived May 31 at Portland, Oregon.

Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, commander.

First Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At Hong Kong, China.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Walter McLean. Arrived June 2 at Kobe, Japan.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William B. Caperton. Arrived June 2 at Kobe, Japan.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. At Hong Kong, China.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, Commander.

RAINBOW, 6 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hemphill.) Arrived June 2 at Kobe, Japan.

CALLAO, G., 1 gun. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Hong Kong, China.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Sears. Arrived June 2 at Kobe, Japan.

HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Richard M. Hughes. At Shanghai, China.

SAMAR, 2 guns. Lieut. Reed M. Fawell. At Hong Kong, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. James H. Comfort. Cruising on the Yang-tse river.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William R. Rush. At Hong Kong, China.

Vessels in Reserve.

MONADNOOK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Tugs.

PISCATAQUA, Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK, Bsn. Thomas F. Greene. Olongapo, P.I.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Frank R. McCrary, Flotilla Commander.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Joseph V. Ogan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Out of commissions. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DALE (destroyer). 2 tubes. Ensign George V. Stewart. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Chester W. Nimitz. Arrived May 27 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fourth Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Frederic N. Freeman. Arrived June 2 at Portland, Oregon.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. Arrived June 2 at Portland, Oregon.

DAVIS (destroyer). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. Arrived June 2 at Portland, Oregon.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. Arrived June 2 at Portland, Oregon.

FOX (torpedoboot). Lieut. Milton S. Davis. Arrived June 2 at Portland, Oregon.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Francisco, Cal.

NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Shanghai, China.

POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At San Pedro, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombagh. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser). Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John B. Collins. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Has been ordered placed out of commission.

BUFFALO, C.G., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At San Francisco, Cal. Is under orders to make a trip to Panama.

CHESTER (scout cruiser). Comdr. Henry B. Wilson. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Templin M. Potts. Cruising on the coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas S. Rogers. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Has been ordered to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., to arrive about June 1.

EAGLE, C.G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvel. Sailed June 1 from Guantanamo, Cuba, for Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. John G. Quinby. In Chesapeake Bay undergoing certain tests. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

GOLDSBOROUGH, T.B. Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HARTFORD (practice ship). Lieut. Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Samuel W. B. Diehl. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Is in reserve.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Is in reserve.

LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William J. Maxwell. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas Snowden. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Edward Simpson. Arrived May 30 at the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MORRIS (torpedoboot). Lieut. John V. Babcock. In Chesapeake Bay in connection with the "Florida" tests. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. William A. Marshall. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow. At the navy yard, New York. Address there. Will be sent to Quebec to take part in the celebration of 300th anniversary of landing of Champlain.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 11 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin. At the navy yard, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA, Bsn. Harold Olsen. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PIKE (submarine). Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

POTOMAC (tug). Chief Bsn. Frederick Muller. At the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Address there.

PRAIRIE, C.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOLACE (transport). Placed in commission June 1 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for duty as parentship to the Torpedo Flotilla on the Pacific coast. Comdr. William A. Gill commanding.

RANGER. Ordered placed in commission at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Will be sent to Boston and transferred to the Massachusetts (torpedo boat).
ROWAN (torpedo boat). Lieut. Charles E. Brillhart. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
SYLPH. C.G. Lieut. Roger Williams. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TACOMA, P.O. 10 guns. Comdr. John Hood. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
TEXAS, 2d C.B.S. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Will be sent to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. for duty as receiving ship.
UNOAS (tug). Btan. August Wohlman. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
WOLVERINE, O. 6 guns. Comdr. Horace W. Harrison. At Toledo, Ohio. Address there.

Special Service Squadron.

Capt. Giles B. Harber, commander.

Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At San Francisco, Cal.
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At San Francisco, Cal.

Proposed Itinerary of the Special Service Squadron:

Port.	Arrive, 1908.	Leave, 1908.	Days in port.
San Francisco	June 17	June 25	8
Honolulu	June 17	June 25	8
Manila	July 21	July 28	7
Singapore	Aug. 3	Aug. 7	4
Colombo	Aug. 14	Aug. 18	4
Aden	Aug. 27	Aug. 30	3
Suez	Sept. 5	Sept. 6	1
Ismaïlia	Sept. 6	Sept. 10	4
Naples	Sept. 16	Sept. 26	10
Gibraltar	Sept. 30	Oct. 4	4
Horta	Oct. 9	Oct. 12	3
Hampton Roads	Oct. 22		

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Send mail for flotilla to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. John G. Church. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Friedrick. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCommon. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ARETHUSA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

[We omit this week the vessels of the Third Torpedo Flotilla, First and Second Submarine Flotillas and Torpedo Flotilla in Reserve, State Nautical Schools, Receiving and Station Ships, Fish Commission steamers, Tugs, Revenue Cutters and Naval Militia vessels.]

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 28, 1908.

Promotions in the Navy.

Midshipman Hugh K. Aiken to be an ensign from Feb. 13, 1908, to correct the date of his promotion as confirmed on May 19, 1908.

Midshipman Harvey Delano to be an ensign from Feb. 13, 1908, to fill a vacancy.

S.O. 75, MAY 8, 1908, NAVY DEPT.

The following Act of June 20, 1906, to regulate the taking and sale of sponges, is published for the information and guidance of the naval service.

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Acting Secretary.

From and after May 1, anno Domini 1907, it shall be unlawful to land, deliver, cure, or offer for sale at any port or place in the United States any sponges taken by means of diving or diving apparatus from the waters of the Gulf of Mexico or Straits of Florida: Provided, That sponges taken or gathered by such process between October 1 and May 1 of each year in a greater depth of water than fifty feet shall not be subject to the provisions of this act: And provided further, That no sponges taken from said waters shall be landed, delivered, cured, or offered for sale at any port or place in the United States of a smaller size than four inches in diameter. Every person guilty of a violation of this act shall for each offense be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars or more than five hundred dollars, which fine shall be a lien against the vessel on which the offense was committed. And every vessel used or employed in violation of this act shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars or more than five hundred dollars or forfeiture and shall be seized and proceeded against by process of libel in any court having jurisdiction of the offense.

Any violation of this act shall be prosecuted in the district court of the United States of the district wherein the offense was committed.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to enforce the provisions of this act, and upon his request the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy may employ the vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service and of the Navy, respectively, to that end. (Act of June 20, 1906.)

NAVY DEATHS.

Eulalia Bellanera, supernumerary, died April 6, 1908, while a patient in naval hospital, Canas, P.I.

Edwin P. Kirk, carpenter, U.S.N., retired, died May 7, 1908, at Toms River, N.J.

Serm Larsen, chief electrician, died May 20, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, New Fort Lyon, Colo.

Arthur Linford Lucas, midshipman first class, died May 17, 1908, while attached to the U.S. Naval Academy.

James Joseph McDonald, chief yeoman, died May 13, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, New York.

Hubert Wynn Pennington, chief yeoman, died May 3, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Philadelphia.

Louisa Warner Spalding Stillman, yeoman second class, died May 19, 1908, while attached to the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 28.—Comdr. C. F. Pond detached duty in command Buffalo, June 6, 1908; to duty in connection with the Thirtieth Lighthouse District, Portland, Ore.

Lieut. Comdr. W. V. Pratt detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1908, and granted leave two months.

Lieut. F. L. Sheffield detached duty Ohio; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. F. S. Whitten detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1908; to North Carolina.

Lieut. H. T. Baker to North Carolina.

Lieut. S. C. Loomis to Prairie, June 6, 1908.

Midshipmen L. S. Stewart, W. A. Hodgman, J. H. Ever-son and G. A. Duncan detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; June 6, 1908; to Tacoma, June 10, 1908.

Midshipmen E. E. Wilson, J. B. Staley, B. F. Hickey, J. L. Doxey, F. R. Berg and A. T. Bidwell detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1908; to Mississippi, June 20, 1908.

Midshipmen A. G. Martin, W. LeR. Heiberg, J. W. Du Bose detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1908; to Birmingham, July 1, 1908.

Midshipmen J. G. Stevens, G. E. Brandt and E. Ames de-

tached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1908; to Chester.

Midshipmen W. A. Lee, jr., J. S. Hulings and A. W. Carmichael detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1908; to Salem, June 20, 1908.

Midshipmen A. D. Denney, H. H. Forgas, H. T. Markland, L. Jordan, jr., W. R. Munroe, D. O. Patterson, jr., J. W. Rankin, W. Smith and G. W. Struble detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1908; to Idaho, June 20, 1908.

Midshipmen J. T. H. O'Rear, H. E. Parsons, C. G. West and R. C. White detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1908; to Des Moines, via North Carolina.

Cable from Rear Admiral J. N. Hemphill, U.S.N., Commander Third Squadron, U.S. Pacific Fleet, Yokohama, Japan, May 28, 1908.

Ensign K. Whiting detached duty Concord; to Supply.

Btan. H. N. Huxford detached duty Cleveland; to Supply.

Btan. C. Beach discharged treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan; to the U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.

MAY 29.—Capt. F. F. Fletcher to duty as member of the General Board, Mills Building, Navy Department Annex, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. R. P. Lopes orders to Pennsylvania revoked; continue duty as inspector in charge of the Twelfth Lighthouse District, San Francisco, Cal.

Comdr. C. A. Gove orders to duty as assistant to the inspector in charge of the Twelfth Lighthouse District, San Francisco, Cal., revoked; to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for court-martial duty and duty as member of the Naval Examining and Naval Retiring Boards.

Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Christy detached duty in charge of the Cape Cruz-Casilda Survey Expedition, etc.; to the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for special temporary duty.

Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Beach detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1908; to Montana as navigator when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Christy detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1908; to North Carolina as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. Comdr. Y. Stirling, jr., detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1908; to Connecticut as ordnance officer.

Lieut. Comdr. H. G. Gates detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1908; to Ohio as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Dayton detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1908; to Charleston as navigator, June 20, 1908.

Lieut. Comdr. P. Williams detached duty Charleston; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle to duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., June 6, 1908.

Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Clark, jr., detached duty as inspector of ordnance, Connecticut District, headquarters, Bridgeport, Conn., etc.; to West Virginia as ordnance officer.

Lieut. C. A. Aberle detached temporary duty in command Hartford, etc.; to duty as inspector of ordnance for the Connecticut District, headquarters, Bridgeport, Conn., and the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N.Y.

Lieut. M. St. C. Ellis detached duty Virginia; to California as ordnance officer.

Midshipmen E. R. Ware, jr., H. G. Shoner and M. C. Shirley detached duty Washington; to West Virginia.

Midshipmen W. W. Hicks, H. M. Hitchcock and F. P. McCarthy detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1908; to Idaho, June 20, 1908.

Midshipmen F. C. Bowerford, W. T. Boyd, jr., J. J. Broshek, F. J. Comerford, D. C. Ordiner and J. C. Latham detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1908; to Mississippi, June 20, 1908.

Midshipmen W. F. Gresham, F. J. Wille, W. K. Kilpatrick, P. J. Peyton, jr., and A. M. Steckel detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1908; to Charleston, July 1, 1908.

Passed Asst. Surg. L. W. Bishop detached duty Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to the Navy Recruiting Station, Indianapolis, Ind. Travel authorized.

Asst. Surg. E. Allen detached duty connection Cape Cruz-Casilda Survey Expedition, etc.; to duty with marine detachment, Havana, Cuba.

Asst. Surg. E. C. White detached duty with marine detachment at Havana, Cuba, etc.; to home and wait orders.

Paymr. J. Irwin, jr., additional duty in charge of the accounts of yard craft and auxiliaries and the naval prison, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Gun. T. B. Watson detached duty naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I., etc.; to New Hampshire.

Chief Gun. D. Hepburn unexpired portion of leave revoked; to the naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Carp. T. H. Scharf detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to the naval station, Honolulu, H.T., via Alabama.

W. H. Normand appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Washington.

JUNE 1.—Lieut. Comdr. H. J. Ziegemeier detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1908; to command Hartford.

Lieut. W. Brown, jr., and Lieut. E. P. Finney detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1908; to Montana when commissioned.

Lieut. C. P. Huff when discharged treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., granted sick leave three months.

Lieut. J. H. Blackburn detached duty Chicago, June 6, 1908; to Montana when commissioned.

Midshipmen C. McCauley, H. D. McGuire, J. E. Meredith, W. W. Wilson, D. E. Kemp, C. M. Yates and C. L. Best detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1908; to Maryland, July 1, 1908.

Midshipmen F. T. Berry, J. C. Cunningham, E. Guthrie, J. L. Oswald and M. J. Patterson detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1908; to Colorado, July 1, 1908.

Midshipmen J. L. Schaffer, S. M. Kraus, H. B. Mcleary, K. Heron and C. Clark detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1908; to St. Louis, June 15, 1908.

Midshipmen T. M. Tipton, R. C. Sauley, K. H. Donavin, J. Kaufman and F. R. Smith, jr., detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1908; to Milwaukee, via St. Louis.

Midshipman F. C. Beisel detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1908; to Georgia, July 1, 1908.

Midshipmen M. A. Leahy, H. H. Crosby, R. R. M. Emmet and E. J. Foy detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1908; to Connecticut, July 1, 1908.

Asst. Surg. W. F. Schaller resignation as an assistant surgeon in the U.S. Navy accepted to take effect June 1, 1908.

Chief Gun. T. Smith discharged treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to the U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.

V. S. Bronghton and O. F. Cato appointed paymaster's clerks in the Navy, duty Connecticut.

N. Steele appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

JUNE 2.—Lieut. M. J. McCormack to Tennessee as ordnance officer.

Midshipmen G. C. Barnes and E. H. Loftin detached Naval Academy, etc., June 6, 1908; to Missouri, July 1, 1908.

Midshipmen A. M. Penn and J. C. Jennings detached Naval Academy, etc., June 6, 1908; to Dubuque.

Midshipmen C. A. Schipper and R. G. Thomas detached Naval Academy, etc., June 6, 1908; to Paducah.

Midshipmen C. M. James and C. M. Dolan detached Naval Academy, etc., June 6, 1908; to Marietta.

Midshipmen E. J. Estes, T. C. Kinkaid, C. W. Magruder and S. S. Payne detached Naval Academy, etc., June 6, 1908; to Nebraska, July 1, 1908.

Midshipman B. K. Muir detached Naval Academy, etc., June 6, 1908; to Ohio, July 1, 1908.

Midshipmen N. R. Van der Veer and H. G. Taylor detached Naval Academy, etc., June 6, 1908; to Rhode Island, July 1, 1908.

Midshipmen J. T. H. O'Rear, W. R. Purnell, W. H. Paschley, O. S. A. Botaford, F. T. Chew and A. M. Charlton de-

tached Naval Academy, etc., June 6, 1908; to Pennsylvania, July 1, 1908.

Midshipmen N. W. Pickering and C. H. Storer detached Naval Academy, etc., June 6, 1908; to New Jersey, July 1, 1908.

Midshipmen H. J. Knerr, A. D. Denney, E. E. Wilson, W. LeR. Heiberg, L. C. Stark, W. A. Lee, jr., and G. E. Brandt detached Naval Academy, etc., June 6, 1908; to Severn, connected with Navy rifle team.

Midshipman A. D. Denney orders to Idaho revoked.

Midshipmen E. E. Wilson orders to Mississippi revoked.

Midshipman W. LeR. Heiberg orders to Birmingham revoked.

Midshipman L. C. Stark orders to Montana revoked.

Midshipman W. A. Lee, jr., orders to Salem revoked.

Midshipman G. E. Brandt orders to Chester revoked.

Midshipman H. E. Labhardt detached Naval Academy, etc., June 6, 1908; to Tennessee, July 1, 1908.

Midshipmen R. W. Clark, C. H. Davis and O. Smith detached Naval Academy, etc., June 6, 1908; to Vermont, July 1, 1908.

Midshipmen E. W. Jukes, E. U. Rhinehart, J. C. Van de Carr and J. D. Moore detached Naval Academy, etc., June 6, 1908; to Washington, July 1, 1908.

Midshipmen H. A. Badt, E. F. Buck, A. S. Kemman and A. G. Olsen detached Naval Academy, etc., June 6, 1908; to West Virginia, July 1, 1908.

Midshipmen W. W. Turner, J. F. Shafroth, jr., and D. C. Laizure detached Naval Academy, etc., June 6, 1908; to Virginia, July 1, 1908.

Midshipman E. D. McCormick detached Naval Academy, etc., June 6, 1908; to Chester.

Midshipmen S. O. Greig, F. Cogswell and J. E. Austin detached Naval Academy, etc., June 6, 1908; to South Dakota, July 1, 1908.

Midshipmen L. P. Warren and J. A. Nelson detached Naval Academy, etc., June 6, 1908; to Wisconsin, July 1, 1908.

Midshipman K. F. Smith detached Naval Academy, etc., June 6, 1908; to Birmingham, July 1, 1908.

Midshipman L. S. Stewart detached Naval Academy, etc., June 6, 1908; to North Carolina.

Midshipman V. D. Herberich detached Naval Academy, etc., June 6, 1908; to Maryland, July 1, 1908.

Midshipman L. C. Davis detached Naval Academy, etc., June 6, 1908; to Kansas, July 1, 1908.

Midshipman M. Collins detached Naval Academy, etc., June 6, 1908; to Kansas, July 1, 1908.

Midshipman J. R. Beardsall detached Naval Academy, etc., June 6, 1908; to Illinois, July 1, 1908.

Midshipman R. O. Bausch detached Naval Academy, etc., June 6, 1908; to Illinois, July 1, 1908.

Midshipman R. E. Rogers detached Naval Academy, etc., June 6, 1908; to Tacoma, June 10, 1908.

Midshipmen A. S. Carpenter and W. R. Carter detached Naval Academy, etc., June 6, 1908; to Minnesota, July 1, 1908.

Midshipmen H. Belt, A. H. Vanderhoof and S. Cochran detached Naval Academy, etc., June 6, 1908; to Kearsarge, July 1, 1908.

Midshipmen C. R. Norris and J. B. Clark detached Naval Academy, etc., June 6, 1908; to Kentucky, July 1, 1908.

Midshipmen D. T. Hunter, D. F. Ducey and E. F. Cutts detached Naval Academy, etc., June 6, 1908; to Louisiana, July 1, 1908.

Note.—Chief Engr. Jackson McElmell, U.S.N., retired, died at Philadelphia, Pa., May 31, 1908.

JUNE 3.—Lieut. Comdr. O. W. Koester detached duty in charge of the Navy recruiting station, Buffalo, N.Y., etc., June 13, 1908; to Charleston as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. R. L. Russell detached Charleston; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. R. Spear, retired, placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from May 28, 1908, in accordance with Sec. 1453 of the Revised Statutes.

Lieut. J. W. Schoenfeld to duty Navy recruiting station, Buffalo, N.Y., June 8, 1908, and duty in charge on June 13, 1908. Travel authorized.

Lieut. P. D. Burr detached Brooklyn when out of commission; to temporary duty Indiana.

Ensign D. P. Wickersham detached Nebraska; to Louisiana.

Midshipmen J. D. Smith, W. C. Owen and G. K. Calhoun detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1908; to Albany via Prairie.

Midshipman R. G. Walling detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1908; to Salem, June 20, 1908.

Midshipman C. C. Thomas detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1908; to Maryland, July 1, 1908.

Midshipman J. F. McClain detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1908; to Maryland, July 1, 1908.

Midshipman M. B. Willett detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1908; to Chester.

Midshipmen R. A. Burg and H. De P. Burdick detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1908; to Kentucky, July 1, 1908.

Midshipman E. H. Connor detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1908; to Minnesota, July 1, 1908.

Midshipman H. F. D. Davis detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1908; to Rhode Island, July 1, 1908.

Midshipman A. G. Dibrell detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1908; to West Virginia, July 1, 1908.

Midshipman T. A. Thomson, jr., detached South Dakota; to Minnesota.

Asst. Surg. J. A. Biello detached duty naval hospital, Portsmouth, N.H., etc.; to Solace.

Btan. J. E. Hopkins detached duty naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba; to home and wait orders.

Chief Gun. B. P. Middleton detached Brooklyn; to Hartford, June 6, 1908.

Gun. G. G. Neumann to Olympia.

Chief Carp. J. B. Fletcher placed on retired list of officers of the Navy from June 10, 1908, in accordance with Sec. 1444 of the Revised Statutes.

Var. Mach. C. H. Hosung detached Brooklyn; to Olympia, June 6, 1908.

JUNE 4.—Capt. J. B. Collins from command Brooklyn when out of commission; to command Indiana.

Comdr. W

GRADUATION WEEK AT NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., June 5, 1908.

Chaplain H. H. Clark, U.S.N., preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduates of the Naval Academy on Sunday. The text was, "And I heard a voice behind me." The military spirit is of the essence of Christianity, he said, found in the formula of the Service: "Conduct becoming an officer and a gentleman." The chapel was filled to its utmost limit, with the corps of midshipmen, officers and their families, and the friends and relatives of the midshipmen. The closing hymn, "God be with you till we meet again," was sung by the choir in a most affecting manner.

"June Week," always an occasion of interest and gaiety at the Naval Academy, began Monday morning with delightful weather. The ceremonies began with the reception to the members of the Board of Visitors, followed by the exhibition of seamanship on board the Severn and the handling of small boats, and the dress parade in the evening in which the colors were presented to the Fourth Company for "general excellence."

The transportation facilities between Annapolis and Washington and Baltimore have improved immensely during the past year, and great numbers of visitors are pouring into Annapolis. The graduating class contains two hundred members, many more than have ever before received their diplomas at one time, and their relatives and friends alone make up a goodly aggregation.

The new Naval Academy is of ever widening interest, and this year the whole splendid group is practically complete. The regular routine of graduation has been restored, and for the first time in ten years the full class receive their diplomas at the regular time. Altogether, the occasion is one of notable interest and magnitude.

The formal reception to the members of the Board of Visitors took place at 10:30 Monday morning on the parade ground. The brigade of midshipmen, under Lieut. Comdr. H. K. Hines, presented arms. The official party, accompanied by Superintendent Badger and the members of the Academic Board, made an inspection. The midshipmen were dressed in their white duck uniforms and made a natty appearance. They passed in review with the precision and snap that is looked for from the Annapolis midshipmen on all occasions. After the formal ceremonies, the members of the board were escorted over the grounds and buildings.

In the afternoon the board organized by electing Senator Horace Porter as president. Lieut. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.N., has been detailed as secretary of the board.

AWARD OF COLORS.

The colors, presented to the Fourth Company, are awarded for the highest mark for "general excellence," in a competition which extends over the whole academic year and includes excellence in the professional branches and also the individual accomplishments of the members of the company in athletics. The Fourth Company made in all 506 points and clearly distanced all competition. There has not been so decided a victory since the contests were inaugurated. In all, there are 2,875 points—1,645 in the professional branches and 1,230 in athletics, so that the fourth won over a sixth of the total points, leaving the others to be distributed among the remaining eleven companies.

The winning company is commanded by Midshipman Arthur Schuyler Carpenter. The cadet junior lieutenant and cadet junior ensign, respectively are Frederick T. Van Auken and Walter R. Smith, jr. The first class petty officers of the Fourth Company are: Frank J. Wille, Harry M. Hitchcock, Walter L. Kilpatrick and Clarence C. Thomas; second class petty officers, Howard H. Crosby, Henry D. McGuire, Edwin Guthrie and John L. Schaffer.

The next company in the competition for the colors was the First, commanded by Mids. Henry T. Markland, which made 343 points. The Tenth Company, commanded by Mids. Kirkwood H. Donavin, was third, securing 337 points. The positions and points secured by the other companies were: 4, Ninth Company, Mids. Alfred K. Schanze, 317; 5, Eleventh Company, Mids. Frederick H. Babcock, 311; 6, Twelfth Company, Mids. John W. Rankin, 292; 7, Seventh Company, Mids. George W. Struble, 280; 8, Third Company, Mids. Eugene E. Wilson, 259; 9, Eighth Company, Mids. Francis W. Rockwell, 229; 10, Second Company, Mids. Oscar Smith, Jr., 185; 11, Sixth Company, Mids. Clyde G. West, 12; Fifth Company, Mids. Harold W. Boynton, 135.

In aggregate points, the first battalion, commanded by Mids. Edmund R. Norton, led with 1,757 points. The second battalion, commanded by Mids. Richmond K. Turner, secured 1,561 points.

In connection with the victory of the Fourth Company, a very pleasing incident took place Monday afternoon, the voluntary presentation by the members of the company of a sword to Midshipman Carpenter. The presentation was made in a neat speech by Mids. Frank J. Lowry, a fourth class member of the company. Lowry contributed to the victory of his company by winning the bantam weight wrestling contest, thereby securing five points.

EXERCISES ON TUESDAY.

The exercises of Tuesday morning were under the direction of the department of ordnance and gunnery, of which Comdr. J. A. Hoogeveer is head. It consisted of a very interesting Artillery drill by the Second Battalion and small arm target practice at the range across the Severn. The Artillery drill was under the immediate direction of Lieut. Walter N. Vernon, and the ranking midshipman was Richmond K. Turner, the cadet lieutenant commander. The rifle work was under the charge of Lieut. Comdr. Martin E. Trench. For the Artillery drill Rear Admiral C. H. Davis was designated as reviewing officer by the board. After the more formal movements battle formations were exhibited, the enemy being imagined to be somewhere in the direction of College Creek. The joint use of Infantry and Artillery was exhibited in a most practical manner.

The work at the rifle range was by the second and third classes in the second division, an exhibition of the general work with small arms and not by any means an attempt to show what the picked experts could do. The members of the board were much interested.

The Board of Visitors held an important meeting Tuesday afternoon at which the committees were appointed and Capt. Charles J. Badger appeared and made certain recommendations. All the members of the board are now present with the exception of U.S. Senator John Walter Smith, of Maryland, who is not in the best of health. Superintendent Badger made an important suggestion, that the detail of officers sent to the Academy be fixed at three years instead of the present uncertain tenure. He also recommended that the Academy grounds be extended according to the original plans by annexing that portion of Annapolis between King George street and the present Academy line, that another bridge be built across College Creek, connecting the Academy with the government property on the other side, and that improved wharfage be secured.

PRESENTATION OF TROPHIES.

The chief feature of the parade Tuesday evening was the presentation of trophies won during the year by the midshipmen. The presentation speech was made by Mr. George A. Sanderson, of Chicago, a member of the Board of Visitors and a graduate of the Academy. The brigade was brought up in close formation, the wings were turned so as to face the center and the medal winners called to the front, where the presentations were made. The trophies and medals were as follows:

Sword presented by the class of 1871, Naval Academy, to the midshipman most proficient in gunnery, to Midshipman E. E. Wilson '08.

Cup presented by the National Society Sons of the Revolu-

tion for excellence with small arms, to Midshipman W. A. Lee, jr.

Medals for rifle work, gold medal, H. W. Stephenson; silver medal, W. W. Smith; bronze medal, C. D. Davis.

Thompson trophy cup for strongest influence in the promotion of athletics, A. H. Douglas; sword for best all round athlete, W. H. Dague; Thompson binoculars for handling small boats under sail, H. H. Benson; binoculars for winning sailing race, D. F. Patterson.

Gold medal for fairs, H. D. Burdick; gold medal for gymnastic championship, H. A. Waddington; gold medal for inter-class track meet, L. C. Carey; silver medals for duelling swords, W. Smith; second silver medal for fairs, H. E. Knauss; silver medal for saber, E. S. R. Brandt; bronze medal for fairs, H. R. Borchardt.

Swimming championship, bronze medal, F. E. Fagan; for breaking record in hammer throw, gold medal, H. R. LeBourgeois; gold medal for individual tennis championship, F. E. Van Auken; medals for doubles championship in tennis, N. Jordan, jr., and P. Wilmer.

EVENTS ON WEDNESDAY.

The events on Wednesday were the Infantry drill in the morning, the baseball game between the Naval and Military Academies in the afternoon, and the usual evening parade. The main interest of the day centered in the annual baseball game; nothing during the week has been the cause of so much anticipation, with the possible exception of the actual graduation and the June ball which follows.

The morning drill was participated in by the whole brigade, commanded by Lieut. Comdr. H. K. Hines, assisted by Lieuts. E. J. King and W. N. Vernon. It was one of the three important drills of the week, under the direction of the department of ordnance and gunnery, and consisted of close order movements by sections, companies, battalions and the whole brigade. Infantry alone was employed and the movements were executed with admirable snap and military bearing. The brigade marched on the grounds shortly after nine o'clock, clad in their attractive white uniforms, the only touch of color being the beautiful national flag and the Navy banner. The brigade passed in review and the salute was received by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Newberry, who had arrived on the Dolphin an hour or two before.

The midshipmen showed plainly that they had been handled by competent drill officers. Each company showed almost perfection in the handling of their pieces and the execution of the foot movements, and the midshipmen officers showed a thorough understanding of their duties in connection with the different brigade movements.

NAVY VICTORIOUS AT BASEBALL.

The Naval Academy did not just break the hoodoo which has prevented them from winning a previous game of baseball on their new grounds with the nine of the Military Academy—it shattered it, pulverized it, in the game Wednesday, June 3. The score of Navy, 16; Army, 5, does not indicate the difference in the two nines, for three of the runs made by the soldier boys came in the ninth inning after Douglas had retired from the pitching slab, and there was a general letting up. The Army team this year was outclassed, a condition which had never before existed in a baseball match between the two academies. They were outplayed and out-batted, and the midshipmen handled the fine points of the game in a way that marked them as entirely above the Army's standard.

Mountford, the first Army batter, drew a base, but Meyer and Harrison struck out. Mountford was caught off first and attempted to reach second, but was thrown out. The Navy team made two runs in the first on singles by Bacon and Stiles, Meyer's error, and a passed ball. In the second inning the local players started the scoring for keeps, and every Navy player with the exception of Dague secured a tally. The inning was a combination of hard hitting by the midshipmen and muffed flies and booted grounders by the West Point players, and eleven men had faced pitcher Hyatt before the inning was finally brought to a close. The Navy used a bunt towards first with great effect.

Neither side scored in the third inning, but the Navy added three to its total in the fourth. Stiles and Lange were safe on errors of Teague and Meyer, Dague struck out, but both scored on Jones's singles, Jones scoring later on Hyatt's error of Hambach's hard hit. The Navy made another bunch of three in the sixth inning when Jones singled, Hambach was safe on Mountford's error, and both scored on Bacon's slashing single. Bacon scored on Anderson's error of Gillam's fly. The eighth inning did not yield anything in the way of runs to the Navy, and the ninth, of course, was not played by it.

The Army did not score until the fifth inning, when Gonser's single, Devers's base on balls and Jones's miff of Meyer's fly let Gonser across the plate. In the seventh the visitors added another. McCoach and Devers singled, Mountford was given a base and McCoach scored on Hambach's passed ball. In the ninth inning, Lanphier was given a chance to finish the game on the pitcher's slab, and the Army boys took more kindly to his delivery than they did to Douglas's swift ones. Johnson was given his base and McCoach made his second single. Devers fled to Gillam, but Mountford singled with a little pop fly over Lanphier's head and McCoach scored. Meyer then drove the ball through Lanphier and Gillam, and Devers and Mountford crossed the plate. Harrison fled to battle and Haverkamp ended the line game by rolling the ball to Lanphier, who threw him out at first.

There were three double plays, all good ones, but the star play of the game was probably Lange's fine throw to the plate in the seventh inning after he had caught Meyer's fly, which headed Devers off nicely. It is only fair to the West Pointers to say that their team was much crippled at the last moment by restrictions of the authorities which prevented several of the regular reliable players, including their crack pitcher, Riley, from taking the trip. The nines were:

Military Academy—Mountford, 3b.; Meyer, 1b.; Harrison, 2b.; Haverkamp, r.f.; Anderson, c.f.; Hyatt, p.; Teague, l.f.; Johnson, l.f.; Gonser, c.; McCoach, c.; Devers, a.s.

The Naval Academy—Bacon, 2b.; Gillam, s.a.; Wilson, 3b.; Stiles, 1b.; Lange, l.f.; Dague, r.f.; Battle, r.f.; Jones, c.f.; Funnell, c.f.; Hambach, c.; Douglas, p.; Lanphier, p.

Score by innings:

Army 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 3—5
Navy 2 8 0 3 0 3 0 0 x—16

Stolen bases: Mountford, Meyer, McCoach, Bacon, Gillam (2), Wilson, Lange, Battle, Jones, Hambach (2). Double plays: Hambach to Stiles; Lange to Hambach; Gillam to Stiles. Struck out, by Hyatt, 3; by Douglas, 1. Base on balls, off Hyatt, 2; off Douglas, 6; off Lanphier, 1. Passed balls, Hambach, Gonser 4. Wild pitches, Hyatt 2. Left on base, Navy, 8; Army, 8. Hit by pitcher, Haverkamp, Lanphier. Umpire, Mr. Rigler, National League. Time of game, two hours and fifteen minutes.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

At 9:15 a.m. on Thursday there was small arms practice at the rifle range. At 3 p.m., practical engineering exercises in the marine engineering building, where the midshipmen gave exhibitions of their skill as machinists. Dress parade concluded the day's exercises.

The class year of 1908 was given Thursday evening, June 4, at the armory at the Naval Academy. Members of the class wore white uniforms, and this year the girls dressed as they saw fit. Last year all ladies attending were expected to wear white. No one was allowed on the dance floor except the graduates and those who rate '08 class, their young ladies and the official chaperones. The gallery was set apart for spectators and admission was by card only.

At 10 a.m. on Friday the graduation exercises take place, and the first class are awarded diplomas. Midshipman Lucas diploma will be delivered to his family; he was drowned three weeks ago. A grand ball in the armory, given by the new first class to the graduates, will conclude the program of commencement at the Naval Academy.

Comdr. W. S. Benson, U.S.N., Commandant of Midshipmen, has written a letter to the class of '08 and the Lucky Bag committee, who dedicated the last number of the Lucky Bag to him. The letter is expressed in Commander Benson's straightforward, sincere manner, and has been posted on the

bulletin board at the Naval Academy. The midshipmen, with whom the commander is very popular, appreciate the letter. In dedicating the Lucky Bag to Commander Benson, the class said of him: "whose forbearance, sympathy and justice we count our greatest aid on the road to true and honest manhood."

The resignation of Midshipman Churchill Gear Sheldon, of the third class, has been accepted. He is from Grand Rapids, Mich.

Elections held at the Academy last Saturday resulted in the choosing of Midshipman Percy W. Northcroft as captain of the field and track team next session, and Midshipman Frank T. Leighton as captain of the Academy crew. Northcroft is a high jumper and weight man and also captains the football team, the double honor being very unusual at the Academy. Leighton rows No. 5 on the crew, and plays tackle on the football team.

FOOTBALL SCHEDULE.

The Army and Navy have not agreed upon the date of the football game. The Navy wants the game played the Saturday after Thanksgiving and the Army the Saturday previous. The following is the schedule with the exception of the Army-Navy game: Oct. 3, Rutgers College; 7, St. John's College; 10, Dickinson College; 14, Maryland Agricultural College; 17, Lehigh; 21, University of Maryland; 24, Harvard; 28, George Washington University; 31, Carleton; Nov. 7, Villanova; 14, Pennsylvania State College; 21, Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

STANDING OF MIDSHIPMEN.

STANDING OF GRADUATING CLASS.

The official standing of the first twenty-five members of the graduating class of the Naval Academy has been announced. Included in this twenty-five are nine "star" members, as those who have obtained an aggregate of eighty-five per cent. or over in all subjects during the course are designated. First honors are taken by Midshipman Jerome C. Hunsaker, of East Saginaw, Mich., who obtained a standing of 729.35 for the four years out of a possible 800. Midshipman George W. Struble, of Portland, Ore., who led the class last year, did not take second place as had been anticipated, two midshipmen passing him in the work of the final year. Edmund R. Norton, of Portland, Me., was second, with a mark of 724.60. Andrew W. Carmichael, of Plattsburg, N.Y., is third, with 709.30. Struble is fourth, with 699.79. The other star members of the class, with their multiples are: Richmond K. Turner, 696.02; Alexander M. Charlton, 689.24; John W. Rankin, 685.30; Henry F. D. Davis, 684.97; Kirkwood H. Donavin, 683.73. Midshipman Arthur L. Lucas, who was drowned on May 17, would have graduated in tenth place, with a standing just below that of "star" grade. The remainder of the class will graduate in the following order:

11, Paul L. Holland; 12, Oscar Smith, jr.; 13, Henry Thomas Markland; 14, William W. Turner; 15, William R. Smith, jr.; 16, Haller Belt; 17, Richard C. White; 18, Abel T. Bidwell; 19, Joseph J. Broshek; 20, Frank J. Wille. 21, Eugene E. Wilson; 22, Walter K. Kilpatrick; 23, Rensselaer W. Clark; 24, Frederick H. Babcock; 25, Elwin F. Cutts; 26, Harold W. Boynton; 27, Edward J. Foy; 28, Edward H. Loftin; 29, Boyce K. Muir; 30, Harry A. Badt. 31, Harry B. Hird; 32, Nelson W. Pickering; 33, Walter Smith; 34, Clyde G. West; 35, James L. Oswald; 36, Charles A. Harris; 37, Richard C. Sauder; 38, George H. Emmerson; 39, Norman E. Van der Veer; 40, David C. Patterson, jr.

41, Harry M. Hitchcock; 42, John C. Latham; 43, Sidney M. Kraus; 44, Francis W. Rockwell; 45, Charles C. Ross; 46, George E. Brandt; 47, Francis J. Comerford; 48, John E. Iseman, jr.; 49, Eugene Ames; 50, Howard M. Lammer.

51, J. Lerer T. Allen; 52, J. A. Nelson; 53, Arthur S. Carpenter; 54, Paul E. Speicher; 55, William B. Piersol; 56, Henry G. Taylor; 57, William C. Owen; 58, Francis Cogswell; 59, Francis P. McCarthy; 60, Francis T. Chew. 61, Howard H. Crosby; 62, John B. Staley; 63, Charles H. Davis, jr.; 64, John W. Barnett; 65, James L. Kaufman; 66, Schanely Cochran; 67, Robert A. Burg; 68, Allan Bacon; 69, William D. Brereton, jr.; 70, James McC. Irish.

71, Harrison E. Knauss; 72, Fred C. Boisel; 73, William R. Munroe; 74, Robert O. Bash; 75, Arthur M. Penn; 76, Greer A. Duncan; 77, Clarence C. Thomas; 78, Philip Seymour; 79, William Gresham; 80, Frank R. Berg.

81, Carl A. Schipfer; 82, John C. Hilliard; 83, Paul H. Bastedo; 84, Andrew D. Denny; 85, Alfred S. Martin; 86, Stuart O. Greig; 87, Carl C. Clark; 88, Frank K. Smith, jr.; 89, John C. Cunningham; 90, Charles M. Yates.

91, John E. Shafroth, jr.; 92, James C. Van de Carr; 93, Jabez S. Lowell; 94, Robert W. McKee; 95, Frederick C. Bower; 96, Charles E. Norris; 97, Robert S. Young, jr.; 98, John F. McClain; 99, Jules James; 100, Karl F. Smith.

101, W. L. R. Heilberg; 102, Alfred K. Schanze; 103, Maurice B. Willett; 104, John R. Beardsall; 105, Archibald H. Douglas; 106, W. A. Lee, jr.; 107, Howard B. Mcleary; 108, Dallas C. Laizure; 109, Arthur S. Kemman; 110, Guy K. Calhoun.

111, Charles L. Best; 112, Hugh J. Knerr; 113, Timothy J. Kelleher; 114, Rufus King; 115, Morris R. Pierce; 116, James D. Moore; 117, Owen St. A. Botsford; 118, Eddy J. Estess; 119, Laren W. Greeno; 120, William H. Stiles, jr.

121, Edmund W. Strother; 122, George F. Wilson; 123, Lloyd C. Stark; 124, Donald T. Hunter; 125, Victor D. Herberster; 126, David F. Ducey; 127, William W. Wilson; 128, John R. Earle; 129, Edwin Guthrie; 130, Bernard F. Hickey.

131, Fred T. Berry; 132, James D. Smith; 133, Cary W. Magruder; 134, Samuel S. Payne; 135, William H. Pashley; 136, Thomas C. Kinkaid; 137, Frederick T. Van Auken; 138, Marshall Collins; 139, Allen G. Olson; 140, William R. Purnell.

141, Kenneth Heron; 142, Evan N. Rinehart; 143, Kinchen L. Hill; 144, Joseph B. Clark; 145, Ernest F. Buck; 146, Selah M. La Bounty; 147, Earl W. Jukes; 148, Henry E. Parsons; 149, Lee P. Warren; 150, Ralph M. Jaeger.

151, Herbert B. Labhardt; 152, Abner M. Steckel; 153, John W. Du Bose; 154, Charles M. James; 155, William T. Boyd; 156, Douglas C. Ordiner; 157, Michael A. Leahy; 158, Ralph G. Walling; 159, John L. Schaffer; 160, Harry G. Donald.

161, Leland Jordan, jr.; 162, Harold A. Strauss; 163, J. S. Hulings; 164, William H. Dague; 165, Andrew B. McNeill; 166, Edward G. Blakeslee; 167, Aquila G. Dibble; 168, James G. Stevens; 169, Worrall R. Carter; 170, John T. H. O'Rear.

171, John H. Everson; 172, Robert R. Welshimer; 173, John C. Jennings; 174, John E. Meredith; 175, Alva Lee; 176, Guy C. Barnes; 177, Henry D. McGuire; 178, Harold DeF. Burdick; 179, Robert R. M. Emmett; 180, Henry B. LeBourgeois.

181, William A. Hodgman; 182, Paul J. Peyton; 183, Cleveland McCauley; 184, Will W. Hicks; 185, Edward H. Connor; 186, Laurence S. Stewart; 187, Benjamin R. Lombard; 188, Martin J. Peterson; 189, Robert E. Rogers; 190, Leslie C. Davis.

191, John L. Doxey; 192, Thomas M. Lipton; 193, Harry H. Forgas; 194, Charles H. Storer; 195, Joseph E. Austin; 196, Dennis E. Kamp; 197, Franklin P. Conger; 198, Charles M. Dolan; 199, Arnold H. Vanderhoof; 200, Raymond G. Thomas; 201, Eugene D. McCormick.

HONOR MEN OF SECOND CLASS.

The standing of the honor men of the second class, which will be the graduating class next year, was determined Wednesday afternoon. In the class of 181 members, sixteen obtained a "star" grade for the year, making an aggregate mark of eighty-five per cent. or better. The class was led by Theodore S. Wilkinson, jr., of Myrtle Grove, La., who obtained a multiple of 222.28 out of a possible 240. As Midshipman Wilkinson led his class in the fourth and third years also, it is almost certain that he will be honor man next year on the aggregate for the whole course. The remainder of the "stars" of the class are: 2, Ralph D. Weyerbacher, 219.82; 3, William W. Smith, 216.47; 4, Luther Welch, 214.18; 5, David I. Hedrick, 213.68; 6, Julian S. Hatcher, 212.52; 7, Olaf M. Rustvedt, 208.04; 8, Eric Errington, 207.45; 9, Harold T. Smith, 207.40; 10, Carl P.

Jungling, 206.24; 11, Preston B. Raines, 205.68; 12, Thomas B. Richey, 205.14; 13, Cummings L. Lathrop, Jr., 204.65; 14, Gaylord Church, 204.49; 15, Herbert R. A. Borchardt, 204.59; 16, Hugh K. Van De Boe, 204.34.

"STARS" OF THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS.

The standing of the two remaining classes—the third and fourth—were made known on June 5. In the third class there are thirteen who obtained "star" grade, that is, eighty-five per cent. or better, in the year's work. There are 171 members of the class. The total mark for the year is 160, and the thirteen "stars" with the marks which each obtained are: 1, Mervyn Bennion, 145.77; 2, Charles M. Cooke, Jr., 143.68; 3, Henry E. Rossell, 142.97; 4, Walter E. Brown, 141.87; 5, Follett Bradley, 140.95; 6, Augustine H. Gray, 140.27; 7, Chester C. Jersey, 139.52; 8, Robert T. Merrill, 138.22; 9, Howard K. Lewis, 137.88; 10, Holloway H. Frost, 137.29; 11, Charles L. Brand, 137.18; 12, Herbert W. Underwood, 137.04; 13, Edward L. Webb, 136.25. The class was led last year by Midshipman Cooke who is second this year. The present class leader, Midshipman Bennion, was second last year.

The standing of the fourth class is of special interest, as it gives the first indication of the foremost scholars of that body. There are ten "stars" in the fourth class of 250 members. Among the "stars" and standing seventh in the large class is Midshipman Oscar C. Badger, son of Capt. Charles J. Badger, Superintendent of the Naval Academy. The first man is Thomas S. King, 2d, who obtained 70.70 out of a possible 80. The other "star" members, with their marks, are: Henry F. Bruns, 70.00; Robert M. Griffin, 69.88; Vincent Meyer, 69.64; Roger W. Paint, 69.43; Frederick S. Hatch, 69.21; Oscar C. Badger, 68.82; Burt M. Snyder, 68.71; Oliver L. Wolfard, Ellis S. Stone, 68.18.

The list of the leaders of the four classes contains three Westerners. There is one Southerner, Theodore S. Wilkinson, Jr., of Louisiana, who leads the second class. The first class is led by Jerome C. Hunsaker, of Michigan; the third by Mervyn Bennion, Utah, and the fourth by Thomas S. King, of California. The Eastern and Middle states are thus entirely left out of the top men, and the larger percentage of all the high men are from the West. In fact, for several years past the palm for scholarship, formerly the possession of the Southern boys, has distinctly passed to the West. Secretary Metcalf is expected here Friday to deliver the diplomas.

JUNE WEEK AT WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., June 3, 1908.

"It is the unexpected that happens," here as elsewhere. Since 1815 the Academy has annually welcomed the Board of Visitors as regularly as June approached. Then came the sudden announcement on Thursday evening, May 28, of the abolition of this board as heretofore constituted, and the substitution of a permanent board, "to consist of five members of the Senate Military Committee, and seven members of the House Military Committee, to be appointed by the respective chairmen, such board to visit annually the Military Academy during the session of Congress, or not more than thirty days prior thereto." This came when preparations for the reception of the Board had been completed here, and after several members of the Board had started from their homes and were already on the way to fulfill their appointments. The War Department telegraphed the information to each member, but the inability to locate those already en route resulted in some cases in the receipt of the information by the member on his arrival at the post. There are here at present Major George S. Patton, of Los Angeles, Cal., who, son, Cadet Patten, is adjutant of the Corps of Cadets; Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., retired, of Yellowstone Park, Wyo.; Hon. Robert S. Bean, of Salem, Oregon; Presidential appointees Hon. John C. Chaney, Sullivan, Ind., and Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley, Hartford, Conn. It is possible that several others may be added to this number.

The program of Monday, June 1, was somewhat changed, owing to the change as to the Board of Visitors. But while no official recognition of the Board as a body can be made, the members already here are receiving every attention and courtesy heretofore extended, and socially the usual program will be carried out. The review Monday afternoon was received by Col. Hugh L. Scott and his staff, and on the reviewing stand were present Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, Mr. George S. Patten, Judge Bean, Hon. John C. Chaney and Gen. Charles F. Roe.

At the conclusion of the review, officers and ladies were received informally at Colonel Scott's quarters. The cards for the formal reception to the board had been recalled, but at a very pleasant informal gathering the officers and ladies of the post met Gen. and Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Patten, Miss Patten, Miss Wilson, Miss Banning, Miss Murray, Judge and Mrs. Bean and Hon. and Mrs. John C. Chaney. Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley, Mrs. and Miss Bulkeley have since arrived. Gen. Charles F. Roe, Gen. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Lockwood were among other visitors present. The band, stationed on the lawn, gave a number of selections during the reception. Parade was held at 6 o'clock, followed by guard mounting, and at 8:15 a concert was given on the lawn in front of the hotel, charmingly rendered by the U.S. M.A. band under the direction of Mr. George Essigke.

The tent pitching on Tuesday afternoon, June 2, was accompanied by music. After the tents were pitched the camp was inspected by officers and visitors. Extended order drill followed. In the evening a musical program was given by the band on the plain in front of the Superintendent's quarters, where Gen. and Mrs. Young, Judge and Mrs. Bean, Mr. and Mrs. Patton and Hon. and Mrs. Chaney were guests of Col. and Mrs. Scott at dinner.

The examinations will begin on Friday, June 5. Baseball is the order of general interest, as our team goes to Annapolis this Wednesday to try conclusions with the Navy. The game last Wednesday with Trinity was played under ideal weather conditions, and as announced, resulted in a victory for the home team by the score of 5-0.

Throngs of visitors arrived at the Point by boat and train and were gathered in a solid mass expecting the usual close match between the cadets and the 7th Regiment team on the afternoon of Decoration Day, when a mild cloudburst scattered players and spectators, and sent them one and all in a mad rush for shelter. In the morning a game had been played between the "Bachelors" and "Hen-pecked" teams, composed of officers, during which the rain descended and the sun shone alternately, but which was played to a finish, with a resulting score of 5-3 in favor of the latter team. The game with the 7th Regiment will yet take place, it is hoped, weather permitting, on June 11. Meanwhile, on Saturday, June 6, will occur the game with Amherst, the last on the printed schedule.

Colonel Scott returned to the post on Wednesday of last week, after an absence of nearly two months on special duty in connection with the settlement of recent Indian difficulties. Having successfully accomplished his mission, Colonel Scott returns to his duties as Superintendent, the recipient of the President's congratulations and of the thanks of the country at large.

Professor Phelps, of Yale, delivered a lecture on Thursday evening of last week in the library before a number of the officers and ladies of the post who were subsequently entertained in the reading room as Dr. Holden's guests. The subject of the lecture was "The Novel of To-day."

The West Point polo team, composed of officers of the Military Academy, played the team of Sisudron A. at Van Cortlandt Park, New York city, last Thursday afternoon. The result was a victory for the Squadron by the score of 15-3-4. West Point had earned two goals through the efforts of Lieutenants Morris and Honeycutt, but lost by penalty one-quarter for a safety. Players: Squadron A—Joseph H. Hunt, Louis Neilson, Walter McClure and A. D. B. Pratt; West Point—Lieuts. F. W. Honeycutt, W. W. Morris, Frank Whitlock and Capt. L. Oliver. In order that the game might be played with chances as even as possible, lots were drawn for the ponies of the two teams.

As the steamer Wasp, conveying the remains of Governor George Clinton, first Governor of New York, to his home and

the state's first capital, Kingston, for re-interment, passed West Point at about noon on Friday last, minute guns were fired and the flags of the garrison hung at half staff.

Despite the bad weather on Memorial Day the decorations on graves at the cemetery and of the monuments and statues at the post was effected. When Chaplain Travers preached Sunday at the evening service at the cadet chapel, the members of General John Sedgwick Garrison, Army and Navy Union, attended in a body. A timely and very eloquent sermon was delivered from the text, "What mean ye by this service?"

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., May 28, 1908.

The annual garden party given on Wednesday, under the auspices of the Army Relief Society, New York Branch, was a brilliant success. The weather, which had been threatening, cleared at midnight, and the day, although very warm, was in every respect ideal for such an occasion. The spectacle was a beautiful one. The island was dressed with flags of the Signal Corps, under the direction of Lieut. Col. G. P. Scriven, and with various colors from the navy yard and the Quartermaster's Department. The park was filled with tents cleverly and artistically arranged by the ladies who had them in charge. They extended from the fountain to the administration building. Two very popular ones were on the parade, and they were thronged during the afternoon at the time of the military exercises.

People began to arrive as early as two o'clock by the gaily decorated General Hancock, and an hour or so later the island was thronged with visitors whose number was estimated at over 1,500. The ladies in charge of the different tents and booths and those who so efficiently assisted them were mentioned in a recent issue of the Army and Navy Journal.

One of the interesting features of the day was an exhibition in signaling. A detachment of the Signal Corps had erected a pole near the fort and communication was maintained with points at a distance of fifty miles, including vessels at sea. Practical demonstration of the heliograph, field telegraph and wig-wagging was also given.

The following military program was carried out: Escort of the color, 2d Battalion, 12th U.S. Inf., 3 p.m.; manual of arms, Co. E, 12th Inf., 3:45 p.m.; musical drill, detachment 2d Battalion, 12th Inf., 4:15 p.m.; bayonet exercise, Co. G, 12th Inf., 4:45 p.m.; attack on the fort, 2d Battalion, 12th Inf., and Battalion Coast Artillery Corps, 5:05 p.m.

The attack on the fort was spectacular and produced a great effect upon the throngs of visitors who, with vast bravery, rushed upon the firing line, and after it was over insisted upon knowing "who had won." The consensus of military opinion rested in the judgment of a "draw" game.

Music was furnished during the afternoon by Artillery bands from Fort Hamilton and Fort Totten, by the navy yard band, and the 12th Infantry band, Fort Jay. There was dancing at the Officers' Club from 2 to 6, and a large number found their way there and enjoyed that pleasant diversion. The post chapel came in for a share of attention, and was visited by some hundreds of guests who admired the battle flags that adorn its walls.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant and all the members of the New York Branch of the Army Relief are grateful to the officers and ladies and their friends from New York and elsewhere who so generously gave of their time and means for this most worthy object, among whom may be mentioned Admiral Goodrich, who sent the band and hundreds of flags from the navy yard, bringing also with him to spend the afternoon a number of other Navy officers; Col. Rogers Birnie, who sent donations of cedar trees, cherry blossoms and flowers from Santa Hook; and the following florists who kindly sent quantities of flowers for the flower booth, and whose generosity should be noted, viz.: Small, Wadley & Smythe, Siebrecht, Bartholdi, Butler, the Rosary Flower Co., Warendorp, Thorley, Kuhn, and others. Mrs. Grant received from Mrs. Russell Sage a check for \$500; from Miss Gould, \$100; from Gen. Thomas Hubbard, \$50; and donations by check from Miss Julia C. Wells, Mrs. William Perry, Mrs. Coghlan, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, who also sent flowers, and from other friends, all of which is gratefully acknowledged. The receipts are estimated at about \$2,500, being \$400 in excess of those of last year.

Gen. and Mrs. Grant received at the commanding general's quarters, and all who came to the garden party called in the course of the afternoon to pay their respects. With Gen. and Mrs. Grant on the balcony were Rear Admiral Casper F. Goodrich, U.S.N.; Gen. Horace Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Root, Jr., Mr. Edward Root, Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. B. Coghlan, Miss Clementina Furniss, Mr. Henry Taft and daughter, Mrs. Sanford Bissell, Miss Beekman, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hopkin, Mr. Beekman Hoppin, Gen. Thomas Hubbard and daughter, Gen. and Mrs. Whipple, Mrs. Daniel Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich, Col. and Mrs. W. C. Charles, Miss Clara Biscow, Mr. Biscow, Mr. and Miss Harding, Mrs. Bischoff, Mr. Philip Rhinelander and sons, Mr. and Mrs. Purrington, Mr. and Mrs. H. Vogel, Mrs. William Perry, Mrs. Hitchcock, the Japanese Consul General, of New York, and wife, and a party of twenty Japanese friends, the Misses DePeyster, Mrs. Aldrich (née Chanler), who nursed in Army hospitals, Mr. and Mrs. Fairbank and daughters, Mrs. Robert McKee, daughter of General and President Harrison, who gave a luncheon to the Army Relief, and brought a large party of friends. An unusually large number of officers were present from the harbor forts with their families and friends, and it is believed that no garden party has ever been altogether so brilliant or so charming.

Ever since the Governors Island garden party was established by Gen. and Mrs. Corbin, to whom credit must be given for their inception, they have been growing in interest and popularity, and these parties rank now one of the most picturesque and charming annual events given in New York.

There have been a number of pleasant social events on the post during the week. Among them may be mentioned a dinner given on the 25th by Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund B. Smith in honor of the Lord Bishop of Nassau, Bahamas Islands, who spent three days in New York en route to the Lambeth Conference in London. Their guests, besides the Bishop, the Rev. Wilfred Hoonby, D.D., and his chaplain, the Rev. Harold Wall, were Major Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Col. and Mrs. James N. Allison and Miss Lowndes, of Nassau, Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Smith entertained at dinner on Monday evening Col. and Mrs. Leven C. Allen, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. O. B. Mitcham, Miss Beecher, Miss Pike, Capt. James P. Harbeson and Lieut. Leo A. Dewey. Lieut. and Mrs. A. W. Foreman gave a tea on the 26th for their guests, Miss Bubb, daughter of Brig. Gen. John W. Bubb, and Miss Milligan, Mrs. Foreman's sister.

Mrs. F. D. Wickham gave a musicale on the 27th for Miss Bubb, Mrs. Brechemin, Mrs. Shearer, Miss Colby and Miss Johnson sang. Col. and Mrs. L. C. Allen, Miss Bubb and Lieut. and Mrs. Foreman received, assisting Capt. and Mrs. Wickham. Mrs. and Miss Machrag, Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Read also assisted with the refreshments. The decorations were pink and green garlands, with bouquets of carnations.

Mrs. W. H. Jordan's mother, Mrs. H. M. Beall, is visiting her and Mrs. John A. Hull is having a visit from her aunt, Mrs. Potter, and her cousin, Mrs. Coles. Mrs. Charles A. H. McCauley has arrived and expects to be joined soon by the rest of her family. Miss Birnie sailed on the 28th on the Derfflinger with a party of friends to spend the summer in Brittany.

On the 22d the Bolte-Weyer Company gave an interesting demonstration of their system of camp lighting by gasoline vapor. They showed its operation in tent and company street lighting, also as applied to search and flood lights.

The Fort Jay baseball team has scored three victories during the past week, viz.: Fort Hancock, 16-1; Marine Corps (two games), 6-4, and 17-5.

On the morning of the 28th the remains of Governor and Major General George Clinton were received from Washington in New York, and Capt. F. D. Wickham, with a detachment, took over two 8-inch guns and fired the salute at the Battery Companies E, F and H, of the 2d Battalion, 12th Inf., left on Thursday, May 28, for Pine Plains, N.Y. Co. G will re-

main on Governors Island and the 55th Company, Coast Art., has arrived under command of Capt. Philip R. Ward. Lieut. Thomas M. Spaulding, headquarters and band, 12th Inf., leave about June 15 for the maneuver camp.

On Tuesday evening Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund B. Smith entertained at dinner Col. and Mrs. Leven C. Allen, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles Richard, Miss Bailey and Chaplain Herbert S. Smith. Mrs. Grant gave a luncheon on the 1st of June, her guests being Mrs. F. M. Gibson and Mesdames Allison, Chamberlain, Scriven, Hall, Breichman, Malloy, Harmon, Dickson, Perkins and Smith. Capt. and Mrs. Glenn H. Davis entertained at dinner on the 1st, Col. and Mrs. Leven C. Allen, Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Smith, Miss Pike and Capt. James P. Harbeson. Capt. P. R. Ward and Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas M. Spaulding are occupying apartments in the bachelors' quarters.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., June 2, 1908.

Wednesday afternoon Mrs. R. E. Herring entertained nine tables at bridge and five hundred. Among those present were: Mrs. Robert S. Abernethy, Mrs. R. P. Davis, Mrs. John Kimberly, Mrs. Jacob C. Johnson, Mrs. David M. McKell, Mrs. Claude E. Bingham, Mrs. Curtis G. Rorebeck, Mrs. Charles Brown, Mrs. H. J. Hatch, Mrs. Jacob M. Coward, Mrs. Isaac N. Lewis, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. William P. Pence, Mrs. J. D. Barrette, Miss Biddle and the ladies of the class. The prizes, dainty necklaces, were awarded to Mrs. Brown for highest bridge score, and Mrs. Barrette for highest five hundred score, while the consolation prizes, ribbon holders, were carried off by Mrs. Abernethy and Mrs. Brigham.

Mrs. R. P. Davis entertained Generals Murray, Crozier and Witherspoon at dinner Tuesday night. The same evening Mrs. Thomas W. Winston entertained Captains Patterson and Bishop at dinner. On Wednesday evening the club gave a smoker to the officers of the German ship Bremen. The band was stationed on the lawn, and played during the evening. The porch was attractively decorated with flags, red geraniums and potted ferns, and as the evening was very warm, all sought the cool breezes there.

Mrs. R. P. Davis entertained Mrs. Samuel G. Smith, Mrs. Robert S. Abernethy and Miss Biddle at bridge Friday afternoon. The same afternoon Mrs. Claude E. Brigham entertained Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. W. C. Davis, Mrs. Schenck, Mrs. Charles Brown, Mrs. Coward and Mrs. Rorebeck at a thimble party. Mrs. Isaac N. Lewis entertained at bridge on Thursday evening, Mrs. Kimberly, Lieut. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Mrs. Charles Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Capt. and Mrs. Pence and Mrs. Townsend being her guests. Mrs. Kimberly, Mrs. Rorebeck and Mrs. Pence were the winners of dainty Dresden cups and saucers.

Mrs. Robert S. Abernethy entertained with a most delightful dinner before the hop Friday evening. The color scheme, yellow, was carried out in flowers, candles and menus. Those enjoying her hospitality were Lieuts. Lucian D. Booth, Jacobs, Coulter and Geiger. Lieut. and Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody also entertained at dinner Friday evening. Their guests were: Major and Mrs. Thomas Ridgway, Capt. and Mrs. Gordon G. Heimer, Miss Ruth Ridgway and Mr. Ross Harrison. The hop Friday evening was but poorly attended owing to the terrific storm which blew up at sundown. The last ten days here have been unusually warm for May. The bathing is already fine, and large crowds go in daily. The quartermaster has built a fine new bathing house on the old water battery front, where there is a fine level beach, and old "Aunt Mary," who has reigned supreme for over twenty years as bath attendant, is once more at her post.

Capt. and Mrs. William F. Pence entertained Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Lieut. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Mrs. Charles Brown, Major and Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Townsend and Mrs. Kimberly at bridge Saturday evening; Mrs. Brown, Major Lewis and Captain Hopkins were the prize winners. The same evening Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Ryan entertained the class five hundred club. Their guests were: Capt. and Mrs. McKell, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry H. Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. S. H. Guthrie, Lieut. and Mrs. G. LeRoy Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. R. T. McKenny, Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph Herring, Lieut. and Mrs. W. Simpson, Lieut. J. S. Dusenbury, Capt. and Mrs. Richard H. Williams, Lieutenants Burgin and Worcester, Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Schenck and Mrs. W. C. Davis. The highest score prizes went to Mrs. Davis and Lieutenant Burgin, while Mrs. Scott and Lieutenant Niles drew the consolations. The day being a national holiday, red, white and blue bunting was used in the decorations.

The dance at the Chamberlain Saturday night was quite well attended by post people. The Artillery band played and the pavilion was thrown open for the first time this summer. Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett entertained at dinner before the dance Saturday night.

Colonel Harrison is able to be out again, after being confined to quarters by sickness for the last two weeks. Miss Ruth Ridgway went to Washington Tuesday night to spend a few days with Miss Weaver and attend the Army and Navy baseball game at Annapolis. Mr. Ross Harrison returned to Cornell this week to be present at commencement and receive his diploma.

Mrs. Hopkins entertained at cards Tuesday afternoon. Among those present were: Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Pence, Mrs. Rorebeck, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Kimberly, Mrs. McKell, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Coward. Mrs. Kimberly, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Coward won dainty prizes.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., May 29, 1908.

In spite of the congested condition of the post with the incoming and outgoing people, the Presidio is now at its best, and looks most attractive with the flowers all in bloom. Last week entertaining was at its height. Lieutenant Petty entertained at a stag dinner Friday night in honor of his classmates attending the School of Musketry. Covers were laid for ten and the decorations were very appropriate, being stacked arms, targets, etc. The place cards had little original verses on them, and the general color scheme was red. Everyone is of course at present jubilant over the Army pay bill having passed. Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. DeWitt and Mrs. Estes were guests of Lieutenant Dailey at Del Monte for dinner.

A number of very delightful affairs have been given in honor of Miss Moon, who is to be married to Lieutenant Eastman in June. Mrs. Pulliam entertained in her honor at a beautifully appointed tea Saturday afternoon. The centerpiece was a bunch of mock orange blossoms, and the table was veiled with bridal tulle. Delicious refreshments were served in the form of hearts. Mrs. Chapman entertained in honor of Miss Moon Tuesday afternoon, the form of entertainment being very unique. As each guest arrived she was presented with a dish towel to her. After the "sewing bee" was over the guests assembled in the dining room, which also carried out the idea of a "Duties" shower. From the ceiling were suspended blue and white ribbons on which were hung kitchen utensils of every sort and description. Each lady also brought her favorite recipe with her. Everything was so delightfully novel and the "cats" so good that the affair will not soon be forgotten.

The "supper hop," held on Friday night at the Officers' Club, proved to be a great success. A number of the men from the Charleston attended and lent added brilliancy to the scene. The refreshments were superb and delicious cake. The five hundred party and linen shower given by Mrs. Dalton in honor of Miss Moon on Wednesday afternoon was a most delightful affair. Following the card playing, at which Mrs. Estes and Mrs. Chapman were the winners of the first and second prizes, being respectively a very handsomely embroidered card case and a very attractive picture, was a linen shower. The bride-to-be was to be congratulated upon the many handsome pieces of linen showered upon her. Mrs. Dalton served sherbet, cake and coffee. There were several tables of five hundred.

The baseball team of the Presidio defeated the Charleston

team Tuesday afternoon by a score of 5-4. Twelve innings were played, and it was the most interesting game of the season.

Among the card parties of the week was the five hundred party Mrs. Lewis gave in honor of her two aunts, Mrs. Kasson and Mrs. Ramsey. Mrs. Webster won first prize and Mrs. Pease the second. After the card playing an informal tea took place. Among the guests were: Mrs. Ramsey, Mrs. Kasson, Mrs. Moon, Mrs. McIver, Mrs. Pease, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Hinkins, Mrs. Estes, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Kinzie. Monday night the Bridge Club met with Mrs. Bowen as hostess. The highest scores were made by Captain Smith and Mrs. Wright, the prizes being silk socks and silk stockings. Mrs. Keefe entertained at a dinner in honor of Navy friends last Saturday night. Mrs. Chapman gave a farewell bridge party for Captain Estes. There were three tables.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, May 31, 1908.

Orders have been issued from the headquarters of the National Guard of Utah by Adjut. Gen. E. A. Wedgwood, announcing formally the time and place for the annual encampment this year at Fort D. A. Russell, in Wyoming, Aug. 1 to 15. On the trip to the Wyoming camp, made some two years ago by the Guard, the men were fed along the way and the food was reported to be very far from satisfactory. This year a troop kitchen will be attached to their railroad train. Memorial Day was observed at the post on Saturday, and a wagon load of beautiful flowers had been purchased by the enlisted men to decorate the graves of their five comrades who have died since the regiment arrived from the Philippines at Christmas time.

Capt. and Mrs. John McAl. Palmer leave on Monday for a two weeks' visit at the Captain's home in Indiana, before taking up a four years' detail at Fort Leavenworth. Captain Frank W. Rowell also goes to Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. William C. Webb, military instructor at the Salt Lake High School, whose cadets reflected such credit on him at San Francisco, has been presented with a handsome sword by the boys.

Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson E. Margetts are here from Oklahoma, called here by the death of Lieutenant Margett's mother, Mrs. Oliver O. Margett. H. Allen has been suddenly called to Washington, D.C., by the serious illness of his little daughter. Mrs. Allen is with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McIntyre. Cadet Charles Hines, who is attending the Military Academy at West Point, is expected home the middle of June to spend his leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Hines. Mr. Hines is a brother of Lieutenant Hines, of the Coast Artillery. Mrs. William A. Moon and her daughter, Dorothy, of Chanute, Kan., will be here about the middle of June to spend a part of the summer with Lieut. and Mrs. Kneeland S. Snow. Mrs. Moon and Mrs. Snow are sisters.

The regimental bridge club met last Tuesday with Mrs. Lowe A. McClure, and prizes were won by Mrs. Edwin Butcher and Mrs. A. O. Seaman. Mrs. Park, who was stationed at Fort Douglas many years ago, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Arrasmith. Mrs. George, brother of Mrs. Conley, who has been visiting here for some time, has gone to her home at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., June 1, 1908.

Reports from the 3d Battalion, in camp near Watertown, received in private letters, say that the command has experienced very cold and disagreeable weather, which has greatly interfered with target practice. All the officers are reported well, except Captain Ridenour, who has been suffering with a severe attack of neuralgia.

Capt. and Mrs. Bennett entertained at dinner on Sunday evening; their guests were: Major and Mrs. Kennedy, from Omaha; Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins, Mrs. White, Captain Buck and Mrs. Bennett, mother of Captain Bennett.

Lieut. D. E. Shean arrived last Friday evening, after a ten weeks' leave spent with Mrs. Shean in Southern California. Mrs. Shean will continue her visit for some weeks with relatives in San Francisco. Lieutenant Harvey is a patient in the post hospital, but is reported as convalescent.

A largely attended military hop was given by the local lodge of Elks last Friday night at Watertown, S.D., in honor of the officers of the 16th Infantry, in camp at Lake Kampeska. Captains Ridenour, Dalton, Bundel, Warfield and Lieutenants Morrison, White, McClure, Jones, James, Chaudh, and Contract Surgeon McMillan were the officers attending. Mrs. Hayes, wife of Lieut. Jack Hayes, had as her dinner guests on Sunday, her mother, Mrs. Wilby, Mrs. Dalton, Lieutenant Shean and Lieut. and Mrs. Michaelis. Mrs. White and Lieutenant Short were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ball at dinner Thursday evening.

Appropriate services were conducted at the post cemetery by Chaplain J. W. Hillman on Memorial Day, and flowers and flags were placed on the graves. Several persons from the garrison attended.

Miss Ruth Lord, daughter of Major and Mrs. H. M. Lord, entertained a party of friends at the Boyd theater Tuesday afternoon, the occasion being the eighteenth birthday of the hostess. Miss Nesmith and Miss Kennedy, from Fort Omaha, were among the party.

FORT CLARK.

Fort Clark, Texas, May 31, 1908.

Lieut. and Mrs. Read were host and hostess at a delightful supper on May 17. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Guiney, Misses Buck and Holloway, Mrs. Parish, Lieutenants Somerville and Johnson. Col. and Mrs. Dorst entertained at dinner May 18 for Capt. and Mrs. Guiney, Miss Buck, Lieut. and Mrs. Disque. Mrs. Taylor was hostess at the card club on May 20.

Capt. and Mrs. Hedekin were host and hostess at a dinner last Wednesday night. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. Dorst, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. Guiney, Mrs. Parish, Captain Harper, Misses Edwards and Buck and Lieutenant Somerville. Mrs. Johnson, mother of Lieut. H. B. Johnson, arrived last week to be the guest of her son during the summer.

Mrs. Page entertained at five hundred May 22. Her guests were Messiaens Dorst, Hedekin, Taylor, Johnson, Comley, Williams, Read, Parish, Disque, Guiney and Boyd. Misses Aspinwall, Belden, Edwards, Holloway and Buck. Mrs. Hedekin entertained the ladies delightfully at a card luncheon May 23. Mrs. Taylor and Miss Edwards received the first and second prizes, and Mrs. Comley the consolation.

Mrs. Chapin and daughter left last Tuesday for Buffalo, after a month's visit with Lieutenant Chapin. Miss Edwards left last Tuesday for San Antonio. Lieutenants Taylor and Comley spent several days last week in San Antonio.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Hull, Mass., June 2, 1908.

On Monday Capt. and Mrs. Merriam, Mrs. Ray and Charlotte were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Brett at Fort Banks for luncheon. Mrs. Howell, of Fort Banks, entertained most charmingly on Wednesday afternoon at a tea. The 10th U.S. Artillery band played most delightfully on the lawn.

The field day at Fort Warren on Thursday was most interesting. It began early with a boat race, in which the 96th Co. beat the 9th Co. In the small boys' race little "Billy" Force won.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Davis entertained at Fort Andrews most informally with two tables of bridge. Mrs. Straub and Miss Wilbur were her guests at luncheon on the same day. The players were: Mrs. Long and her daughter, Miss Long; Mrs. Lomax, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Bartlett. The prizes, won by Miss Wilbur and Miss Long, were dainty baskets filled with candy. On Friday afternoon Mrs. Hase,

of Fort Banks, gave a most beautiful bridge party; there were four tables, and the winners of the handsome brass antique candlesticks were Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Lomax and Miss Dyer. The refreshments were most delicious.

Mrs. Lewis, of Winthrop, with her aunt, Mrs. Fredericks, widow of General Fredericks, were guests at luncheon of Capt. and Mrs. Merriam at Fort Revere on Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. Hinkle, of Fort Warren, were guests at dinner of Capt. and Mrs. Force on the evening of their arrival from their trip. On Saturday, Memorial Day, Mr. Frank H. Rice, a cousin of the late Gen. Edmund Rice, and his daughter, Miss Thelma Rice, Miss Grinnell and Mr. Frank Merrill, of Boston, were guests of Dr. Peck at Fort Andrews. Mr. Rice and his daughter remained for the week-end. Mr. Lawrence Weeks, of "Tech," came down to Fort Andrews with Mr. Henry C. Davis and Mr. Gaillard to spend the holidays. Mr. Leckner, of Harvard College, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor over Sunday. Dr. Peck was Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett's guest at dinner. Dr. Hugo C. Rietz, late dental surgeon of the U.S. Army, but now of Boston, with Lieutenant Wilson, was a guest at Capt. and Mrs. Merriam's on Sunday.

The Fort Revere baseball team has a splendid record this year, having played so far in the season fifteen games. They have won ten and lost five. Last week they played Roxbury Institute, and the last City Point's team, winning both games with the score 7 to 1 and 3 to 1 respectively. The fine pitching of Corporal Hogan, of the 83d Co., and the catching of Private Rose, of the 83d Co., are the features of nearly all the games.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 28.—Second Lieut. M. E. Shearer to Washington, D.C., on June 1, 1908, for examination for promotion.

Second Lieut. J. Newton detached headquarters U.S.M.C., to marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MAY 29.—First Lieut. William Brackett granted one week extension of leave.

Capt. C. C. Carpenter detached marine barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass., to special duty naval prison, that station.

JUNE 1.—Capt. H. O. Bissett to Washington, D.C., on June 2, 1908, for examination for promotion.

Capt. D. C. McDougall report to major general, commandant, Washington, D.C., for special duty.

Capt. H. L. Roosevelt, A.Q.M., to Washington, D.C., examination for promotion.

Capt. L. M. Harding detached command marine barracks, Sitka, Alaska, to command marine barracks, naval station, New Orleans, La.

Second Lieut. N. A. Eastman, P. A. Capron and F. H. Drees detached U.S. Marine Barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, Md., to duty marine battalion, I.C.Z., Panama.

First Lieut. C. F. Williams detached marine barracks, navy yard, New York, to duty marine battalion, I.C.Z., Panama.

First Lieut. J. A. Russell detached marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C., to duty marine battalion, I.C.Z., Panama.

First Lieut. R. B. Creevy detached marine barracks, second naval district, Newport, R.I., to duty marine battalion, I.C.Z., Panama.

JUNE 2.—First Lieut. E. A. Greene to appear for examination for promotion on June 5, 1908.

Capt. P. M. Bannon to appear for examination for promotion on June 4, 1908.

First Lieut. W. T. Hoadley detached marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C., to duty marine battalion, I.C.Z., Panama.

JUNE 3.—Capt. W. C. Harloe to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for temporary duty as captain of Marine Corps Rifle Team.

First Lieuts. T. Holcomb, jr., and E. A. Greene to Camp Perry, Ohio, to participate in competition for places on international rifle team, on June 10-13, 1908.

JUNE 3.—First Lieut. R. B. Creevy orders of June 1, 1908, revoked.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MAY 28.—Second Lieut. C. F. Howell granted thirty days' extension leave.

First Lieut. of Engrs. N. E. Cutchin granted four days' leave en route under orders of the 20th instant.

Capt. S. M. Landrey granted two days' leave.

MAY 29.—The resignations of the following cadets have been accepted to take effect May 27, 1908: E. A. Blair, I. W. Bird, R. R. Messersmith, and Henry Coyle.

JUNE 1.—Capt. of Engrs. J. R. Daily detached from duty as inspector of labor and material at the works of the Pusey and Jones Shipbuilding Company, Wilmington, Del., and placed on waiting orders with permission to choose own residence.

Third Lieut. J. T. Drake detached from duty at the torpedo station, Newport, R.I., and ordered to the Androscoggin.

Capt. William E. Reynolds, of the Revenue Cutter Service, recently relieved from command of the School of Instruction of the Service at Arundel Cove, Md., has been ordered to Newport News to take charge of fitting out the new revenue cutter and derelict destroyer Seneca. The Seneca will be ready to turn over to the treasury authorities in a few days. The Seneca is the only vessel of her kind in the world. She was especially designed for the purpose of destroying derelicts, and is fitted with special appliances for blowing up the hulks and sending them to the bottom. The Seneca will be ready to go into commission in about a month or six weeks. Captain Reynolds will relieve Senior Capt. Oscar G. Hamlet, who is ordered to anchorage and harbor duty in New York harbor, relieving Capt. Charles C. Fenger.

The revenue service cadet training ship Itasca is lying near Baltimore awaiting arrival of several new class cadets before sailing on her three months' training cruise in foreign waters.

The work of fitting out the new revenue cutter Androscoggin for service is rapidly approaching completion at the Arundel Cove station of the revenue cutter service. Early in the coming month it is expected she will be ready to sail for her station on the Maine coast.

Recent examination, at different points in the country, for appointment to cadetships in the School of Instruction of the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, at Arundel Cove, Md., did not provide enough young men who came up to the mental standard required to fill vacancies existing in the school to furnish officers that will be required in the near future.

In order to fill the school to the limit required it has been arranged to hold another examination, similar to the one just over, in the latter part of the summer. Aug. 24 has been selected as the date for beginning the mental tests. As in the recent examination, the one now being arranged will be held in the large centers throughout the country, and will be conducted by boards of Revenue Cutter Service officers.

The young men who are successful in passing the examination after spending three years at the training school near Baltimore, will be graduated and will receive commissions as third lieutenants in the Revenue Cutter Service.

Capt. D. B. Foley, in command of the Revenue Cutter Service depot at Arundel Cove, near Baltimore, was last week relieved of that duty by Capt. James H. Brown. Captain Foley continues in charge of construction and repair work of the Service.

First Lieut. of Engrs. Charles W. Zastrow has been assigned to the School of Instruction at Arundel Cove, relieving 1st Lieut. of Engrs. Herbert W. Spear, who is assigned to the revenue cutter Seminole, on the Wilmington, N.C., station, as chief engineer.

BORN.

BULL.—Born at Washington, D.C., June 3, 1908, to Lieut. Henry Tighman Bull, 15th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Bull, a daughter, Elizabeth Wainwright.

BRECHMIN.—Born at Fort McKinley, P.I., March 17, 1908, to the wife of Capt. Louis Brechmin, jr., Med. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Louis Brechmin, 4th.

CURRIE.—Born to the wife of Lieut. D. H. Currie, 5th Field Art., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 1, 1908, a daughter, Annie Virginia.

GILLESPIE.—Born at New York city, May 24, 1908, a daughter, Susanne Brechemin Gillespie, to the wife of Dr. H. M. Gillespie, daughter of Lieut. Col. Louis Brechemin, Med. Corps.

MITCHELL.—Born at Madison Barracks, N.Y., May 23, 1908, to the wife of Lieut. C. L. Mitchell, 24th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Marie Stevens.

TOLLEY.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Oscar K. Tolley, 14th U.S. Infantry, a son, Oscar Kemp Tolley, jr., on April 29, 1908, at Manila, P.I.

WADSWORTH.—Born at New York city on May 20, 1908, to the wife of Ensign Alexander Scammel Wadsworth, jr., U.S. N., a son, Alexander Scammel Wadsworth, the 5th.

MARRIED.

BROWN-HATCH.—At Manila, P.I., April 29, 1908, Miss May Hatch, daughter of Major Everard E. Hatch, 26th U.S. Inf., to Mr. Lynn S. Brown.

BRISTOL-THOMAS.—At Mobile, Ala., June 1, 1908, Lieut. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., and Mrs. Helen Moore Thomas.

CROWELL-WILLITS.—At Spring Lake Beach, N.J., June 1, 1908, P.A. Paymer, David Carleton Crowell, U.S.N., and Miss Anna Grace Willis.

DODGE-CORDELL.—At New Orleans, La., June 3, 1908, Ensign Omezzo C. P. Dodge, U.S.N., and Mrs. Frances McKee Cordell.

DOVE-AMEND.—At Philadelphia, Pa., June 3, 1908, Capt. Wilbur E. Dove, U.S.A., and Miss Lillian M. Amend.

EASTMAN-HOLMES.—At Brookline, Mass., June 2, 1908, Miss Mary F. Holmes, to Lieut. Clyde L. Eastman, 28th U.S. Inf.

KEARNY-THOMPSON.—At Los Angeles, Cal., June 2, 1908, Lieut. Thomas Kearney, U.S.N., and Miss Laura H. Thompson.

MITCHELL-HOWARD.—At Youngstown, N.Y., June 11, 1908, Miss Jennie J. Howard, to Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 12th U.S. Inf.

RATHBONE-FALCK.—At Elmira, N.Y., June 3, 1908, Elizabeth Arnot, daughter of James B. Rathbone, esq., to Alexander Diven Falck, son of Lieut. Col. William Falck, U.S.A., retired.

STALHMAN-BROMLEY.—At San Jose, Cal., May 20, 1908, Dr. George E. Stalham, contract surg., U.S.A., and Miss Carrie Taylor Bromley.

WAGSTAFF-REYNOLDS.—At Washington, D.C., May 29, 1908, Miss Mary S. Reynolds, daughter of the late Col. C. A. Reynolds, U.S.A., to Mr. Harry A. Wagstaff.

WALLBRIDGE-SANFORD.—At New York city, June 1, 1908, Miss Gertrude Minton Sanford, daughter of Col. George B. Sanford, U.S.A., retired, to Mr. William K. Wallbridge.

DIED.

CRANE.—Died at San Antonio, Texas, May 18, 1908, the infant son of Col. C. J. Crane, 9th U.S. Inf., which was born May 16.

GOODRICH.—Died suddenly, at Pomfret, Conn., May 29, 1908, Eleanor Milnor, daughter of the late Charles E. Milnor, of New York, and wife of Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N. Funeral at Stone Church, N.J., June 2.

GRAY.—Died at Burlington, Vt., May 25, 1908, Laura M., widow of Major Charles C. Gray, surgeon, U.S.A., and daughter of the late Rt. Rev. W. H. A. Bessell.

LEE.—Died at Vicksburg, Miss., May 28, 1908, Gen. Stephen D. Lee, formerly of the Confederate service, a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1854, who resigned from the Army as first lieutenant, 4th Art., Feb. 20, 1861.

McMELL.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1908, Chief Engr. Jackson McMell, U.S.N.

MOSES.—Died at Belle Fourche, S.D., May 21, 1908, in his eighty-fifth year, Hon. Norton Moses, father of Capt. Andrew Moses, Coast Art. Corps. Interment at his home, Burnet, Texas.

NIHILL.—Died at Whitestone, N.Y., June 1, 1908, Sergt. John NIHILL, U.S.A., retired.

PARKER.—Died at Texarkana, Texas, May 23, 1908, Mrs. Minnie Lee Parker, wife of George Oscar Parker, brother of Lieut. Samuel M. Parker, 29th U.S. Inf.

POSTLEY.—Died in New York city, May 28, 1908, Mr. Clarence A. Postley, formerly a first lieutenant, 3d U.S. Art., who resigned from the Army Jan. 31, 1888.

SCHRAMM.—Died at Fort Porter, N.Y., May 11, 1908, Sergt. First Class Joseph Schramm, H.C., U.S.A.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The New York National Guard will be represented at the National Matches at Camp Perry, O., by a provisional team, which is now being organized by Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, O.O., who will be the team captain. Owing to the prohibition against the use of Creedmoor range for practice, the team is under great handicap, and what practice it can get before the matches will be done at Sea Girt, N.J. All the members of last year's team and the alternates have been selected for this year's competition, with the addition of several other tried riflemen who have shot on previous teams. From these men the twelve finally selected to shoot will be chosen. The adjutant and range officer will be Capt. William H. Palmer, 7th Regt.; coach, Ord. Sergt. George Doyle, 1st Regt., and spotter, Capt. A. E. Wells, 71st Regt.

Capt. W. J. Carlin, of the 2d Brigade Staff, N.G.N.Y., has been presented with a silver plaque, ornamented with the coat-of-arms of the 47th Regiment. The donors are former members of Co. F, of that regiment, where Captain Carlin was recently first lieutenant.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the New York National Guard, in announcing the figures of the average attendance at drills for April last, which marked the close of the present drill season, says: "The standard average attendance at drills expected of the National Guard of this state is not less than eighty per cent. The division commander has observed with pleasure that during the past drill season the attendance has steadily increased until in February and March it was 88 per cent. and in April 88.35 per cent. The zeal and spirit shown by the members of the Guard is appreciated and greatly commended, and the division commander congratulates the whole Guard on its attention to duty. Commanding officers of brigades will inquire into the reasons why some subdivisions still fall below 80 per cent. in the attendance at drills, etc., and report the result of their investigations." The total strength of the National Guard on March 31 last was 15,131, and its average total strength for the month of April was 15,188. The 2d Regiment, composed of separate companies, has the best average per cent. for attendance among the regiments, its percentage being 94. The 22d Regiment, Col. W. B. Hotchkiss, carries off second honors with 92. Then follows the 3d, 7th, 14th, 23d and 69th Regiments each with 90 per cent., and the 1st, 10th, 47th and 65th Regiments each with 88. The 13th Regiment had 86; 9th and 74th Regiments each 85; 71st and 8th Regiments each 84, and the 12th Regiment 83. Squadron C, Major DeBevoise, had the high percentage of 99, and Squadron A a close competitor for first honors with 98; 1st Signal Company, 97; 2d Signal Company, 95; 1st Battery, 94; Field Hospital, 94; Troop B, 93; 3d Battery, 92; 2d Battery, 89, and 6th Battery, 89.

The 12th N.Y., on account of the nearness of its tour of duty at camp (June 20 to 27), will not go to Van Cortlandt Park for drill, as was contemplated. The money due the regiment from the state is now in hand, and the regiment is elated in consequence. 1st Lieut. Julian F. Scott, of Co. K, has been elected captain, vice Power resigned. He originally joined the Guard as a member of the 7th Regiment, and has been in the 12th since 1905.

Dr. E. W. Fret, of the 71st N.Y., who has resigned, was appointed an assistant surgeon March 6, 1908, and was previously a second lieutenant in Co. I. Dr. Downa, recently



The Hit of the Hour, "Richard's Poor Almanack," a beautifully bound and illustrated humorous book, sent for 10c. Address White Rock, Flatiron Building, N.Y.

appointed on the staff of Colonel Bates, has passed the board. The court-martial in the case of 1st Sergeant Corbett will meet again on June 8, when the summing up will take place.

The present membership of the 22d N.Y. is 753 officers and men, the largest in its history, and enlistments are from a very desirable class of young men. The work of the regiment on the range at Sea Girt, N.J., a few days since was very satisfactory, and out of 615 members, 612 qualified as marksmen, and of the latter 111 qualified as sharpshooters. Some excellent work has been done by different members of the regiment in topography work, and among the latest to be entitled to praise in this direction is Sergt. R. J. Helbing, of Co. C, who made a map of Van Cortlandt Park. Co. K is arranging to hold a clam bake at Great Kills, Staten Island, in the near future.

The 69th N.Y. made an excellent record at Sea Girt, N.J., in rifle shooting, despite the rainy weather it experienced. Out of 531 officers and men on the range, 530 qualified as marksmen, and 120 qualified as sharpshooters. The shooting was in charge of Capt. J. W. Elmes, ordnance officer of the regiment, who has been highly complimented for the success attained. The regiment will leave for the state camp at Peekskill on the morning of June 13 for a week's tour of duty. It will have the honor of opening the camp. General Roe will be in command of the camp. Adjutant General Henry will be present as disbursing officer. Lieut. Col. John N. Stearns, Jr., will be on duty as depot Q.M., and Lieut. Col. G. Hurry will be depot commissary. The salutes will be fired by a detail from the 2d Battery.

The annual cruise of the Michigan Naval Brigade will be held off South Manitou Island from Aug. 9 to 19, inclusive. The C.O., Naval Brigade, will rendezvous his ships at Detour, Mich., then proceed to South Manitou Island and report to the C.O., U.S.S. Wolverine for duty not later than Aug. 11.

CONNECTICUT.

Adjutant General Cole, of Connecticut, makes an important move for the better proficiency of the troops of his state in rifle practice, by issuing orders making it compulsory for each man to shoot with his own rifle. It has been the habit among companies of troops in many states to select a few rifles for the men to qualify with, and in some instances the trigger pull has been made lighter in them. The instructions issued by General Cole could well be followed in many other states. General Cole, in his order, says:

"It has been brought to the attention of this office that a practice has grown up of selecting certain rifles, from those issued to an organization, to be used for the purpose of qualifying the members of that organization, and for that purpose only. This is radically wrong, and must be discontinued. Each rifle may have its own peculiarities; but these peculiarities can be found out, and explained to the man, by the best informed men in the company, who should be instructed to do this work, and every man must be taught to use the rifle that is issued to him, and must qualify with that rifle. If the rifle is not accurate, and will not hit the object it is aimed at, it is not fit to be in the hands of a soldier, who at any moment may be called upon to use it in the defense of his country.

"Every officer and non-commissioned officer is charged with the duty of seeing that this order is obeyed, and any enlisted man found using the rifle issued to another, for the purpose of qualifying with that rifle, will be debarred from qualifying that season. Company commanders will read this order to their companies."

The examining board for the examination of officers, Connecticut National Guard, consisting of Col. Edward Schulze, I.G.; Col. Gilbert L. Fitch, C.A.C.; Col. James Geddes, 2d Inf.; Major Hadlai A. Hull, C.A.C., and Major William M. Stark, O.D., will convene at State Capitol, Hartford, June 6, 1908, at 9 o'clock a.m., and make return of the name and rank of each officer examined, and the result of such examination in detail. The following allowance of ammunition is made for the season of 1908: For every officer and enlisted man of troops armed with the rifle, except bandmen and musicians, 100 rounds (fifty service and fifty reloaded). Additional—For every officer and enlisted man qualifying as a sharpshooter, sixty rounds (thirty service and thirty reloaded). For every officer and enlisted man qualifying as an expert, forty rounds of service ammunition. To every officer and enlisted man armed with the pistol will be issued fifty rounds of revolver ammunition.

GEORGIA.

Major William R. Stephens, commanding 1st Battalion Heavy Artillery, National Guard, Georgia, on duty at Fort Screven, Ga., last year in speaking of his impressions, says in part:

"The conditions under which the command went into camp were very trying to the men as well as to their employers. Owing to the extreme heat and to the millions of mosquitoes, sand flies and other very disagreeable insects with which they had to contend and against which nets were but scant pro-

tection, it was extremely difficult for anyone to remain in a happy state of mind. Furthermore, business conditions were such in Savannah at that time as that it became necessary for probably half of the battalion to come to Savannah each day and devote their attention to their respective professional or business duties. To perform civil and military duties during the day and fight mosquitoes and sand flies during the night during the hottest season of our summer was a task which no man cares to undertake except when necessary, and are conditions which should be avoided.

Owing to the encampment being ordered at a time of the year when one-half of the employees were getting their vacations while the other half were doing double duty we found it impossible in numerous cases for the employers to excuse from service the remaining employees, and it became necessary for us to arrange to permit such employees to go to Savannah each day to attend to their civil duties. In several cases offices were practically closed during the period of encampment. A few employers were so wanting in patriotism as to threaten to discharge from their service employees who might attend the camp, and of course these men were excused by me, feeling that I was not justified in jeopardizing their livelihood. All employers were much dissatisfied that the encampment should have been held in July, and were more dissatisfied that it should have been ordered for as long a period as two weeks.

"I earnestly recommend and respectfully urge that my command be not ordered into a similar encampment for a period exceeding eight or nine days, including two Sundays, and that the time of such encampment be between the 10th and 31st of May."

KANSAS.

The annual camp for field maneuvers of the Kansas National Guard will be held at Fort Riley, Kas., commencing Monday, Aug. 10, and ending Thursday, Aug. 20. All organizations must arrive in camp on the afternoon of Aug. 10. The brigadier general commanding the brigade is ordered to report to the C.O. of the joint maneuvers at Fort Riley on Monday, Aug. 10, with his command, composed of his staff, medical department, signal corps, first battery, Field Artillery, and the first and second regiments of Infantry.

The band of the 2d Infantry was mustered out of the service of the state May 1, 1908, and a new band, to be stationed at Clay Center, Kas., was authorized.

A camp of instruction for rifle practice will be held at Fort Riley, Kas., for a period not to exceed six days, commencing Monday, July 13, 1908, for which suitable prizes are offered.

MINNESOTA.

The organizations of the National Guard named below will assemble at Camp Lakeview, near Lake City, Minn., for a ten days' tour of duty and instruction as hereinafter designated:

Third Infantry: Col. Charles E. Johnson commanding, June 15, ending July 25.

First Infantry: Col. Charles McC. Reeve commanding, July 6, ending July 15.

Second Infantry: Col. Arthur W. Wright commanding, July 16, ending July 25.

First Battalion of Artillery: Major George C. Lambert commanding, Aug. 17, ending Aug. 26.

Brig. Gen. Fred B. Wood, adjt. gen., will, accompanied by general headquarters, proceed to and remain at Camp Lakeview while troops are in camp.

The following officers are ordered into service during the encampment of the several organizations of the Minnesota National Guard: Brig. Gen. Fred B. Wood, A.G. and disbursing officer; Major Charles W. Fisher, assistant inspector general; Major Edward W. Bird, assistant judge advocate general; Major William H. Hart, brigade quartermaster; Major Orris E. Lee, brigade commissary; Major William H. Hatcher, military storekeeper; Major Fisher, Major Bird, Major Hart, Major Lee and Captain Hatcher will report to the adjutant general for duty in connection with their respective departments. The adjutant general will prepare the grounds and also procure and furnish the transportation and pay necessary to the execution of all orders.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The annual rifle and revolver competitions for 1908 will be held upon the state rifle range at Mt. Gretna, Pa., beginning Aug. 3, under the direction of the general inspector of rifle practice. Weather permitting, the following schedule will be strictly adhered to:

Junior regimental matches—Monday, Aug. 3: "Potter" match, 200, 500 and 600 yards, skirmish and rapid fire. Tuesday, Aug. 4: "Bowman" match. Tuesday, Aug. 4: "Herhsham" match. Wednesday, Aug. 5: "Wiggins" match. Regimental and troop matches—Thursday, Aug. 6: "Bradley" match, 200, 500 and 600 yards, and 200 yards, rapid fire. Friday, Aug. 7: Infantry and Cavalry matches; rapid fire match. Saturday, Aug. 8: Third stage of "Bradley" match, skirmish. Saturday, Aug. 8: Infantry and Cavalry skirmish match. Monday, Aug. 10: Brigade team practice. Monday, Aug. 10: Brigade match. Tuesday, Aug. 11: Practice at 800 and 1000 yards. Tuesday, Aug. 11: Long range match. Tuesday, Aug. 11: Distribution of prizes. Wednesday, Aug. 12: "Governor's" match. One thousand rounds of ammunition will be issued without charge for team practice previous to the matches.

The National Guard of Pennsylvania will be represented in the National match by a team consisting of one team captain, one team coach, one team spotter, twelve principals, and three alternates, eighteen in all, and in addition thereto, one general officer. The team as above will be selected by the general inspector of rifle practice.

A company of engineers has been organized at Scranton, Pa., and admitted to the National Guard. This company is designated "Company A, Engineer Battalion." The following officers were elected and have been duly commissioned: Capt. Abram B. Dunning, 1st Lieut. John G. Hayes, 2d Lieut. Ray W. Fuller. Co. A is attached to 3d Brigade.

MEMORIAL DAY—NEW YORK CITY.

Memorial Day ceremonies, in honor of the dead of the Civil and Spanish-American Wars, was becomingly observed in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx, New York City, May 30, by parades and other ceremonies despite the heavy downpour of rain. Many spectators lined the routes and cheered the old Civil War veterans and troops of the Regular and state forces accompanying them. The troops all made an excellent showing, and the ardor of the spectators was not dampened in the least by the rain. Not in many years before have such adverse weather conditions been encountered. Not only were the paraders and spectators sufferers from the rain, for Governor Hughes and distinguished officers, who observed the column from uncovered reviewing stands, were drenched.

Secretary Taft delivered the oration at Grant's Tomb, in Riverside Drive, at the annual services held under the auspices of U.S. Grant Post, G.A.R. Governor Hughes reviewed the parade in Manhattan, and Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., was the reviewing officer in Brooklyn. Borough President Haffen reviewed the Bronx parade.

MANHATTAN PARADE.

The grand marshal of the parade in Manhattan was Comdr. Isidore Isaacs, Post 557, G.A.R. Col. Joseph B. Lord, of the same post, was adjutant general and chief of staff. Others

Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co.

Regimental Coats-of-Arms



For sleeve of mess
jacket, or mounted
as ladies' brooch

2nd U. S. Infantry

Any regiment
14-Karat gold and enamel . . . \$13.50
Silver gilt and enamel . . . 7.00

This company is Official Stationer to the following regiments:

2nd Inf.	16th Inf.	29th Inf.
3rd Inf.	18th Inf.	3rd Cav.
5th Inf.	22nd Inf.	8th Cav.

Samples and prices of stationery—die-stamped, colored, or illuminated—mailed on request.

Designs for Regimental Arms

furnished upon application, entailing neither obligation nor expense. Correspondence invited.

1218-20-22 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA., PA., U. S. A.

taking a prominent part in the arrangements for the parade were Gen. George B. Loud, chairman, and Past Comdr. Edward J. Atkinson, secretary.

The line started from West End avenue and Seventy-second street at 9:20 a.m., and the route was to Riverside Drive, up that thoroughfare to the reviewing stand at Eighty-ninth street, thence to Ninety-second street, where the parade was disbanded. Governor Hughes and his staff were escorted to the reviewing stand by Squadron A. Among those on the stand with the Governor were: Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., Gen. A. G. McCook, U.S.V., Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, U.S.N., Gen. A. C. Blackwell, past department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Col. F. T. Huntoon, U.S.V. The Veteran Corps of Artillery, commanded by Capt. Howard Pell, acted as guard of honor at the stand.

The troops in the column passed as follows: Band and Cos. E, F, G and H, 12th U.S. Inf., from Fort Jay, and the 48th, 55th, 95th and 113th Cos., Coast Art., U.S.A., from Fort Hancock, all under command of Col. L. C. Allen, 12th U.S. Inf. U.S. Naval Battalion, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Reeves, commanding; staff: Ensign H. E. Shoemaker, adjt.; P.A. Paymr. N. B. Farwell, Asst. Surg. O. V. Huffman, Navy band. 1st Company marines from U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. H. O. Snyder. 2d Company marines from U.S.S. Hancock, Capt. P. E. Chamberlin. 3d Company bluejackets from U.S.S. New Hampshire, Lieut. M. Milne. 4th Company bluejackets from U.S.S. New Hampshire, Ensign O. L. Cox. 5th Company bluejackets from U.S.S. Tacoma, Ensign B. H. Green.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe and staff. Squadron A, Cavalry, Major Oliver B. Bridgeman, commanding; 22d Regiment, Corps of Engineers, Col. Walter B. Hotchkiss, commanding; 9th Provisional Regiment, Coast Art. Corps, Col. William F. Morris, commanding; 1st Battery, 1st Battalion, Field Artillery, Capt. John F. O'Ryan, commanding; Field Hospital, Major William S. Terriberry, commanding.

Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding 1st Brigade and staff; 1st Company, Signal Corps, Capt. Henry Godet, commanding; 7th Regiment, Infantry, Col. Daniel Appleton, commanding; 69th Regiment, Infantry, Col. Edward Duffy, commanding; 12th Regiment, Infantry, Col. George R. Dyer, commanding; 71st Regiment, Infantry, Col. William G. Bates, commanding; 1st Battalion, Naval Militia, N.Y., Lieut. John H. Barnard, commanding.

Then followed the veterans of the Grand Army, some on foot and others, too feeble to march, in carriages. The thinned ranks of the veterans by numerous deaths was very noticeable.

The George G. Meade Post could muster only two survivors and joined ranks with the John E. Bendix Post, 402, which had six men. There were only three men under the standards of the E. D. Morgan Post, 307. Lafayette Post, which is the largest in the borough, had the greatest number of men in line, 137. The Anderson Zouaves mustered ten veterans, bearing several stands of tattered flags. A blind man with one of the posts and another with a lame leg, which he dragged laboriously but cheerfully along, also came in for more than the usual amount of applause. The Cameron Post, 79, was accompanied by a party of bagpipers and Highlanders.

The fifth and sixth divisions were made up of United Spanish war veterans, including a company of veterans of the Police Department, who followed the department band, and several independent organizations. Sons of Veterans cadet organizations made up the seventh and last division.

After the parade memorial services were held on the steps of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Monument, around which a large crowd gathered. Several hymns were sung by school children. While the prayer was being made the rain started to come down in torrents. When it was ended everybody was soaked, and it was decided to disband.

The 9th Regiment, N.G.N.Y. marched to University Place and Thirteenth street after the parade, where a bronze tablet to mark the site of the headquarters of the regiment at the outbreak of the Civil War was unveiled.

BROOKLYN.

In Brooklyn the paraders marched the length of Bedford avenue from South Eighth street, in the Eastern District, to Eastern Parkway and the Memorial Arch at Park Circle. Gen. James McLeer, formerly the commander of the 2d Brigade, New York National Guard, and Bird S. Coler, the borough president, first reviewed the passing parade at the Hanover Club, in the Eastern District, repairing to the grand stand in Eastern Parkway after the military division had passed. General Grant, U.S.A., reviewed at the latter place.

The grand marshal was James H. McKenna, and the following troops were in the parade, in the order given:

Regular troops, under command of Lieut. Col. Henry H. Ludlow, Coast Art. Corps. From Fort Hamilton, 5th band and 51st, 84th and 98th Cos. C.A.C. From Fort Wadsworth, 50th, 53d, 56th and 86th Cos., C.A.C.

Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy and staff of the 2d Brigade, N.G.N.Y.; 2d Signal Corps, Capt. A. W. J. Pohl, and the 2d Signal Corps cadets.

Twenty-third Regiment, Col. W. A. Stokes.

Fourteenth Regiment, Col. J. H. Foote.

Forty-seventh Regiment, under the command of Col. H. C. Barthman.

Thirteenth Regiment, Col. David E. Austen.

Third Battery, Capt. Chauncey Matlock.

Squadron C, Major C. I. DeBevoise.

Second Naval Battalion, under command of Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Ford.

Next followed the Grand Army posts, United Spanish War Veterans organizations, and the Sons of Veterans organizations.

The rear of the entire column was brought up by a brigade of cadet organizations from the various churches of the borough.

BRONX.

Up in the Bronx the grand marshal of the parade was Major David Wilson, 1st Battalion of Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., accompanied by the following staff: Capt. Joseph I. Berry, adjt.;

BLACK, STARR & FROST

Diamonds, Pearls, Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, Clocks and Bronzes.

Special Designs for Badges, Medals, Class Rings and Insignia for the Services.

Our Stationery Department will submit samples and estimates for Wedding Invitations
Visiting Cards, Correspondence Cards, and all kinds of Personal and Service Stationery.

438 FIFTH AVE., COR. 39th ST.

NEW YORK

Ferdinand B. Engler, sergt. major; 1st Lieut. Frank H. Hines, Q.M.; Albert B. Benson, Q.M. sergt. The line of march was from McKinley Square to Crotona avenue, to 180th street and east to the old West Farms Cemetery (now abandoned), where appropriate ceremonies were arranged for by Oliver Tilden and Vanderbilt Posts, G.A.R., and Garrison 63, Army and Navy Union, U.S.A., in honor of Bronx soldiers killed in battle (or brought home wounded to die) in 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va.

The following organizations were in the parade:
Twelfth band and 82d, 87th, 101st and 114th Cos., Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., from Fort Totten, and the 18th and 81st Cos., C.A.C., from Fort Schuyler, under command of Lieut. Col. Albert C. Blunt, U.S.A.

Eighth Battalion Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., with band, Col. Elmore F. Austin, commanding; Cos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32, commanded, respectively, by Capt. A. M. Brewer and Joseph Cipollari, 1st Lieut. A. L. McKenzie, W. D. Spear and J. Tannenbaum, 2d Lieut. L. J. Nugent, Capt. J. J. Cowdry and F. Loeser.

Second Battery Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., Capt. Lansford F. Sherry commanding; Staff: 1st Lieut. John J. Stephens, jr., 2d Lieut. James B. Richardson and W. O. Richardson, Asst. Surg., 1st Lieut. W. A. Boyd, 1st Sergt. J. H. Bayer, Q.M. Sergt. W. B. Lever, Stable Sergt. H. R. Haaken, Trumpeters John H. Allen and Paul Jaegle.

Next followed carriages containing Hon. Louis F. Haffen, president Borough of Bronx, with guests, and other carriages with guests; details from Oliver Tilden Post and Vanderbilt Post, G.A.R.; Governor Morris Garrison Army and Navy Union, Comdr. Charles H. Baxter, Spanish War Veterans; Vanderbilt Camp Sons of Veterans; uniformed battalion cadets from Public School 33, Jerome avenue; boys from Public Schools 5, 6, 25, 28 and 32.

The committee on parade were: Philip Hublitz, John A. Murray, Casper J. Thorburn, Major David Wilson, Capt. Charles H. Baxter, Major H. Hall, Comdr. James L. Lyons, Charles Brundage and Comdr. Albert Baisley.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

M. M. writes: A made application for enlistment in Buffalo, N.Y., from which place he was sent to Columbus Barracks, where he was sworn in. He is now stationed in San Francisco, and claims that at the expiration of his enlistment period he will be entitled to four cents per mile from San Francisco to Buffalo. B claims that A will only receive four cents per mile travel pay to Columbus, because it was there that he was sworn in, and not at Buffalo. Who is right? Answer: Travel pay is paid to place of actual enlistment, which is the place at which the oath is taken, and this, according to your statement, would be Columbus Barracks. We cannot understand, though, why, if the man applied at a recruiting office in Buffalo, he was not sworn there.

G. R. asks: Where can I get copy of Q.M. manual referred to in G.O. 74, W.D., May 9? Answer: Address Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C.

S. M.—For particulars as to examination for assistant paymaster in the Navy, address the Paymaster General, U.S.N., Washington, D.C., for subjects. As for subjects, because it was addition to passing a good examination, personal endorsements would no doubt serve you well.

C. B.—For employment on Panama Canal, address Panama Canal Commission, Washington, D.C.

J. S. C.—There are now twenty-five successful applicants for the position of post quartermaster sergeants awaiting appointment.

J. M. W.—Increased pay, Army and Marine Corps, took effect May 11, 1908.

M. E. S. asks: (1) Date of first examination for contract dental surgeons provided by Act of Feb. 2, 1901. (2) Number of applicants. (3) Number of successful applicants. Answer: There are no vacancies at this time in the dental corps. It is likely an examination will be held next fall to secure a list of eligibles for vacancies liable to occur thereafter.

W. H. Z. asks: I enlisted in the 19th U.S. Infantry, June 18, 1898; went to Porto Rico with the regiment; landed there about July 12; was discharged in Ponce, Porto Rico, April 23, 1899, under G.O. 40. Am I entitled to a Spanish-American war badge? I am now in the Service. Answer: You are entitled to a Spanish campaign badge. Apply, through the channel, to the Adjutant General of the Army.

G. asks: How much is the clothing allowance for the first six months in the Army as private in the Infantry? Should it be, initial, \$78.30; semi-annual, \$15.16; total, \$93.46? Answer: Yes.

J. A. U. asks: Is there any authority, if so what, for omitting the same subjects in examination for promotion of second lieutenant to first lieutenant (in different text books required), as are omitted in same text books in garrison schools? For instance, certain chapters were omitted by W.D. orders in topography in garrison schools. Will these same chapters be omitted in topography in examination for promotion? Answer: G.O. 143, series 1906, gives textbooks to be used in formulating questions for promotion examinations. In this list certain omissions are noted, viz., chapters VI, XI, XV, and appendices of Davis' International Law, and chapters IX, X and XV of Wagner's Organization and Tactics. Circular 38, W.D., 1905, gives textbooks to be used for garrison schools with more extensive omissions than are authorized for examinations for promotion. There is no authority for considering that these omissions apply to examinations for promotion.

C. D.—A hospital steward in the Navy is classed as a chief petty officer. His pay has been increased by the new pay law ten per cent. If he is on the retired list he will receive seventy-five per cent. of the active pay so increased.

A. Y.—Lieut. Guy W. S. Castle is now on duty fitting out the submarine Pike at the Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal.

X. X.—The chaplain of the U.S.S. Connecticut, flagship of Rear Admiral Evans on the trip to the Pacific, was Rev. Matthew C. Gleason, who is still on duty there.

J. A. U. asks: I am 106 on 1908 Register (lineal rank, Infantry). How far down the list have officers been examined to date, and approximately how early will I be examined? Answer: Apply to the Adjutant General's Office, through the channel, for this information.

A SUBSCRIBER asks: If permission can be obtained by going to Washington, D.C., to re-enlist from Washington to a company of Coast Artillery stationed in Presidio or Fort Rosecrans, Cal.? Answer: You should make written application for the permission you desire, through the proper channel (your commanding officer), to the Adjutant General of the Army. A visit to Washington would be worse than useless.

D. B. asks: When and where the 5th Cavalry goes on maneuvers, and length of time they will consume. Answer:

Two of the three troops of the 5th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Wingate (Troops H, I and K), will be sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., from Aug. 1 to Aug. 15, but just which two troops is not decided.

R. L.—For information as to appointments to pay corps of the Navy address Paymaster General of the Navy, Washington, D.C.

S. S. M. asks: How do I stand on the list for appointment as post commissary sergeant? I passed the examination in January, 1905. Answer: This information may only be obtained by personal application, through the channel, to the Commissary General of the Army.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., May 28, 1908.

To-day the world was shown that the battleships of the Navy can come to Mare Island with perfect ease and safety, and it was the Missouri, with Capt. G. A. Merriam on the bridge, that did it. At one o'clock the big battleship left her anchorage off the lighthouse, and under her own steam and without the slightest assistance from any of the yard tugs moved majestically up the channel, her progress being watched by hundreds along the Vallejo waterfront while the whistles of every craft on the bay gave her a noisy welcome. With as much ease as if she were a little gunboat Captain Merriam took his big ship direct to her berth at the quay wall where she was made fast, not a single hitch or even the most trifling nature having marred the experiment. Captain Merriam is the first captain that has ever brought a battleship to Mare Island, although others have expressed their willingness to do so, and he certainly deserves credit for the achievement. When the Missouri came here to-day she was drawing twenty-four feet of water. Her anchoring off the lighthouse since Tuesday last was owing to the fact that there was no room available for her at the quay wall, which was greatly crowded with the many large colliers of the fleet now lying here. In order to secure a berth for her to-day it was necessary to send the Culgoza to Stars Mills at South Vallejo, where she will take on a cargo of several hundred thousand pounds of flour for the fleet. The Missouri is expected to remain here until July, as all the time possible will be necessary to install the high pressure cylinder now being manufactured for her under rush orders.

With the torpedo flotilla of the Atlantic Fleet lying at the yard, commanded as all six boats are, by young officers, things are naturally very gay for the young people, and a number of dinners and luncheons have been given aboard ship. Among the dinners was that at which Lieut. A. B. Howe, of the Hopkins, entertained a half dozen guests. On Friday and Saturday of last week Mrs. Henry T. O'Dell entertained at large card parties, the first at bridge for the married ladies of the yard, while on Saturday hearts was made the feature, the players being the young ladies of the station. Mrs. Remus C. Persons and the Misses Susan and Pauline Persons gave an enjoyable house during the week. Miss Nina Blow, with her mother, who is making her home here with her aunt, Mrs. C. M. Ray, was the hostess at an informal tea on Wednesday afternoon.

Asst. Naval Constructor and Mrs. Sydney M. Henry are entertaining the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Henry, who arrived from their eastern home a week or two ago. Mrs. Alfred A. Lowrenz has had as her guest for several days Mrs. Hines. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Sperry have taken apartments at the Peninsula Hotel on the San Francisco peninsula, until the fleet sails for Honolulu in July. Lieut. Edwin H. DeLany and Mrs. DeLany have taken apartments at the Hotel St. Vincent while the Panther is at Mare Island. Miss Katherine Robinson has returned from school at Berkeley to spend the summer here with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Robinson, aboard the Independence.

A very pretty bridge party was given at her home in Vallejo Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. John F. Hatch, for a dozen guests. The prize winners were Mrs. Arthur W. Dodd, Mrs. Henry T. O'Dell and Miss M. Richards, while other players were Mrs. Gatewood, Mrs. Clarence A. Carr, Mrs. Brainerd N. Dobson, Mrs. Ervin A. McMillan, Miss Patty Palmer, of Vallejo; Miss Nina Blow, Mrs. Buchanan Henry and Mrs. William T. Wallace. Later a number of ladies dropped in for a cup of tea. Miss Clark and Miss Herron, of Los Angeles, who have been the guests of Mrs. Samuel L. Graham, will leave this week for home. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Kutz will spend the summer in San Francisco, where they have taken the home of Rear Admiral Joseph Triley, retired, on Fillmore street. They will have as their guests Mrs. Arthur F. Crist, who is now at Puget Sound, but will remain with her parents during the cruise of the ships to the Atlantic coast. Lieutenant Crist is attached to the Wisconsin. Col. John L. Clem, U.S.A., left a few days ago for San Antonio, where he was called by the critical illness of his small daughter. Mrs. Clem has been visiting her former home in San Antonio for the past six months.

The junior officers of the South Dakota entertained recently at a delightful dinner aboard ship. The Maine left the yard several days ago for the lower bay, where she was docked at Hunter's Point. The Yorktown arrived here Sunday from Monterey and remained until Tuesday, when she sailed for Portland to remain during the rose carnival in the northern city. The torpedo flotilla, consisting of the Farragut, Preble, Perry, Fox and Davis, also sailed for Portland on Tuesday. The torpedoboats of the Atlantic Flotilla are to be docked here as rapidly as possible. The former transport Solace, which has been thoroughly overhauled, is to be commissioned here on Monday as a parent ship for the destroyers, and will probably accompany them north. The Buffalo is expected here on Wednesday, bringing about seven hundred enlisted men sent out via the isthmus to relieve the short termers aboard the battleships. This is the largest draft of men ever sent to the Pacific coast at one time.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 1, 1908.

Lieut. E. H. Tarbuton was the guest of Mr. Edward Olvis for the country dance, given on his ranch in Missouri last Friday night. Comdr. W. L. Rodgers, of the U.S. Navy, delivered lectures here May 27, 28 and 29 before the classes of the Army Service Schools on the work of the Army and Navy.

Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Lindsay entertained a number of guests Friday evening with a hop supper in compliment to their guest, Miss Kate Clough, of Topeka. Covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. Murphy, Capt. and Mrs. Knowles, Capt. and Mrs. Chitty, Lieut. and Mrs. Compton, Miss Merry Mason, of Platte City, Mo.; Miss Clough, Lieutenant O'Loughlin, Lieutenant Chambers and Capt. and Mrs. Lindsay. In compliment to their guests, Col. and Mrs. Godwin, of Walla Walla, Wash., Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Saxton entertained

Friday night with a porch reception. The large porch was fitted up as an ideal receiving room, and one hundred and twenty-five guests were present. The house was also decorated with flowers and ferns. Mrs. S. F. Arnold, Mrs. Bernard Sharp, Mrs. M. F. Steele, Mrs. Alonso Gray, Mrs. C. F. Crain, Mrs. E. E. Booth and the Misses Fuller assisted Mrs. Saxton.

Bids were opened Friday for the construction of quarters for captains and field officers; J. W. Wright, of Leavenworth, was the lowest bidder.

Capt. James Longstreet, 8th Cav., is a guest here. Major Edward C. Carter, Med. Corps, has returned from Washington, and his old home at Beaver Dam, Va. He will leave shortly on a three months' leave. Lieut. Henry A. Finch, C.E., accompanied by Mrs. Finch, arrived Thursday morning from San Francisco, where they have spent the past month on their wedding trip. Lieut. Col. William H. C. Bowen has returned from a trip to his home in New York state. Lieut. Col. Charles W. Taylor, recently promoted from major, is crating his household goods, preparatory to his departure. He will take a month's leave before joining his regiment at Fort Meade, S.D.

Lieut. W. L. Patterson, formerly aide to General Hall, will act as personal aide to General Guerra, the head of the Cuban army, while that officer is here. General Guerra has two Cuban aides, Major Marti and Captain Landu. The officers are expected the last of the week, and will be here a month. Lieut. E. L. Gruber, 5th Art., left Monday to spend a month at his home in Cincinnati, O. Mrs. Morrison, wife of Major Morrison, and her mother, Mrs. McCreary, left Monday for Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Alexander Dade gave a most enjoyable tea Tuesday in compliment to Mrs. Robert Wood, the much feted bride of Lieutenant Wood, of the Cavalry. Lieut. and Mrs. Wood have been visiting friends and relatives in Kansas City for the past two weeks, and came Monday to visit Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Woodruff. Mrs. J. R. Lindsay was a guest at the bridge party given in the city by Miss Jessie Smith for Miss Katherine Clough, of Topeka, Tuesday afternoon. Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller were the host and hostess at a most beautifully appointed dinner, given Wednesday evening for Col. and Mrs. Goodwin, of Walla Walla, Wash., who are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Saxton.

Commander Rodgers, U.S.N., is the guest of Major Morrison. A dinner was given Wednesday night by Major Morrison as a compliment to him. Capt. and Mrs. Harry LaT. Cavanaugh and children, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, left Saturday for Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Among the guests entertained Wednesday evening by Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. C. W. Taylor, Miss Robinson, of Philadelphia, and Chaplain H. Percy Silver. Mrs. A. B. Warfield was a guest at the Thursday bridge club which was entertained this week by the Misses Helen and Mabel Richardson at their suburban country home. Major and Mrs. Alvarado M. Fuller, who have been the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Stodter, left Saturday for their home in Topeka. Capt. and Mrs. James E. Normoyle and daughter, Margaret, came Wednesday from Chicago and the East to spend a short time with Capt. and Mrs. M. F. Steele and Capt. and Mrs. R. D. Walsh, en route to join Captain Normoyle's regiment, the 4th Infantry, in the Philippines.

Capt. and Mrs. Stodter gave a handsome dinner Tuesday evening in compliment to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. C. W. Taylor, who will leave shortly to join the 4th Cavalry. The floral decorations were a mass of pink roses. Seated at the table were Major and Mrs. Alvarado M. Fuller, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Taylor, Col. R. H. R. Loughborough and Mrs. Marie Snyder.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., May 27, 1908.

The last week has been such a busy one socially that the garrison is just recovering from the gayeties, which the arrival of the fleet brought forth. On Thursday the Kearsarge and Illinois steamed into this harbor, and shortly after Colonel Cummins, accompanied by Captain Reeder, made a formal call on the commanding officers of each ship. The officers later visited the post and made a formal call on Colonel Cummins.

On Thursday afternoon a baseball game between sailors from the Kearsarge and Illinois and a team picked from the troops of Fort Worden, Flagger and Casey, attracted a large number of officers and men to this post, where the game was played. In a contest of genuine merit the soldiers were victorious by a score of 3 to 2. Following the game the officers of the fleet were informally entertained by the post officers. The Navy officers also took this opportunity of visiting the fortifications and studying the fire control system.

Capt. William Hopkins, U.S.M.C., of the U.S.S. Illinois, gave a tea on board his vessel on Friday afternoon for Mrs. Hopkins, of Port Townsend, who took with her Port Townsend's most attractive girls. Beside a delightful tea, dancing was a feature. Beside the young ladies from the city, Mrs. Hopkins's guests included Misses Cummins and Martin from the post.

Miss Fredrika Martin, of Memphis, Tenn., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. P. Reeder, and will spend the summer at Port Worden. Comdr. J. C. Sherman and Miss Sherman were the guests of Lieut. J. C. Peterson for the week.

The closing event of the fleet's visit to Port Townsend was a grand ball given on Thursday night for the officers of the fleet, and on Friday night for the sailors at the Masonic Hall, which was gaily decorated with flags and bunting. The music was by the 6th Artillery band of this post, and was unusually good, which, with the splendid floor, afforded the dancers every opportunity to enjoy themselves. At midnight refreshments were served. Several hundred people were present, the Army representatives being Col. and Mrs. Cummins, Miss Cummins, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Miss Reed, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Miss Martin, Captain Buckley, Lieutenant Burt, Williford, Peterson, Vose, Dr. Harris, from Fort Worden, Lieut. and Mrs. Watkins, Lieutenant Henderson from Fort Flagger; Captain Gilbert, Capt. and Mrs. Hero, Lieutenants Anderson and Hall, of Fort Casey.

James H. Holt has been indicted by the grand jury for the murder of musician Henry E. Johnson. Holt had previously made a written confession to U.S. Attorney Elmer E. Todd.

Mrs. Hanke, wife of Lieutenant Hanke, commanding officer of the revenue cutter Perry, arrived in Port Townsend last week from Galveston, and has taken a cottage for the summer months while Captain Hanke is cruising in Alaskan waters. Mrs. K. C. Masteller gave an elegant dinner Friday for Mrs. Covers. The color scheme of pink was artistically carried out. Covers were laid for Col. and Mrs. Cummins, Mr. and Mrs. Preston, Major and Mrs. Barroll, Miss Reed, Captain Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Mrs. Schoenbrun, wife of Lieutenant Schoenbrun, of the U.S.R.C. Perry, will reside in Port Townsend while that vessel is in the north. Miss Cummins was the hostess at a most enjoyable dinner on Friday evening. Her guests included Misses Abbott and Martin, Captains Buckley, Abbott and Lieutenant Williford.

At Thursday's parade a second list of Spanish-American and Philippine war veterans were presented by Colonel Cummins with Congressional medals. Those decorated were: Sergeants Sandstrom, Adams, Allan, Smith, Laforce, The Holtsclew and Updegraff. The case of Sergeant Smith is made more important with a certificate of merit for heroic life saving work in the Galveston (Texas) flood.

The 6th Artillery band has been in Seattle during the visit of the fleet to that city. The band was engaged to play at open air concerts both afternoon and evening, and for its services was liberally remunerated. Among the immense crowd who witnessed the great naval parade in Seattle were: Mrs. Cummins, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Masteller, Mrs. Porter, Misses Cummins, Reed, Martin and Abbott from this post; Mrs. Bartlett and Mrs. Hamilton, of Fort Flagger; Mrs. Edwards and her guest, Miss Bustard, of Fort Casey. It is estimated that 300,000 people witnessed the parade. The Artillery troops, under the command of Col. A. S. Cummins, formed the conspicuous part of the beautiful pageant, and the constant cheering for the soldiers showed they were appreciated.

The junior officers' dance at the Washington Hotel on



FISH

more than any other dish needs careful seasoning.
It is rendered more appetizing by the use of

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It is a delicate seasoning for Scalloped Oysters,
Broiled Lobster, Cod Fish Balls and Steaks.
Deviled Clams, Fish, Salads, etc.

Beware of Imitations.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York

Tuesday evening was said to be the most brilliant ball ever given in Seattle. With the exception of the floor committee, men in civil life had not been asked, and the few that were present were asked not to dance. So it was a strictly Army and Navy affair. The Army was well represented by the officers and ladies of Fort Lawton, and Misses Cummins and Martin, Captain Buckley, Lieutenants Willford and Peterson, of Fort Worden.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., May 23, 1908.

Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Meyer entertained at dinner for a party of twelve. The table decorations were asparagus and maidenhair ferns, and with the green-shaded candles made a delightfully cool and pretty effect. Those present were: Col. J. B. Girard, Col. F. L. Towne, Major and Mrs. Tripp, Capt. and Mrs. L. J. Fleming, Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Hay, Capt. O. W. Budd, Mrs. Hoffman, of St. Louis, and Gen. and Mrs. Meyer.

Colonel Towne will leave next week to spend the summer in the East, visiting relatives and friends. Capt. O. W. Budd and Miss Eliza Budd will leave June 1 to visit relatives in New Rochelle, N.Y., and visit other places before their return to San Antonio for the winter.

Mrs. McIntyre entertained at a five hundred party this afternoon. The guests were: Mrs. E. C. Carey, Mrs. L. G. Berry, Mrs. R. S. Smith, Mrs. O. W. Bundy, Mrs. C. E. Hay, Mrs. O. B. Rosenbaum, Mrs. Hume, of New York; Miss Mac Cresson, Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Albert L. Meyer, Mrs. Hoffman, of St. Louis; Miss Elise Burbank, Mrs. S. T. Mackall, Mrs. M. Churchill, Miss Berry, Miss Edith Burbank, Mrs. Tripp, Miss Jones, of Gonzales; Miss Maddox, of Austin; Mrs. T. Campbell, Mrs. D. J. Baker, Jr., Mrs. W. C. Butler, Mrs. L. J. Fleming, Mrs. R. H. Ward and others.

Miss Dennison, of New York, who has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Butler, left yesterday for a visit in the City of Mexico. Gen. and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee left May 17 to spend the summer in Indiana and various points in the North and East, and will return to Fort Sam Houston to spend the winter. They spent a few days in the city as guests of Gen. and Mrs. Bullis before their departure.

Miss Girard entertained the Lower Post Club this week. Capt. and Mrs. J. O. Mackay and little daughter will leave on June 1 to spend the entire summer in the North and East. Miss Dennison, Miss Elise Burbank, Lieutenants Thorpe and Holiday, Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre, Lieut. and Mrs. Churchill enjoyed the attractions at the Hot Wells, and a supper at Scheumeyer's Park.

The Five Hundred Club was entertained by Miss Louise Girard. The club prize was won by Miss Elise Burbank, Mrs. R. S. Smith won the guests' prize, and Miss Olive Berry won a special prize offered by Miss Elise Burbank. This was the last club meeting for the season. Major and Mrs. Lassiter entertained their friends this week. Col. Lotus Niles entertained several ladies at his quarters with a beautiful dinner. Those present were Miss Dennison, Miss Perry, Miss Girard, Miss Rowalle and Mrs. Higgins.

Mrs. Charles E. Hay and son will leave June 1 for Mrs. Hay's home in Illinois. Lieut. and Mrs. D. Van Voorhis leave on June 1 for the North for the summer. Capt. and Mrs. F. L. Munson and two children leave for Chicago next week.

A party from Fort Sam Houston, consisting of Gen. Albert L. Meyer, Col. R. E. Stevens, Lieut. M. Churchill and Lieut. L. T. Mackall, left to-day for Leon Springs for an inspection of the water supply and to make arrangements for transportation. Capt. D. J. Baker, in command of the 5d Battalion, 9th Inf., came in to-day from the range for a short stay at the post. Col. R. E. Stevens, chief Q.M. of the department, awarded the bid for the drilling of a well in the north camp at Leon Springs target range yesterday, and work will commence at once.

It is with sincere regret that the friends here of Mrs. Gilbert C. Smith have heard of her serious illness at the Columbia Hospital in Washington, D.C. The late Col. Gilbert C. Smith and family were stationed at Fort Sam Houston for several years. The wife of Colonel Crane has been seriously ill at the post, but is improving.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., May 28, 1908.

The whole of the Puget Sound country has been in gala attire during the past week. From every inland town and country hamlet within a radius of five hundred miles the people have come en masse to welcome the arrival in the sound of the Battleship Fleet. The fun commenced on May 23, when the fleet entered Seattle harbor. Thousands upon thousands of people gathered along the water front, on the hills, tops of buildings, and one adventurous individual was perched on the top of a water tower several hundred feet from the ground. The day was glorious, and the sight was splendid as these monsters of war entered the harbor in single file and swung into position at anchorage with a quiet dignity that was impressive. Up at the navy yard things have been humming. Docking, painting, coaling have been going on day and night; everyone busy, everyone happy.

The most brilliant round of social functions ever given in this northwest commenced with the arrival of the fleet. On Saturday, May 23, an official reception was given to Rear Admiral Charles Stillman Sperry, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, and his officers, at the Washington Hotel. Over three thousand guests were present, and the beauty of the women, the magnificent costumes, and the glitter of the uniforms made a most brilliant picture. Many of the officers met old friends and all made new ones.

The following ladies of the Atlantic Fleet were present: Mrs. Royall, wife of Lieut. H. H. Royall, who wore a handsome gown of yellow messaline with garniture of white lace;

Mrs. Hourigan, wife of Lieut. Comdr. P. W. Hourigan, gowned in white lace over white silk; Mrs. Miles, wife of Lieut. A. H. Miles, pale blue silk; Mrs. Norris, wife of Lieut. William Norris, white lace and chiffon over white silk; Mrs. Martin, wife of Lieutenant Martin, white silk and Duchess lace; Mrs. Robinson, wife of Lieutenant Robinson, white net and lace over white silk; Mrs. Nelson, wife of Lieut. C. F. Nelson, cream messaline with lace; Mrs. Sanford, wife of Paymaster J. E. Sanford, lace gown with jet trimmings; Mrs. Dennis, wife of Surg. J. B. Dennis, white lace over white silk; Mrs. Craven, wife of Lieut. T. T. Craven, pale blue gown of messaline and silk; Mrs. Hasbrouck, wife of Lieut. Comdr. R. D. Hasbrouck, white lace over white silk.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Pendleton, commanding marines at this yard, has gone to Mare Island as a member of the Marine Corps examining board.

On May 26 a ball for the junior officers was given by the members of the Cottillon Club, and was one of the most brilliant affairs ever held in Seattle. The following ladies of the navy yard were present: Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, who wore black lace over white silk; Mrs. F. A. Ramsey, white tierce lace over chiffon, with pearl ornaments; Mrs. G. G. Bingham, of Salem, Ore., lavender chiffon cloth, diamonds; Miss Ramsey, pale blue messaline silk; Miss Amy Martin, turquoise blue satin, amethysts; Mrs. Z. E. Briggs, pale blue satin brocade, Duchesse lace, pearls; Mrs. Forbes, white silk grenadine, pink roses; Mrs. J. D. Beuret, yellow brocade, Irish point lace.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., gave a dinner party to Lieut. and Mrs. F. A. Ramsey, U.S.M.C., and the following ladies, all guests of Mrs. Ramsey's house party: Mrs. G. G. Bingham and daughter, and Miss Ramsey, of Salem, Ore. A dance was given aboard the Milwaukee to the officers and ladies of the yard. On the day of the arrival of the fleet in Seattle, Mrs. W. T. Burwell, wife of the commandant of the yard, gave a delightful luncheon party on board the yard tug, which went to meet the fleet and carried a large party of officials and ladies of the yard. The affair was most delightfully arranged, and was one of the prettiest functions seen here.

The Misses Spear, sisters of Paymaster Spear, gave a bridge party on Thursday. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., gave a dinner party in honor of Capt. Albert Gleaves and Surg. and Mrs. C. F. Bagg, U.S.N. Mrs. Nicholson, wife of Captain Nicholson, of the Nebraska, is visiting Mrs. D. H. Mahan. Lieut. and Mrs. F. A. Ramsey entertained at dinner in honor of Surg. and Mrs. Bagg, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Griswold.

Lieut. Arthur P. Crist, U.S.N., attached to the Wisconsin, introduced his bride to the ladies of the yard last week. Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., entertained at dinner in honor of the couple and among other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. J. D. Nevin, U.S.M.C. Colonel Pendleton attended the Episcopal Church conference at Vancouver last week as a delegate from St. Pauls, Bremerton.

FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., May 25, 1908.

Mrs. Blackmore, of Cincinnati, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins. Mrs. Lewis entertained with a luncheon and five hundred party on Saturday, May 2. The following Saturday Mrs. Lewis gave a bridge luncheon; those present were Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Blackmore, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Deems, Mrs. Granger and Mrs. Pratt. The prize, a very pretty spoon, was won by Mrs. Deems.

Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins entertained at tea on Sunday night, May 10, the guests being Mrs. Blackmore, Capt. and Mrs. Deems. On Tuesday, the 12th, Capt. and Mrs. Deems had two tables of bridge; those present were: Dr. and Mrs. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Blackmore and Miss Kilduff.

On Wednesday, the 13th, a delightful card party was given by Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins in honor of their guest, Mrs. Blackmore, the guests being Captain Donnelly, Lieut. and Mrs. Margetta, Mrs. Ballard, Capt. and Mrs. Deems, Lieut. and Mrs. Kean, Dr. and Mrs. Lewis, Miss Kilduff, Lieutenants Marley and Greely. Lieut. and Mrs. Kean had as dinner guests on Thursday, the 14th, Dr. and Mrs. Lewis, Miss Kilduff, Lieutenants Bell, Deems, Dodd and Cubbinson.

On the following evening Lieut. and Mrs. Kean gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Deems, Lieut. and Mrs. Pratt. The same evening Lieut. and Mrs. Margetta entertained at cards out on the porch and lawn, which was artistically decorated with Japanese lanterns. Mrs. Hopkins had as guests at luncheon on Friday, Mrs. Menoher, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Margetta, Mrs. Deems and Mrs. Blackmore. Capt. and Mrs. Deems had as dinner guests on Saturday, the 16th, Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins and Mrs. Blackmore.

Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins gave a picnic at Hoyle's Hole on Sunday last. The guests all rode to the picnic grounds, where a delicious luncheon was served. The guests were: Dr. and Mrs. Lewis, Miss Kilduff, Capt. and Mrs. Deems, Lieut. and Mrs. Margetta, Lieutenants Marley and Greely, Captain Donnelly and Mrs. Quinette. Mrs. Kean entertained at cards on Tuesday afternoon, and the same evening Mrs. Lewis gave a very pleasant card party. On Thursday afternoon, the 21st, Mrs. and Miss Bell entertained at cards; Mrs. Hopkins won the prize.

On the 22d Capt. and Mrs. Deems gave a Dutch supper to celebrate the Captain's birthday. The guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Blackmore, Miss Kilduff, Dr. and Mrs. Lewis, Captain Donnelly and Lieutenant Cubbinson. Last Thursday a vaudeville performance was given in the post hall by a troupe from the neighboring town of Lawton.

A very unusual state of affairs exists at present, there being a water famine due to the severe storms of the past few days. Medicine creek is from fifteen to twenty feet higher than normal, and has caused washouts in the neighborhood, damaging the railroads and the bridges. It has risen above the engines in the pump house, and the garrison is obliged to rely on what water is left in the storage tanks.

To-day quite a number of ponies, to be assigned to the batteries as polo ponies, if acceptable, were brought in for inspection and sale.

Batteries A and C have been designated to attend the maneuvers at Leon Springs in July. They will leave here by rail on June 18, and proceed to Itasca, Texas, and from there march overland a distance of 250 miles.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., June 1, 1908.

The troops left at an early hour the 29th of May for their long, tiresome march to the camp of maneuvers. The morning was bright, and the ladies were out to say good-bye. Mrs. Wren had invited a number of friends for a musicale at the castle at 10 a.m., and the exquisite selections, both instrumental and vocal, rendered by Mrs. Wren, Mrs. Robinson and Miss Mitchell soon dispelled the gloom of recent farewells.

Among the late social events was a much enjoyed bridge afternoon, given by Mrs. Frank B. Davis. Both Lieutenant and Mrs. Davis were very cultivated taste. Their books are by the best of authors, the pictures represent artists of the higher class, and the artistic furnishing of their Army home make it most attractive. This card party was the first since Easter, and was doubly delightful. Mrs. Wren and Miss Mitchell carried off the honors, a richly embroidered centerpiece, and a lovely picture. No card player at Fort Porter ever grows weary of bridge, and an invitation to the hospitable quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Wright always means the best of times, and the farewell party for the departing officers was no exception. The same evening Major and Mrs. Wren were hosts for a handsome dinner in honor of their guests, Mrs. Robinson and Miss Bonnell, of Grand Rapids, Mich. Capt. and Mrs. Robert Brown, of Buffalo, were among guests at the pleasant dinner party. Saturday evening last Lieut. and Miss Hooper asked a number of friends from the post and city for a game of cards, a dainty supper followed. The table decorations were small flags and the color scheme was an honor to the day.

Lieutenant Wright, with his company, marched with the

Protect Your Teeth



To prevent decay and the accumulation of tartar, the teeth should be thoroughly cleansed night and morning with

Doctor Sheffield's Crème Dentifrice

—the original tooth paste. Reputation established 58 years ago by aid of the Dental Profession. Quality maintained ever since.

Sold wherever
Toilet Requisites are found.

When not immediately obtainable send three one-cent stamps for sample tube (1-6 size), or 25c. for full size, to Sheffield Dentifrice Co., 106 Broad St., New London, Conn.

procession on Decoration Day. The latest arrival in the garrison is the infant son of Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Knabshue. Mrs. Katherine Ogden, who is very popular in Buffalo and Fort Porter, is visiting her father, Gen. William Auman, on Oakland Place. Gen. and Mrs. Auman are expecting Capt. and Mrs. Winans in the near future. Of late a number of Army and Navy people have joined the Park Club. At present Miss Mitchell, of Fort Porter, is taking part in the tennis tournament. Mrs. John J. Mudgett was called to Plattsburg suddenly, her brother, Mr. Holt, being very ill.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., June 1, 1908.

Lieut. and Mrs. George S. Turner left last week for San Francisco, Cal. Mrs. Ola W. Bell entertained at a large bridge party last Wednesday afternoon. Capt. William A. Powell, M.C., received orders last week relieving him from duty here, and will sail from San Francisco July 5 for Manila.

Memorial Day brought a very large crowd of people out from St. Louis to witness the exercises of the day. Upon the arrival of the G.A.R. at the post, with a number of other military organizations of St. Louis, the column formed on the north side of the parade ground facing south, and reported to the grand marshal, Gen. John W. Noble. As soon as the column formed, Major Willoughby Walke, C.A.C., with his command, passed in review, and escorted the column to the rostrum in the National Cemetery, where the following program was carried out: Music by the depot band; prayer, Rev. Thomas H. Hagarty, Ransom Post; reading of G.A.R. National and State Department orders, Comrade Thomas E. Rogers, Blair Post; charges from ritual, Comrade Martin Scherer, Hassendeubel Post; reading of President Lincoln's address at Gettysburg, Nov. 19, 1863, Comrade J. N. Hutchinson, Fremont Camp, Sons of Veterans; address, Rev. J. E. Meeker, pastor Compton Hill Congregational church; address, Hon. Charles W. Holtcamp, United Spanish War Veterans; closing address from ritual, Comrade James P. Hesser, Lyon Post; benediction, Rev. H. Butler, Shaw Post. The column then broke ranks and flowers and flags were placed on each of the 16,000 graves of soldiers in the National Cemetery. Three volleys were then fired and taps sounded, ending the program.

FORT SLOCUM.

Fort Slocum, N.Y., June 1, 1908.

On Wednesday, May 20, Mrs. W. H. Bertsch entertained at a luncheon in honor of Miss Imogene Hoyle. Other guests were: Mrs. Herr, Mrs. Dugan, Miss Wessells, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Van Pool and Miss Keck. On the same afternoon Miss Madeline Bertsch celebrated her first birthday. On account of rain, only five of her little friends were able to attend her party. Lieut. and Mrs. Horowitz gave a dinner in honor of Miss Keck on Wednesday, May 20. Other guests were Lieutenants Keck and Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim.

Miss Myra Mathews was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Drake for several days. Mrs. Guillemet is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Van Pool. Miss Margaret Walsh, of Morristown, N.J., and Miss Louise Knapp have been the guests during the past week of Lieut. and Mrs. Horowitz. Capt. Wilson Chase, 21st Inf., reported here for duty on May 20.

On Monday, May 25, the bachelors of the post gave a dinner and dance in honor of the "Oakamers" girls who graduated on the 22d. Fort Slocum was well represented at the lawn fete on Governors Island on May 27. A delightful dance was held at the club on Thursday evening, May 28.

On Friday, the 29th, Mrs. Shaw entertained at bridge. The prizes, which were beautiful cups and saucers, were won by Mrs. Hoyle, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Horowitz, Mrs. Bernheim and Miss Walsh. On Decoration Day Mrs. Horowitz entertained at bridge. The prizes were won by Mrs. McAndrew and Mrs. Thomas.

FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., May 27, 1908.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Frederick G. Hodgson, of the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, who have been the guests of Capt. and Mrs. William H. Raymond for the past five days, left for Washington, D.C., last Wednesday. Mr. Taylor, of Boston, Mass., was the week end guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Whitney.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William C. Rafferty were the guests of the Chilian Minister at luncheon last Sunday, at Washington. Lieut. and Mrs. S. Creed Cardwell spent last Sunday at "Minniefield," the summer home of Mrs. Hollyday, Mrs. Cardwell's mother.

Lieut. Col. W. C. Rafferty and his adjutant, Hugh S. Brown, attended the housewarming of the Journalists' Club in their new home on North Charles street, Baltimore, last Wednesday evening.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., May 22, 1908.

Mrs. Marion P. Maus entertained at an informal tea for her guests, the Misses Southerland, Thursday afternoon. Those who enjoyed her hospitality were: Mrs. Keefe, Mrs. Estes, Mrs. DeWitt, Mrs. Kiersted, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Hovey-King, the Misses Southerland, Miss Alford, Miss Cornish, Mrs. Thomlinson, Mrs. Graham and Miss Cartwright, Captain Davison, Lieutenants Terry, Clark, Dennis, Chaffin, Daily, Hixon and Cotton.

Col. and Mrs. Maus and Major and Mrs. Keefe were among those from the post that attended the ball given at Del Monte Wednesday evening in honor of the men from the Charleston. Mrs. Lewis has as her house guests Mrs. Ramsey and Mrs. Kasson, who arrived Saturday.

Monday night the Bridge Club met at the Officers' Club with Mrs. Bowen as hostess. The highest scores were made by Mrs. Hovey-King and Captain Webster. Tuesday Mrs. Webster entertained at an informal afternoon. The ladies

WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills

The safest, simplest and pleasantest purgative. Relieve all congested conditions.

All Druggists, or 372 Pearl St., New York.

were invited to come and bring their work. Those present were: Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Estes, Mrs. Huckers, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Ramsey, Mrs. Kasson, Mrs. Petty, Mrs. Pease, Mrs. McIver and Mrs. Chapman.

Mrs. Creary and Miss Katherine Creary are now at the Jefferson, San Francisco. Lieut. and Mrs. Field, who have been the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Halsted, returned to their station the latter part of the week.

There have been a number of changes in quarters recently. Captain Gerhardt has moved into the house recently vacated by Mrs. Lawrence; Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson are in Lieutenant Hixon's quarters. Lieutenant Twyman and family have moved into Lieutenant Clark's house.

Tuesday Colonel Maus had the field and staff officers at his quarters to meet Rear Admiral Swinburne and his staff. Mrs. Moon and Miss Louise Moon spent last week in San Francisco.

Saturday Mrs. Pulliam entertained at a tea in honor of Miss Moon. Mrs. Crawford's mother, Mrs. Miller, and her nephew, George, from Kansas, are here for a short stay.

Major McIver and family are to move into the quarters assigned for the commandant of the School of Musketry. Major Wright will most probably take the quarters that Major McIver at present holds. Mrs. Hannigan, who has been on a trip to Southern California, attending her mother's golden wedding anniversary, returned to the post last week.

CAMP STOTSENBERG.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., April 25, 1908.

Batteries A and B, 5th Field Art., Capt. J. E. Stephens in command, arrived from the States on the transport Crook the latter part of March. They immediately proceeded to this post, relieving Batteries D and E, which returned to the States on the same boat. Troops D, H and I, 1st Cav., also arrived from the States about the first of April, and the entire regiment of the 1st Cavalry is now here, together at one post for the first time in over twenty years.

General Pershing arrived in the post Wednesday evening, and early the following morning under his leadership the following officers took the horsemanship test: Lieut. Colonel McClernand and Majors Gaston and Gardner, 1st Cav. These officers took the riding test at their stations in Texas before coming to the Philippines, but the War Department found the test unsatisfactory, and they were ordered to take the ride again. It is thought this last test was satisfactory.

The 25th and 26th Companies, Philippine Scouts, will come to Camp Stotsenburg for target practice about the middle of May. They will take only the long and midrange practice. This is the first time the Scouts have been permitted to practice at the long range, and none of the Scout posts at present is equipped for such practice.

A traveling circus visited the post on April 20. It had an elephant, a lion, a troop of trained dogs and some very creditable performers, but it reminded us of some of the circuses at home—it was so different. Everybody went, however, ate peanuts, drank red lemonade and had a fine time. The night following the circus a troupe of strolling players, calling themselves the Orpheum Company of Manila, materialized. They stayed for three nights, and also put up an excellent performance. A building has been set aside for a theater, and it is expected that traveling troupes will visit the post at least once a month, and it is also hoped to have an occasional amateur performance.

On April 22 the commanding officer, Lieut. Col. E. J. McClernand, 1st Cav., gave a reception at his quarters in honor of Brig. Gen. J. Pershing. Nearly all the officers and ladies attended. The following day General Pershing left for Baguio.

The enlisted men held their regular monthly hop on Wednesday last. It is getting most too hot for dancing now, and it is thought no more dances will be held during the hot season.

The post hospital has started a garden, and is raising all kinds of vegetables, a luxury in this country. Vegetables purchased from the natives are not safe to eat, and it is hoped that a post garden will soon be started so that the entire post may have fresh vegetables.

On Good Friday a large number of the garrison went to Angeles, about five miles from the post, to witness the parade and other festivities which the natives indulge in on holidays. Unfortunately it rained, which interfered considerably with the parade.

A baseball league has been organized in the post, comprising the 1st, 2d and 3d Squadrons of the 1st Cavalry, a team from the band and Hospital Corps, and one from the batteries. This will make five teams all told, and some interesting games are looked for. It is hoped the officers will also organize a team, and come into the league.

The commanding officer has issued orders looking to the beautifying of the post. Everybody occupying separate quarters has been asked to co-operate, and already a vast improvement has been noticed. If it was not for the shortage of water here at times, a great deal more could be done.

The bachelor officers gave a delightful hop on Thursday evening last, which was largely attended.

On Feb. 21 the ladies of the garrison gave a very attractive leap year hop. Each officer was called for and escorted to the hop room by one of the ladies, who were attired for the occasion in very plain white shirt-waist costumes, and wearing white forage caps. The men were dressed very fetchingly, all in white, with some little feminine touch, such as dainty pink or blue bows on the shoulders and hair, or a becoming wreath of pale pink roses. Major Gaston and Mr. McChord were dressed as Filipino women. There was great merriment at the hop room when the shy things began to arrive, most of them carrying expensive bouquets of carrots or radishes. One lady had the forethought to bring her escort in the water wagon. The hop room was very prettily decorated in bamboo and banana plants. Delicious punch and refreshments were served.

On March 25 the 1st Cavalry gave a farewell reception to the departing batteries of the 5th Field Artillery, and on the 29th the Artillery gave one in compliment to the 1st Cavalry. Both affairs were very enjoyable.

Mrs. Pratt, who has been visiting her son, Lieut. John Symington, for several months, left on the Crook for Japan, where she will stay a few weeks on her way to Europe. Mrs. Malin Craig and her son, Malin, also sailed on the Crook for Japan, where they will remain during the hot season, returning to Stotsenburg about June. Capt. DeR. C. Cabell and Lieut. Robert Nolan, 1st Cav., who have received details for one year in the general recruiting service, expect to leave for the States about July.

Miss Louise Woodson, from Batangas, is the guest of Miss Marie Cabell, who gave a very pretty hop supper Tuesday evening for her. The house and porch were beautifully decorated in Chinese lanterns and a profusion of flowers and ferns.

One of the most popular pastimes here is swimming, out on

the Bam Bam river. There have been several moonlight picnics there.

Saturday, April 25, Mrs. Usher and Mrs. Christie, of the medical garrison, entertained the ladies of the post at five hundred. The tables were placed on Mrs. Usher's porch, which was a bower of beautiful ferns and potted plants. A delicious lunch was served after the game. The prizes were a beautiful hand embroidered waist, won by Mrs. Gardner; a pink silk evening scarf, won by Miss Marie Cabell; the consolation, which was cut for by all and won by Mrs. Coughlan, was a beautiful brass vase; and the booby, a Salsuma hat pin, went to Mrs. O'Leary.

Friday there was a hop, complimentary to the officers and ladies of the newly arrived troops. The hop room was prettily decorated, and refreshments and punch were served. Those in the receiving line were: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. McClernand, Capt. and Mrs. Babcock, Capt. and Mrs. Sills, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham.

Major W. C. Brown, 3d Cav., was here from Manila for a few days, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hartman.

An evening bridge club has been organized which meets every Thursday in the reading rooms of the club. The Ladies' Five Hundred Club has been changed from Thursdays to Tuesdays and meets in the morning.

Miss Partello was here from Manila for a few days as Mrs. Symington's guest. Mrs. Symington gave a very pretty tea Saturday afternoon in honor of her birthday. All the officers and ladies of the garrison were there, and tea and punch were served on the porch. Mrs. Clarence Lininger has gone to Fort McKinley to visit her uncle, Col. Granger Adams. Mrs. Osborne, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hartman.

NOTES OF PARANG.

Parang, Mind., Easter Sunday, April 19, 1908.

Easter Day was bright and beautiful. Orchids, palms, ferns and flowers made our little chapel attractive, and an unusually large number of the garrison attended. Regimental Chaplain Oscar J. W. Scott had arranged an excellent program of music, rendered by the 25th Infantry band, with solos by Mr. L. A. Henderson and Mrs. Bugbee.

Unusually beautiful in all its appointments was the dinner given on Friday evening, April 10, by Col. and Mrs. Hoyt to Lieut. and Mrs. Bugbee, Miss Ellis, Dr. and Mrs. Brown and Miss Brown. Major and Mrs. Penrose gave an elaborate dinner on April 10 in honor of Lieut. Col. and Miss Abercrombie and Lieut. and Mrs. Leavitt.

Mrs. Hunt, wife of Captain Hunt, 25th Inf., stationed at Malabang, is visiting in the garrison with Mrs. Albright. Mrs. Mapes was this week's hostess to a number of matrons who are most devoted to the game of bridge. Ices and dainty cakes were served after the awarding of a pretty embroidered waist to Mrs. Lewis, who made high score. Capt. and Mrs. Albright welcomed a number of guests on Thursday evening and bridge was enjoyed until a midnight luncheon was served. Lieut. and Mrs. Bugbee entertained at dinner this week, having as guests Major and Mrs. Penrose, Capt. and Mrs. Albright, Mrs. Hunt, of Malabang, and Miss Ellis, of Kansas City. The table decorations were most artistic.

Mrs. Rand will leave on the Seward for a short stay in Manila before embarking for a trip through China. Major and Mrs. Louis J. Magill, of Manila, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Yates at Polloc during the time the transport Seward was unloading freight at our dock. Major Magill, U.S.M.C., is adjutant and inspector of the brigade of marines in the Philippine Islands. Lieut. Donald D. Hay, 25th Inf., has been detailed on topographical work in progress in Bacoue, Bulacan. Lieut. Henry J. Nichols, Med. Dept., who is a member of the board for the study of tropical diseases, arrived in Parang to take up such work here for a short time. Mrs. Bugbee, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Ellis, will leave to-morrow for a month's travel through China, and to visit friends at Fort McKinley.

Capt. and Mrs. Lyon entertained at dinner on Thursday evening, April 16, having as their guests Dr. and Mrs. I. W. Rand, Miss Ellis and Lieutenant McCleave. The floral decorations were beautiful red flowers and ferns. Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Sears Yates, U.S.M.C., and family will leave Mrs. Edwards next week. Lieut. and Mrs. Yates have been relieved from duty there on account of sickness, and has been ordered to Baguio for treatment.

THE JAPANESE SQUADRON AT MANILA.

Fort Santiago, Manila, P.I., April 23, 1908.

Three warships, representing the training squadron for the Japanese navy, dropped anchor in Manila Bay just off the Luneta last Sunday. The flagship Itsukushima ran up the Stars and Stripes and thundered forth the national salute. The salute was answered by the battery at Fort Santiago and the cruiser Galveston ran up the Japanese flag and saluted Rear Admiral Motono Yoshimatsu, commander-in-chief of the fleet. The flagship responded gun for gun.

Rear Admiral Yoshimatsu, the members of his personal staff, Comdr. Takesune Ishikawa and Lieut. Viscount Hiroaki Tamura, and the commanding officers of the three vessels of the squadron, Capt. Sango Obata, of the flagship, Saneshika Nishiyama, of the Hashidate, and Yashori, of the Matsushima, paid an official call on General Weston at Fort Santiago. The Admiral was received by a battalion of the 26th Infantry, and the customary salute was fired by the saluting battery. The visitors then called on the Japanese consul.

Major General Weston returned to Manila last Friday evening for a brief visit. There were several matters of importance that he desired to attend to, and as Admiral Yoshimatsu and his squadron of the Japanese navy were due at this time, he decided to make his trip now. He intends to go south before returning to Baguio and will visit all the posts in the Departments of the Visayas and Mindanao, except the isolated scout posts. Major George H. Duncan, Philippine Scouts, will accompany him as far as Iloilo, where he will start on an inspection of the scout posts in the south. General Weston will also be accompanied by his aide, Capt. M. H. Barnham, 4th Cav.

The officers of the Japanese squadron called at division headquarters on the 24th to take their leave of General Weston and his staff. The squadron sailed shortly after. Viscount Tamura, who voices the sentiments of his chief and associates, declared that the officers had never been entertained as well as the people of Manila had entertained them. The Japanese ships go from here to China.

Last Wednesday evening, April 22, a brilliant reception was given at the Army and Navy Club in honor of the distinguished visitors, Admiral Yoshimatsu and the officers of his squadron. The Admiral and his party had started their sight-seeing at an early hour of the day. With the Governor General they visited the Gorminal cigar factory. Later, under the guidance of Colonel Harbord, they made a tour through Manila and then repaired to the Army and Navy Club, where they were the guests of Colonel Harbord at luncheon. The entire party boarded a launch and journeyed to the headwaters of the Pasig river. A stop was made at Fort William McKinley, where the Japanese Admiral reviewed the troops and was entertained at Schofield Hall. From McKinley they proceeded to the home of the Consul General on Calle Iris, where another reception was held, this time by the Japanese citizens of Manila.

On Thursday the officers were entertained at Fort William McKinley, and on Friday the Japanese midshipmen were entertained in a like manner. The final touch of American hospitality was offered last Friday evening, when the Governor General was host at a banquet in honor of the visitors at the Army and Navy Club. In his speech at the banquet Admiral Yoshimatsu said: "There are no people on the face of the earth who have a greater admiration for the Americans than the Japanese. There is not a child in the empire but knows the story of Commodore Perry and reveres and respects his memory. The United States has done much for us. We have fifteen officers of our navy who were educated at Annapolis. One of them, a graduate of 1900, is a flag lieutenant of my squad-

Uniforms cleaned



No matter where you live you can have us clean, or partially clean your service or dress uniform, or overcoat, by our new French process. Our way doesn't affect in the least the original set of the garment, nor does it injure the most costly decorations.

May we waterproof your overcoat?

Let us mail you our book, "Expert Cleaning and Dyeing." It tells how we renovate men's clothing, women's gowns, curtains, carpets, upholstered goods, etc.

A. F. BORNOT & BRO.,

French Cleaners and Dyers,

17th & Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
1635 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
N.E. Cor. 12th & Walnut, Philadelphia.
1714 N. Broad St., Philadelphia.
1224 F St. (N.W.), Washington, D.C.
716 Market St., Wilmington, Del.

ron, Lieutenant Viscount Tamura. Another is at the present time the commanding officer of the biggest naval station of Japan. The reception we have been given by the people of Manila and the government officials is overwhelming. We cannot express our appreciation too strongly.

Lieutenant Viscount Tamura, in speaking of Capt. Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., said: "I knew him well as Superintendent of the Naval Academy while I was there. He is a splendid officer, and it will give us a great deal of pleasure to extend him a hearty welcome to our land when he arrives with the American fleet. We are intending to do the best we can to make your feet happy when it arrives in Japan. I knew Admiral Evans and am sorry to hear that he is ill—too ill to bring out the fleet. Japanese naval officers would have given much to have been able to tell him how much they admire him for his career in the Navy."

The Japanese fleet had one hundred and seventy-five midshipmen, who were graduated from the Japanese Naval Academy last November and are taking their practice cruise before being commissioned as ensign. Among the midshipmen there were several members of the royal family.

Lieuts. Walter H. Gunster, 18th Inf., George Dillman, 6th Cav., and Patrick J. Morrissey, 25th Inf., who have been detailed on topographical work, will have headquarters at San Mateo, Bulacan, and Cavite, respectively. Lieut. Col. George M. Dunn, J.A.G., sailed last week with Admiral Hemphill's fleet for China, where he will avail himself of a two months' leave. Capt. James M. Phalen, Med. Dept., a member of the board for tropical diseases, has gone to Camp Daraga. Col. Stephen C. Mills arrived in Manila from Baguio late last Saturday after an exciting ride from Camp John Hay to Camp 1. At the second bridge from Camp 1 one of the lead mules in the team drawing the stage stumbled and fell through the rail. The animal hung over a precipice of about sixty feet, but was rescued by the driver. Colonel Mills returned later to Baguio. Major and Mrs. Bloxham arrived in Manila last week. Major Bloxham has not been well since his arrival.

NOTES FROM CAVITE.

Cavite Naval Station, P.I., April 23, 1908.

The Naval Station defeated the Quartermaster's Department baseball team last Sunday afternoon in a long and hard-fought game, by a score of 1 to 0. The sailors were at their best. By winning this game they take second place in league standing and have an excellent chance to win the season's pennant. Among the spectators were the officers and sailors of the Japanese fleet recently arrived in Manila. There were of the Japanese fleet about six hundred in the grand stand and they seemed to enjoy the game immensely. They were the guests of the baseball association and were conveyed to and from the ball field in special cars.

The game was a pitcher's battle between Neal for the Q.M.'s and Jackson for the Marines, with the latter having a little the best of it. Jackson allowed but two hits, while four were made off Neal's delivery. The Marines made their one run in the first half of the fifth inning after two men were out.

Standing of the league: Quartermaster's, 667 points; Naval Station, 514; Civil Government, 386; 26th Infantry, 333.

Mr. William Garson has arrived from Hong Kong and comes to Cavite as secretary for the Naval Young Men's Christian Association here. Mr. Garson took charge this week. He relieves Secretary E. S. Esby, who sailed for New York recently.

Mr. Garson was formerly secretary for the Naval Y.M.C.A. at Newport, where he had charge for about three years. Last Thursday there was an informal reception to Mr. Garson in the hall, at which all the Americans of Cavite were present to extend a warm welcome. Refreshments were served and a musical program was rendered.

The cruiser Galveston, which has been in the bay during the last week, sailed last Saturday for a cruise in southern waters. It is understood that arrangements have been made for the vessel to call at ports in Siam and French Indo-China during her absence.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frederic Kinsel, U.S.M.C., who have been spending a few days in Manila, have returned to their station at Grande Island.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., April 25, 1908.

During the absence of Col. Jacob A. Augur, 10th Cav., who is accompanying General Weston on a tour through the southern islands, Col. Edward B. Pratt, 30th Inf., is commanding the post.

On April 22 a brigade review was tendered Admiral Yoshimatsu and his staff of the Japanese training squadron which has been lying in Manila bay. The party arrived at McKinley in a private launch at 4:30 p.m., and were met by General Pershing, under whose escort they were taken to the 30th Infantry parade grounds. Battery F, 5th Field Art., fired the usual salute. After the review an informal reception was held at the club. The garrison was overrun with Japanese midshipmen last Thursday, when special cars brought the entire corps to the post to witness the shooting at the range. After their return from the range they were escorted to the club for refreshments.

Much interest in baseball is manifested in the post, and a league has been formed to play for the post pennant. The games opened last Saturday, when the 10th Cavalry crossed bats with the Hospital Corps, defeating them, 8 to 2.

Mrs. Eugene O. Fehéty and Miss Fehéty, wife and family of Major Fehéty, will be passengers on the transport Sherman, leaving here about the middle of May. Miss Fehéty has been one of the leading social stars of the islands. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing has gone back to Baguio to spend the balance of the summer months. Lieut. H. G. Sharp, 30th Inf., has left on a two months' leave to be spent in China and Japan.

BORDEN'S MALTED MILK



It Has No Equal

The Essence of Rich Milk
and Wholesome Cereals

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK COMPANY

Est. 1857 "Leaders of Quality" New York

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division—Major Gen. John F. Weston. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.
Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Will take command of the Army Service schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., about July 1.
Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.
Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A. Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash.
Department of Dakota—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, U.S.A.
Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., ordered to command.
Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A.
Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., ordered to command. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill.
Department of the Missouri—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A.
Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

Army of Cuban Pacification—Hqrs., Havana, Cuba. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding.

ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.; A, Ft. Mason, Cal.; B, Vancouver, Wash.; C and D, Manila, P.I., arrived in P.I., Aug. 4, 1907; E and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; F and G, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D.C.; D, Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N. Y.; E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba; F and L, Manila; F arrived Nov. 2, 1905, and L, March 2, 1905; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; arrived P.I., Jan. 2, 1908.
2d Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.
3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Clark, Texas, and Troops I, K, L and M at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn. Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade.
5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; H, I, K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; E, F, G, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.
6th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.; Cos. A, B, C and D arrived Oct. 9, 1907; D, Jan. 2, 1908; E, Oct. 9, 1907; F, Jan. 2, 1908, and G, H, I, K, L and M, Oct. 9, 1907.
7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.
8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; E and H, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.
9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I., arrived Sept. 1, 1908, and the other companies May 31, 1907; Troop G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; A, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, L and M arrived in P.I. April 2, 1907, and B and I, July 3, 1907; M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.
11th Cav.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Pinar Del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho.
15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio, S.F., Cal.
2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo. Battery D will sail for Manila June 5, 1908, from San Francisco.
3d Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; C, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.
4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; C arrived March 4, 1907, and D May 31, 1907; E, F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
5th Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and F, Manila, P.I.; Battery F will sail from Manila Nov. 15, 1908, for station at Fort Leavenworth; C, D and E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C will sail for Manila Oct. 5, 1908.
6th Art. (Horse)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas. On detached service in Cuba.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. Levett, Me.	85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.O.	87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
4th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.	89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.	91st. Jackson Bks., La.
8th. Ft. Preble, Me.	92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.	93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.	98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.O.	100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.	101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.	105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.	107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
25th. Ft. Milley, Cal.	109th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.	112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.	116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.	117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
35th. Manila. Arrived May 5, 1908.	119th. Ft. Most, N.J.
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.O.	120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	122d. Key West, Fla.
39th. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.	123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.	125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.	126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	127th. Ft. Fremont, S.O.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.	128th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.	131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	132d. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.	133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	134th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.	136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
54th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.	138th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	139th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	140th. Ft. Howard, Md.
57th. Manila. P.I. Arrived Sept. 6, 1907.	141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	142d. Ft. McHenry, Md.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston.	143d. Ft. Washington, Md.
60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.O.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.	145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.O.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.	146th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.	147th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
64th. Ft. Milley, Cal.	148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	150th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	151st. Ft. Bevere, Mass.
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.	152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.	155th. Ft. Williams, Me.
72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.	156th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.	157th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.	158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	159th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
76th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	160th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.
78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.O.	162d. Key West Bks., Fla.
79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	163d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
80th. Key West Bks., Fla.	164th. Jackson Bks., La.
81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	165th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.	166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
83d. Ft. Bevere, Mass.	167th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
*Torpedo companies.	169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
	170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Ordered to sail from Manila, P.I., for Vancouver Bks., Wash., for station May 14, 1908.
2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.
3d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.
4th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
5th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Plattsburg, N.Y.
6th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
7th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich.
8th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; C, D, E, F, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
9th Inf.—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
10th Inf.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Seward, Alaska; O and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; H and K, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; B and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; G and I, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Co. E, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind. The remaining companies will also be ordered to land named fort.
11th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. D. Russell, Wyo.
12th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
13th Inf.—Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
14th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Feb. 3, 1908.
15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.
16th Inf.—Hqrs., band and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.
17th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. McPherson, O.
18th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Nov. 3, 1907.
19th Inf.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, F, G, H, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.
20th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Honolulu, H.T.
21st Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, L and M, at Ft. Logan, Colo.; F, Whipple Bks., Ariz.
22d Inf.—Hqrs., and B, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; C, E, F, G, H and L, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; Co. A, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska. The regiment will depart for Alaska July 1, 1908, for station as follows: Hqrs., band and Cos. A and F, Ft. William H. Seward; Cos. D and G, Ft. Gibbon; Cos. K and L, Ft. Lisicum; Cos. H and I, Ft. Davis; Cos. B and E, Ft. St. Michael; Cos. C and M, Ft. Egbert.
23d Inf.—Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1908.
24th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
25th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 18, 1907.
26th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived July 3, 1907.
27th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
28th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
29th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 1, 1907.
30th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Aug. 4, 1907.
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, and Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana, Cuba. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or

THE CHAMPAGNE of the 20th Century

MOËT & CHANDON

WHITE SEAL

of the

Marvellously Grand Vintage

of the year

1900

Superior in Quality, Dryness and Bouquet
to any Champagne Produced Since
the Great Vintage of 1884

Geo. A. Kessler & Co., Sole Importers

battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins, C.A.C., commanding. Brooklyn, N.Y.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. Frank G. Mauldin, C.A.C., commanding. Pier 12, East River, New York.
COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. F. K. Ferguson, C.A.C., commanding. Address Pier 12, East River, New York.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, C.A.C., commanding. Fort Monroe, Va.

BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Bks., D.C.; Military Academy band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps bands—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.O.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. DuPont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

BRITISH INDOMITABLE CLASS.

We on May 9 published results of the speed trial of the new British Indomitable, the first of three Dreadnought cruisers of the inflexible type. The Scientific American of May 30 publishes some excellent illustrations of the new ship, together with some interesting data by Percival A. Hisslam. The Indomitable was just thirty months in building. The dimensions for the Indomitable, inflexible and invincible are the same, namely: Length between perpendiculars, 530 feet; overall, 562 feet; beam, 78 feet 6 inches; mean load draft (carrying 1,000 tons coal or oil), 26 feet; full load draft (carrying 2,000 tons fuel), 29 feet. The Dreadnought is the only completed battleship having a displacement greater than the 17,250 tons of the inflexible cruisers, and the speed exhibit of the Indomitable (26 1-4 continuous steaming and 28 knots on the measured mile) would seem to rate these as the fastest sea-going ships in the world. Parsons turbines of 41,000 horse-power will drive the new ships, the Indomitable using natural draft, the others forced draft. The armament of eight twelve-inch Mark X guns can all be fired on either broadside or six ahead and six astern. Two of the guns are mounted in a turret forward on the forecastle deck; four are mounted in two turrets arranged diagonally amidships on the same deck. The other two guns are carried in a turret on the quarter deck. The freeboard forward is about 32 feet; amidships, 29 feet; and aft, 20 feet. In actual fire, therefore, the Indomitable is equal to the Dreadnought, which has ten twelve-inch guns; but the battleship has the advantage of two guns in reserve as it were on the unengaged broadside, or available to bring to bear against an enemy on that broadside. The weight of the broadside discharge is 6,800 pounds, with an aggregate muzzle energy of 318,774 foot-tons.

In the Indomitable the perfection attained in the working and control of the gun turrets challenges attention. With the aid of an ingenious device the gun-layer can follow his object at a creeping pace, almost imperceptible, and yet in an instant can begin to run through the whole arc of training with great rapidity, without the slightest undue pressure on the turret system or the liability of sudden loss of control, even in the roughest seaway. A new motor system for turning the turret has proved a marked advance on the old type of turning engine. Special attention has been paid to the facility with which the twelve-inch ammunition supply can be maintained under unfavorable conditions, and to the rapid replacement of damaged parts. The communication and control systems, which are invariably a source of trouble in warships, have been so designed as to give an application of directness rarely obtained, and which must tend considerably to minimize their chance of rupture, and greatly facilitate their rapid repair when the need arises. The Indomitable is the first warship to adopt the "ring" system of wiring for electrical purposes, thereby effecting a considerable saving of space and weight. By this method it is claimed many defects will be avoided, others partially remedied, and all cable faults more readily located and their repair more simply effected.

THE NEW SWISS TURBINE.

Capt. Godfrey L. Carden, of the Revenue Cutter Service, writing from Zurich, Switzerland, as a special agent, in a report which the Department of Commerce and Labor has issued, deals with the construction there of turbines and engines for marine service. He describes 20,000 horsepower engines being built for scout cruisers in the German navy. In a great concern employing 1,800 men on turbines, a large proportion of the tools are of American design.

Captain Carden speaks of the high form into which

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER



a delicious dentifrice. Free from acid and grit. Just the thing for those who have an inclination for the niceties of every-day life. Ask your dentist.

a steam turbine known as the "Zoelly" is coming on the continent. It has a parallel-flow simple action, with pressure stages and with a minimum number of stages of nine or ten. An essential departure from the reaction turbine lies in the conversion of the pressure into steam in the Zoelly, exclusively in the guide apparatus. The 20,000 horsepower marine turbine is being constructed in Zurich for a 4,500-ton German scout cruiser, now building at Kiel, in the hope of giving it a speed of 26 knots. In this engine the Zoelly type prevails. The development of this type for marine purposes is of very recent date. The displacement and the horsepower involved show that the designs call for speedier vessels than the new American scouts, Salem, Birmingham and Chester.

The engine installation for the German scout involves four screws with two 6,000 horsepower engines working the inboard screws. The four turbines are grouped in water-tight compartments, so that each engine is independent of the others. Each turbine is provided with a complete set of auxiliary engines. For long cruises the lower-power turbines only are used, and the heavier engines are only brought into play for high speeds. For the heavier engines the maximum number of revolutions will be 400 per minute. Each shaft possesses an independent stern turbine, which further assures great facility in maneuvering. Turbine engines for new 450-ton and 650-ton torpedoboot destroyers have been designed. In the 450-ton boat the engine output is designed at 9,000 brake horsepower. In the 650-ton torpedoboot destroyer the designs call for a turbine output varying between 13,000 and 14,000 brake horsepower. One of these destroyers is to be brought out by the German government and the other by the French government.

The solid and simple construction of the Swiss turbine appeals at once to the eye, and so far as can be seen there appear to be no delicate parts requiring any special care, Captain Carden says. All the parts seem to be simple and readily accessible and the excellent mechanical construction seems to be ample guaranty against internal damage. Drawings of the Zoelly turbines are on file at the Bureau of Manufactures, Washington. This steam turbine is being depended on in certain European quarters to offset eventually the engines of the Mauretania and Lusitania.

"That an interior city like Zurich should be producing some of the most advanced marine engineering work interests Captain Carden not a little. "Naval constructors need not be surprised at the announcement at almost any time of the laying down in continental yards of a vessel of large tonnage fitted with Zoelly turbine engines for very high speed." Nothing may be done, however, till the results with the new German cruiser have been analyzed. Krupp has obtained the Zoelly rights for Germany. French and Italian rights have been sold, but the American rights have not been disposed of. Russia also is preparing to take up the Zoelly engine.

A new liquid fuel heating system for marine boilers is being brought out by the same firm, involving a steam turbine-driven turbo compressor, Zoelly type.

FOREIGN CRITICISM OF OUR SERVICES.

Chicago, Ill., May 12, 1908.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As a former officer of the Imperial and Royal army of Austria-Hungary, permit me to point to certain observations I made during my brief stay in America.

The Army and the Navy are nowhere to be seen, except on bill posters for the sake of a joke, hinting at certain habits of a few drunkards in their delirious state, their mouths packed with a chew and doing one or another trick, which does not add to the good reputation of this line of the national Service.

When I saw the first sign, with Tommy Atkins or Jack-tar, I asked me the question: "Are men contented to be belittled this way?" Don't they turn away from the chosen martial trade when opportunity arises? Continuing my observations I came to the conclusion that very many or between 9 and 16 per cent. of the military forces of the United States on land and seas take French leave, as against 1-2 to 2 per cent. in continental European armies.

This answer of my first question involves a second query: "Why is it that so many men dare the consequences of the law?" The answer for my second question could be extended to almost any calling, profession, business or action in the United States. It is simply that the penalties prescribed by law are too severe and consequently no effort is made to bring first offenders to trial. The laws are not enforced because to enforce the law to the sense of its letters would be too severe in many cases—therefore, they drop prosecuting the guilty.

Now let us see what they do in my native country, Austria-Hungary, in Germany, France and Italy in regard to military offenders, especially deserters. "Did anyone leave the service with the intention to abstain himself from his military obligation, then he committed the crime of desertion." "Did a soldier leave his post to visit friends and later not return for fear of punishment, then he committed the offense of 'leaving without permit.'" I understand here in America a time limit alone fixes the meaning of "deserting of his post" or "absentment himself from his post."

The severity of the punishment in the American military and naval courts is not sufficiently known to me and all information gathered on the subject is not ample to express a well-developed idea. In general I understand a deserter is sent to hard labor for a term at the option of the court and loses his citizenship as an American. Now permit me to ask what does it mean losing the citizenship? After the man so punished goes free is he a citizen of nowhere? Or, this man going to China for business purposes, is he refused a passport, or must he go to say another factor in the world's political concert, say

to the agent of Great Britain, for a pass securing him British protection while he is in China?

There are several countries which punish by loss of office and honors for a term of years, meaning that the person cannot apply, vote, be voted or accept any position in the governmental service for this specified number of years.

In European armies deserters are punished by a short prison term and extension of their length of service. This prison term often does not exceed three months and very seldom six. The extended line duty ranges from the length of time the person absented himself to one or two years. A deserter seldom is set back in his rating and his promotion is not handicapped. A deserter is always caught, except if he had money and the desire to leave his native country forever. Desertion is not outlawed in Austria-Hungary and not in several other countries—all efforts being made to get hold of a deserter and bring him back to his post. Germany extradites an Austrian or Hungarian deserter and so do others.

The futility of deserting is seen by most dissatisfied members of the army, consequently they stay the length of their term, and this under very unfavorable conditions. To illustrate how Austro-Hungarian soldiers fare I mention the monetary provisions that are made for them: Breakfast, five hellers; noon-day dinner, thirty-eight hellers; supper, four hellers; bread, sixteen hellers. Told in all, sixty-three hellers, or twelve and one-half cents, for a day's rations, and this at prices paid for meat—forty hellers a pound of beef, forty-five hellers for veal and pork for the military, then seventy hellers a pound for sugar. Considering these exorbitant prices for food products and the low appropriation, one can easily imagine the hardship of a soldier's life, and still they stick to it. The sold per day ranges from two and two-fifths pennies up, i.e., for a private, twelve hellers. From time to time, on anniversaries of great events, a general pardon, called "amnesty," is granted, under certain conditions.

Considering that a U.S. Army enlistment outlaws two years after the contracted term of three years, and a Navy enlistment after a total of six, and taking 70,000 soldiers and 30,000 sailors as basis of my calculation, saying that ten per cent. deserted from the enlisted force, would mean 46,000 men are on the records as deserters. It is horrible to think of such a large number. A change should take place to eliminate the causes of desertion. To this effect I would suggest the creation of an Army and Navy League, composed of officers, men, politicians and men in all walks of life. Object, to eliminate belittling the army or navy personnel, educating the people, but especially the youth, of the necessity of military establishment; induce officers and men to wear their uniform if they go to social gatherings, public or private functions; reform the laws respecting the armies on land and sea, taking the laws and rules of "all" European nations as a foundation for the improvements; request the Executive Chief of the nation and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy to proclaim a general pardon on the occasion of, say, the Independence of America, on July 4 next, to all deserters without restoration to the Army or Navy, and restoration without trial of those who deserted and wish to comply with their agreement when enlisting for the rest of their term, provided they report within, say, fourteen days after publication of this pardon. At the same time a general order should be issued explaining the meaning of desertion, and that, in future, deserters will be hunted up—no lenience in the application of law practiced any more. The \$30 reward should be paid to anyone in full giving first notice of the whereabouts of a deserter. Twenty dollars should be provided by Congress for each deserter; to advertise each week a list of all deserters, their home address, short description of his person, and the place to which such report shall be sent by telephone or mail or verbally. The expenses so incurred by the Government should be charged and collected from the offender. In all cases, a deserter should be restored to duty and not be sent for a long term to prison and then go his way.

This organization just mentioned could arrange juvenile Army and Navy leagues, such as they have in Great Britain, Germany, Austria and Hungary. Youngsters, between the age of six and eighteen (twenty), are formed in squads, according to age, and drilled in the simple rudiments of elementary tactics between the ages of six and ten; calisthenic exercises, infantry formations, without gun, for those between six and sixteen—guns are provided for those over sixteen; regular tactics are applied, including camp life and drills out on an open ground, in the market square, for example. They form into companies and march, each in accordance with his creed, to the church on Sunday. They wear the uniform in some cases all the time; in some others part of the time.

The sailor's uniform is an especially attractive dress for boys, and still there is no country on earth where so few young folks wear this dress as in America. These organizations are called boys' brigades in England. (They have some church affair in Pennsylvania, but one divorced from church, being part of a school, did not come to my attention.) Knabenhorste in Germany and Austria. In Hungary they call them "egyetemi zászlóalj"—university battalion of Budapest, youths' battalions or companies of this and that city or town. Most of them wear a sailor's uniform. This is the most attractive and loose garment, consequently not hindering the development of the boys.

A further object of the Army and Navy League I suggest would be to ameliorate conditions of life in the Service, redress evils, help where need is. But the chief of all objects of this organization would be to bring the Army and Navy in a friendly relation and contact to the business man, professional, the laborer, skilled and unskilled, as well. The fruits of this enterprise should not be waited for long.

Sherman House, Chicago, Ill.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The German "gymnasium" is a combination of a grammar and a high school, having a nine-year course, the last years of which have a standard equal to that of the first years of an American college course. And students who successfully pass through the first six years of the course can be admitted into the army as "one-year soldiers," thus saving them one year of military service. Hitherto in the German schools English has been taught to only a limited extent. In November last, however, the Prussian minister of instruction issued an order in which he stated that on account of the importance which the English language has in reference to literature, commerce and politics it is desirable that the gymnasium scholars should become at least so familiar with it as to understand the reading of English books, and what is necessary to further self-education in the use of a foreign language. In place of the obligatory instruction in French he has directed that the last three classes shall be taught English

ECZEMA FOR 55 YEARS

Suffered Torments from Birth—In Frightful Condition—Got No Help

UNTIL CUTICURA CURED HIM

"I had an itching, tormenting eczema ever since I came into the world, and I am now a man fifty-five years old. I tried all kinds of medicines I heard of, but found no relief. I was truly in a frightful condition. At last I broke out all over with red and white boils, which kept growing until they were as big as walnuts, causing great pain and misery, but I kept from scratching as well as I could. I was so run down that I could hardly do my work. I used Cuticura Soap, Ointment, Resolvent, and Pills for about eight months, and I can truthfully say I am cured. Hale Bordwell, Tipton, Ia., Aug. 17, '07."

"I cheerfully endorse the above testimonial. It is the truth. I know Mr. Bordwell and know the condition he was in. Nelson R. Burnett, Tipton, Ia."

for three hours weekly, and the two-hour instruction in French shall be optional with the student.

On May 16 Messrs. Vickers Sons and Maxim launched as an experiment for the British navy a submarine of an entirely new type. Previous boats had but one torpedo tube forward and one propeller. The experimental one is said to possess four torpedo tubes and twin screws. She is larger in every way. The previous craft had much of their space taken up by trimming tanks. The new one carries a trimming tank on each side of her extending half her length and in shape like a submarine. Viewed from above the vessel looks like three submarines connected, the larger in the center. When on the surface the whole of the top structure of the submarine itself will be visible some two feet. In the older ones only about half of the vessel was above, the tapering ends being submerged. The top structure is carried full length on the new one.

Three artillerymen died at Koenigsberg, Germany, May 26, from sunstroke sustained while their battery was on a practice march through the country. Twenty other members of the organization were seriously affected by the sun and had to be removed to hospitals.

According to Le Franc Parleur, in certain districts of Australia where the ground is permanently covered with grass or fine sand the horses are shod with leather instead of iron, and though these novel shoes are more expensive than the iron ones, the superior advantages claimed for the leather shoes are their lightness and ease of application, the horseman who carries an extra supply of shoes in his pack being independent of the horseshoer, who may be far from the scene in the hour of need, especially in a sparsely settled country.

From Cassier's Magazine we take the following description of the new turbine yacht Alexandra, the latest addition to the flotilla of Britain's official yachts, of which the Victoria and Albert (4,700 tons, 17 knots) was built shortly before Queen Victoria's death, and the Enchantress (3,470 tons), about five years ago. The Alexandra, a three-masted schooner with three funnels, will replace the old yacht Osborne, a wooden-paddle vessel built forty years ago. The new yacht will be a turbine-driven ship of 2,050 tons, 275 feet long, with a beam of 40 feet and mean load draft of 12 feet 6 inches, her speed exceeding 18 1-4 knots. The cost of construction was £128,239. Intended primarily for coastal service by the King and members of the royal family, the ship is of shallow draft. The Alexandra is built with a topgallant forecabin and a bridge deck, 150 feet long. The pavilion or deckhouse contains the reception room, dining-room and pantry, while abreast of it are two small tea houses, which have a clearer view ahead and astern and also over each side. The King's smoking-room is under the bridge, and also rooms for the commander of the vessel, the officers and the surgeon, as well as the ship's hospital, or sick bay. On the main deck abaft the turbine room are the royal apartments, rooms for His Majesty's secretary, equerries, and others.

On the occasion of the annual spring parade of the garrisons of Berlin and neighboring stations, on June 1, 30,000 men of all arms, including 8,000 cavalry, maneuvered on the two square miles of the Tempelhof Parade Field. Emperor William had as guests for the review King Gustave and Queen Victoria of Sweden.

Capt. Godfrey L. Carden, of the Revenue Cutter Service, in a report as special agent to the Bureau of Manufactures, Washington, gives valuable figures on machines and tools in Germany. The pension system in vogue in many of the largest manufacturing firms affords interesting tables. In one of the largest concerns the sum of 450,000 marks, or more than \$100,000, is given annually as extras to those who have served a certain number of years. At the tenth year of service the extras begin and in that year 270 marks is paid. At the thirty-fifth year the extra reaches 900 marks for men and 540 for women. In some cases the companies place free at the disposal of co-operative societies, kitchens and cellars for canteens. Here beers and wines are dispensed. From this it would appear that great firms as the Siemens and Halske-Siemens-Schuckert, one of the largest electrical concerns in the world, do not find that moderate drinking injures their workmen.

It is now reported that the cruiser "F," the German ship of the Inflexible type, will undergo considerable change in design to give her a speed higher than the original 24 1-2 knots intended. The keel of the vessel is not yet laid, and there is said to be some indecision as to the shape of the ship's stern and the position of the propellers.

It is an open secret in England that the position of the two rudders just aft of the two screws of the Dreadnought has given some trouble, but more fault is said to have been found with the improper placing of the propellers, a matter of so vital importance in turbine vessels.

The British destroyer Cossack, designed for thirty-three knots, on her preliminary trials attained considerably over thirty-three knots in shallow water, and having been fitted with new propellers, is expected to prove herself the fastest of her class.

The new Brazilian battleships will carry twelve twelve-inch fifty-caliber guns disposed in four hooded barbettes, arranged on the center-line, with the broadside guns en echelon. The secondary armament is composed of twenty-two 4.7-inch guns on the upper deck. The new Bra-

HEADACHES

SICK STOMACH, INDIGESTION, ARE QUICKLY RELIEVED IF YOU

TAKE TARRANT'S

SELTZER APERIENT

(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)



An agreeable effervescent, has retained the favor of physicians and public for more than 60 years. 50c. and \$1 at commissary store, or mailed, postage paid, on receipt of price, by

THE TARRANT CO.

44 HUDSON ST., NEW YORK

zilian scouts being built at Elswick will be turbine driven and carry ten 4.7-inch guns. These will be named Bahia and Rio Grande del Sud.

The United Service Gazette thinks that a pretty good hint has been given in English government circles "that stronger measures will be introduced next year in the event of the failure of the territorial army scheme. Doubtless the intention is to put the Ballot Act in operation in this contingency; but it is quite possible that a modified form of compulsory service might be introduced, for there is a decided tendency in this direction at army headquarters."

"The Germans are showing the world that they are in grim earnest in their endeavor to have a place in the sun on the silver sea," says the United Service Gazette. "The size and tremendous influence of the Naval League in Germany entirely outclasses the British League, and the work of the Teuton organization never ceases, the propaganda going on even though the heavens fall. The German is above all things a patriot, and the Fatherland is never made to suffer for long owing to internecine trouble. The government supplements the work of the league by sending the members of the Reichstag around the dockyards, free of expense, in a luxuriously-fitted steamer, and it sees that they have the best of everything, together with guides who can glow and raise enthusiasm, and thus make their task of passing naval votes much easier in parliament."

The British Army Council have decided to abandon all idea of making Salisbury Plain a great military camp, such as at first it was intended to be. For many reasons it is considered inadvisable to have troops located in such isolated quarters all the year round, and it is in contemplation therefore, as soon as the camps are all

over for this year, to remove all troops, except a few details, from Salisbury Plain, and distribute them among other military stations having room for their accommodation. After that the Plain will be retained as a training ground for the artillery and for summer camps for the Territorial Army.

The Austrians have just constructed a number of 30.5-centimeter forty-five caliber guns at their Pilsen works. Heretofore Austria imported her heaviest ordnance. The dimensions of the new weapons are given as follows: Length of barrel, 13.7 meters; weight, 1,080 hundredweight; weight of projectile, 9 hundredweight; initial velocity, 800 meters per second; muzzle energy, 14,688 meter tons.

In the German army opinions are sharply divided on the advisability of teaching men trades while they are serving with the colors. The object of giving instruction in agricultural methods to volunteers is to get men to go back to the land instead of drifting into the towns, and to send them back actually better equipped than they were, and this system is being thoroughly tried in the Italian army. But military opinion is on the whole opposed to it, because it is said no practical good can come out of it, and because the aim of the army is to train men to become soldiers, and that there is quite enough difficulty in turning the raw recruit into a trained soldier in two years, without offering him inducements to spend any of his time in purely non-military pursuits, however useful to the individual, and perhaps, ultimately to the state, such training may be. On the whole it is not considered probable that the system will be generally adopted in the army.

The famous English school for boys, Eton, is pluming itself on the fact that the new commander-in-chief of the Irish forces, Sir Neville Lytton, passed direct from his walls into the army. He is the first Eton boy to do this. General Lytton saw service on our continent, having helped in the suppression of the Fenian rebellion in Omaha in 1866.

The Russian battleship Peter the Great, which ran on the rocks May 27 in the Gulf of Finland, was refloated the next day without assistance. The battleship made her way in safety to Reval. The Peter the Great is the oldest battleship in the Russian navy now in commission. She has been used principally for training purposes.

In a translation made by the Civil and Military Gazette of India we are told that, in addition to the ordinary system of promotion in the Austrian army, there is now a system of promotion "out of turn" in recognition of distinguished service either in peace or war; of all vacancies in the grade of lieutenant colonel or major, four out of every five have to be filled "in turn," but every fifth one may be filled by bringing in an officer from the staff or by a special promotion. This system is not new, but the recently published regulations have defined the proportion of "out of turn" to "in turn" promotions; and

NEW BOOKS

Elements of Hippology (Second Edition Revised).
By Captain F. O. Marshall, 15th U.S. Cavalry. Prepared for the Department of Tactics, United States Military Academy. Illustrated. \$1.25.

A Summer Night's Dream

In 1890 an unsigned pamphlet appeared in Germany entitled "A Summer Night's Dream," a translation appearing in the "Military Service Institution Journal." It attracted great attention throughout the world and is to-day frequently quoted from by military writers.

The second article appeared in the "Infantry Association Journal," as a reprint from an English periodical. It is a study in Minor Tactics, and so forcibly and graphically expressed as to impress its lessons on the reader's mind.

FRANKLIN HUDSON PUB. CO., Kansas City, Mo.
"Largest Publishers of Military Books in America."

the former are limited to the ranks of major and lieutenant colonel, except in the case of the comparatively small class of second lieutenants of artillery and engineers, who, after passing with distinction out of a technical school, may be promoted in the same manner to first lieutenant. The conditions governing special promotion are strict; any officer recommended for it has to have his claims considered by a committee consisting of a corps, divisional and brigade commander, and the inspector of his own arm.

It looks now as if the dials on the Parliament Buildings in London will be forced to accept third position among the clocks of the world since the formal starting of the mammoth clock on the Colgate Co. factory in Jersey City by Mayor Wiltpen of that place on June 1. With Col. Austen Colgate, who had charge of the official starting of the clocks as the representative of the firm of Colgate and Co., were Joseph Dear, Richard Colgate and Mr. Latham, of the Seth Thomas Clock Co., the builders of the clock. The Mayor started the mechanism by pressing an electric button, and after this was successfully gotten through with there were addresses by the above mentioned guests. Some idea of the size of the clock can be obtained when the statement is made that it weighs in all six tons, the mechanism alone having a weight of 2,000 pounds. One especially effective feature in the construction of the dial is that incandescent lamps outline the hands, while at each numeral there is a strong red light and in addition each minute mark is lighted by an incandescent lamp. The clock is so massive and the markings on the dials so well defined that it is estimated it will furnish a means of telling the time of day for a radius of two miles in every direction. The tired Jersey commuter need no more take the trouble to consult his or her neighbor's watch, for the Colgate clock greets him on his way.

Puts the Best Cutting Edge on Any Razor

There is a quality in the smooth surface of a Torrey Strop which gives a wonderfully fine edge to a razor—our free catalogue tells you about it. Once you shave with a razor stropped on a "Torrey," you know what is meant by a "perfect edge" and you know how to get it.

TORREY STROPS

are best. To use one, just before shaving, puts a razor in such fine trim that shaving is a luxury.

Torrey Stropps can be had for 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50, in style and quality to correspond with the prices. Post-paid if your dealer doesn't have them, and a new strop or money back if not satisfied.

Ask for Torrey Stropps & Razors

Torrey's Oil-Edge Dressing will keep any strop soft and pliable. Price 15c at dealers or mailed on receipt of price. Catalogue containing valuable information free.

J. E. TORREY & CO.,
Dept. L. Worcester, Mass.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

BENT & BUSH

15 School Street,
BOSTON.

SHOE POLISHES
QUICK DELIVERIES

Of Post Exchange Orders

S.M. BIXBY & CO
NEW YORK U.S.A.

JAMES SPEED & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Wine and Spirit Merchants

IMPORTERS OF

CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO

Gibraltar, Malta and London

HEAD OFFICE:—

Waterport Street, Gibraltar

MALTA BRANCH:—

213 Strada San Paolo, Valletta.

LONDON BRANCH:—

Dominion House, Fenchurch St., E.C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES:—

SPEED, GIBRALTAR.

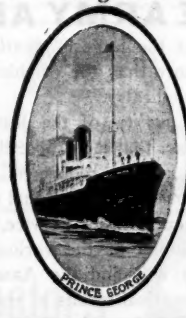
SPEED, MALTA.

SUBALTERN, LONDON.

Visit the Beautiful Land of Evangeline, Nova Scotia

THE main highway of travel from Boston to all points in the Maritime Provinces is via Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. Daily service from Long Wharf (foot State Street)

Dominion Atlantic Railway Line, Boston to Yarmouth, Halifax — St. John



(Except Saturdays) in effect about June 21, the magnificent steamers "Prince George," "Prince Arthur," and "Boston" in commission. Meantime sailings Tuesday and Friday at 1 P. M. Send four cents in stamps for all information, rates, folders, tours, etc., particularly illustrated booklets, "Summer Homes in Nova Scotia" and "Vacation days in Nova Scotia," to

J. F. MASTERS

New England Supt. LONG WHARF, BOSTON, MASS.

R. U. PARKER

Acting G.P.A., Kentville, Nova Scotia

TATTOOING SUPPLIES

Sent ten cents for sample of ink. H. M. May Co., 585 Niagara St., Buffalo, N.Y.

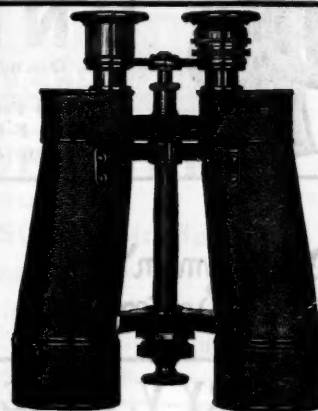
FERRY SEEDS never fail. 1908 Catalogue FREE. D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

PACH BROS.

PHOTOGRAPHERS. 935 Broadway, N.Y.

Special rates to

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS



Bausch & Lomb Stereo Marine Glasses

¶ An ordinary glass may do on land, but at sea it is different. There great distances require great magnifying power, and unfavorable weather conditions a glass of the highest light-gathering properties.

¶ That is why the Bausch & Lomb Stereo Marine Glasses are chosen by experienced mariners. No other glass possesses the peculiar qualities requisite for this service to such a degree of perfection. They are the result of years of scientific study and skilled artisanship.

¶ Send for booklet describing our various marine and field glasses.

PRISM IS A LITTLE MAGAZINE OF LESS INFORMATION. SEND FOR COST

OUR NAME ON A FIELD GLASS, PHOTOGRAPHIC LENS, MICROSCOPE, LABORATORY APPARATUS, SCIENTIFIC OR ENGINEERING INSTRUMENT IS A MARK OF QUALITY.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.

Carl Zeiss, Jena
Offices:
New York
Boston
Chicago
San Francisco
Washington
London
Frankfurt
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

RIDER AND ERICSSON HOT AIR PUMPS

SEND FOR GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Send stamp for "C3" Catalogue to nearest office.

RIDER-ERICSSON ENGINE CO.

35 Warren St., New York. 239 Franklin St., Boston.
40 Dearborn St., Chicago. 234 Craig St., West Montreal, P.Q.
40 North 7th St., Philadelphia. 25 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.
Amargura 96, Havana, Cuba.



HATFIELD & SONS TAILORS AND IMPORTERS, 12 WEST 31st STREET, Near 5th Ave. NEW YORK.

Makers of the finest Uniforms and Leaders of Styles in Civilian Dresses.

RICE & DUVAL ARMY & NAVY TAILORS, Fashionable Civilian Dress. J. H. STRAHAN. 231 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Opposite Post Office.

RIDABOCK & CO., 112 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS MILITARY UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS



JOHN G. HAAS UNIFORMS

No. 39 E. Orange St., LANCASTER, PA.
BRANCH OFFICES:
259 Fifth Avenue, New York City
1308 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Well Known to Army Officers for the Past 35 Years.

A. Shuman & Co.
Boston

Army & Navy Tailors

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO., SUCCESSORS TO HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN. 734 Broadway, New York. ESTABLISHED 1815.

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS OF

Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Nat. Guard Equipments.

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited,
Walkerville, Canada

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

American McInnes Anti-Corrosive Composition American McInnes Anti-Fouling Composition FOR BOTTOM OF STEEL AND IRON SHIPS.

Manufactured only by **GEORGE N. GARDINER & SON, No. 15 William St., New York.**
Used by the principal Steamship Lines.
Made in America of American Materials, and vastly superior to the English Compositions.
The Smoothest Coating where Speed is desired.



WHITMAN SADDLES

We are specialists in the manufacture and importation of everything for the saddle horse from "SADDLE TO SPUR" and in the equipping of Military Organizations as well as the building of saddles for individual requirements. We have the most complete plant in the world for turning out any style of saddle, ladies' or gents', from tree to finished saddle.

Special discount to U.S. Army officers and military organizations.

Illustrated catalogue free

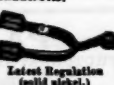
THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.,

Successors to Whitman Saddle Co.,

106B CHAMBERS ST., NEW YORK CITY.



Mehlbach's "Astoria"



Latest Regulation (solid steel.)

SWAGGER STICKS

S. N. MEYER
WASHINGTON, D. C.

F. J. HEIBERGER, Jr.
ARMY and NAVY
Merchant Tailor,
15th Street, opp. U. S. Treasury,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Allen Dense Air Ice Machine Used in the U. S. Navy

Contains no chemicals, only air. The size, 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold water and refrigerates the meat closets of large steam yachts.

H. B. ROELKER, NEW YORK

ANNUAL SUPPLIES for Marine Corps. Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Office, Washington, D.C., May 28, 1908. SEALED PROPOSALS, to be publicly opened in this office at ten o'clock a.m., June 17, 1908, are hereby invited for furnishing the Marine Corps with annual supplies, including stationery, kersey, shirting flannel, white linen, khaki suiting, underwear, shoes, caps, gloves, trumpets, flags, brushes, implements, crockery, kitchen ware, packing boxes, mattresses, rubber goods, buttons, thread, etc. Proposal blanks and other information can be obtained, and sealed standard samples examined at this office and at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.M.C., 1100 South Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa. This office reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to waive informalities. F. L. DENNY, Colonel, Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., June 9, 1908, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, New York, N.Y., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 1272: Thread, lanterns, lamps, hose, mercury.—Sch. 1274: Squirt cans, hack-saw blades. Sch. 1275: Cast-iron brushes, leather, ultramarine blue, gold size.—Sch. 1276: Slab zinc.—Sch. 1280: Crash, flax.—Sch. 1286: Glassware.—Sch. 1287: Silver plated ware. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. E. B. ROGERS, Paymaster General, U.S.N. 5-22-08.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at the Office of the Quartermaster General, U.S. Army, until 2 o'clock p.m., June 10, 1908, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders for the construction and complete equipment of from 1 to 5 sixty (60) foot wooden launches with gasoline motors for harbor service of the War Department, and for the construction and complete equipment of from 1 to 7 sixty (60) foot wooden steamers for the same service, in accordance with conditions, specifications and drawings which can be obtained by application to the Quartermaster General, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. Proposals to be marked: "Proposals for building 60 foot gasoline launches," and "Proposals for building 60 foot wooden steamers."

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at the Office of the Quartermaster General, U.S. Army, until 2 p.m., June 20, 1908, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the construction and complete equipment of from 1 to 40 thirty-two (32) foot wooden junction box launches for submarine mine service of the War Department, in accordance with conditions, specifications and drawings which can be obtained by application to the Quartermaster General, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. Proposals to be marked: "Proposals for Junction Box Launches."

Are you in the Rush and Bustle?

While we join in the rush and bustle of this busy world, overtaxing our energies and racking our systems, many of us are morally culpable of reckless disregard of bodily strength and fitness. Then perhaps the health breaks down, and we seem doomed to long periods of pain and depression. Our whole life is darkened.

YET THERE IS A REMEDY AT HAND
Hundreds and thousands of ailing men and women have found that

BEECHAM'S PILLS

verily "make life worth living."

They Purify the Blood, set right the Disordered Stomach, arouse the Sluggish Liver, dispel Sick-Headache, build up the Nervous System, and repair the damage caused by overwork and brain worry.

The genuine worth and never-failing efficacy of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

have been fully proved during a period of nearly sixty years, and they are recognized as the

Best Safeguard Against Bileous and Nervous Attacks.

The most satisfactory evidence of the universal esteem in which BEECHAM'S PILLS are held is found in the fact that

Sale Exceeds 6,000,000 Boxes Annually.

Sold by Druggists 10c. and 25c., or mailed by B. F. ALLEN CO., 365 Canal St., New York City, if your Druggist does not keep them.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

Largest Manufacturers in the World of Official Athletic Supplies.

BASE BALL, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL, GOLF, FIELD HOCKEY, BASKET BALL, Official ATHLETIC IMPLEMENTS.

Plans and Blue Prints of Gymnasium Paraphernalia Furnished Upon Request.

Spalding's Catalog of all Athletic Sports Mailed Free to any address.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

New York, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco.

Philippine Islands.

PICKETT HARNESSE CO.

TRUNKS, SUIT CASES, Polo Goods, American

Harness "EGLENTINE" Bits and Spurs.

36 Echague, MANILA, P.I.

SULLIVAN & FRANCIS,

Army and Navy Contracts

MANILA, P.I.

PHILIPPINE

hand-embroidered ladies' shirt-waists;

Victoria lawn, \$1.75 each; Organdy, \$2.25 each;

Canton linen, Philippine and Chinese just, \$3.00 each;

Embroidered all-over India linen, \$5.00 each. Catalogue.

PHILIPPINE CURIO AGENCY, Box 521, Manila, P. I.

SEALED PROPOSALS

in duplicate, will be received at the office of the Quartermaster

General, U.S. Army, until 2 p.m., June 25,

1908, at which time and place they will be

opened in the presence of bidders, for the construction and complete equipment of two,

three and four twin screw steel steamers for

Submarine Mine Service of the War Department in accordance with conditions, specification and drawings which can be obtained

by application to the Quartermaster General, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. Proposals to be

marked: "Proposals for building Submarine

Mine Planters."

QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF CIRCULATION

are the points of greatest interest to an advertiser in selecting a medium for his use

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

possesses the largest quantity of circulation of any periodical in its field (more than the combined circulation of all other American Service periodicals).

The quality of the JOURNAL's circulation is sufficiently indicated by the fact that it is subscribed for by military and naval clubs, messes, libraries, reading rooms, etc., in all parts of the world and by a large proportion of the individual officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service, as well by National Militia officers and organizations of the various States.

You will find the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL the most effective and economical means of reaching "the Service field," and you will further find that advertisers, to cover this field, must use the JOURNAL.

Rates and further information by addressing

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York